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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-439
H. R. 10746

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Index and summary of H. R. 10746

Feb. 13, 1958	House Appropriations Committee was granted permission to file report on this bill by Fri., the 14th.
Feb. 14, 1958	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 10746. H. Report No. 1346. Print of bill and report.
Feb. 17, 1958	Digest of Forest Service items as reported by H. Appropriations Committee.
Feb. 18, 1958	House passed H. R. 10746 without amendment.
Feb. 19, 1958	H. R. 10746 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
April 24, 1958	Senate subcommittee ordered H. R. 10746 reported with amendments.
April 28, 1958	Senate committee reported H. R. 10746 with amendments. S. Report No. 1479. Print of bill and report.
April 29, 1958	Senate made H. R. 10746 its pending business.
April 30, 1958	Senate passed H. R. 10746 with amendments. Senate conferees were appointed. Print of bill as passed by Senate.
May 19, 1958	House conferees were appointed on H. R. 10746.
May 20, 1958	Conferees agreed to file a report.
May 21, 1958	House received conference report on H. R. 10746. H. Report No. 1757. Print of report.
May 22, 1958	House agreed to conference report.
May 26, 1958	Senate agreed to conference report.
June 4, 1958	Approved: Public Law 85-439.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-439

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1959. Provides funds for the Department of Interior and related agencies.

FOREST SERVICE: This Act provides annual appropriations of \$130,265,000 (net increase of \$6,589,000 compared with appropriations enacted in fiscal year 1958, exclusive of transfers for retroactive pay increases in 1958). Permanent appropriations are also available in the estimated amount of \$36,773,474. Items of major significance contained in the Act for the Forest Service, including changes over 1958 (exclusive of transfers for retroactive pay increases), are as follows: Forest protection and utilization - \$103,505,000 appropriated (net increase of \$5,925,000 consisting of increases of \$2,607,000 for forest land management, \$3,843,000 for forest research and a decrease of \$525,000 for state and private forestry cooperation). The Act provides that of the \$75,107,000 appropriated for forest land management, \$5,000,000 shall constitute a contingency fund for use only to the extent necessary to meet emergency forest fire situations and \$1,760,000 shall be used only to the extent necessary to meet emergency forest fire situations and \$1,760,000 shall be used only to the extent necessary for control activities under the Forest Pest Control Act. Increases include \$2,500,000 for the construction of research facilities.

Forest roads and trails - \$26,000,000 appropriated for the liquidation of contracts under the Federal-Aid Highway Act; Acquisition of lands for national forests - \$60,000 appropriated (no appropriation provided for the acquisition of lands in Superior National Forest); Cooperative range improvements - \$700,000 appropriated. No appropriation was provided for Assistance to States for tree planting.

these do not include many of the policy-making areas where changes were urged. pp. 1744-5

10. HIGHWAYS. Sen. Gore urged acceleration of the Federal Interstate Highway System program instead of a stretchout over 24 years. pp. 1771-3
11. FOREIGN AID. Agreed to print as a Senate Document, "A Review of United States Foreign Policy and Operations," by Sen. Ellender on his recent trip to Russia. p. 1785
12. EXTENSION SERVICE. Both Houses received from this Department the annual report of the Extension Service for fiscal year 1957. pp. 1742, 1856.
13. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Both Houses received from ODM a proposed bill to "extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 as amended"; to the Banking and Currency Committees. pp. 1742, 1856
14. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION. Both Houses received Calif. Legislature resolutions urging the establishment of a soil and water conservation laboratory near the Davis Campus, University of California. pp. 1743, 1859
15. ADJOURNED until Mon., Feb. 17. p. 1800

HOUSE

16. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. The Appropriations Committee was granted permission until midnight Fri., Feb. 14, to file a report on this bill, which includes the Forest Service items. p. 1805
17. CCC. Both Houses received from the President the annual report of the Commodity Credit Corporation. pp. 1741, 1805
18. SOIL BANK. Rep. Dorn urged this Department to request additional appropriations to take care of all applications of cotton farmers for the soil bank program. p. 1810
19. TOBACCO. Rep. Blitch urged cigarette manufacturers to buy more American flue-cured tobacco, and less Canadian, in order to aid our tobacco farmers. p. 181
20. FARM LOANS. Both Houses received from this Department a proposed bill to facilitate the insurance of farm ownership and soil and water conservation loans; to H. Agriculture and S. Agriculture and Forestry Committees. pp. 1741-42, 1856
21. SMALL BUSINESS. Received from the Small Business Administration a report reflecting estimated obligations by principal activities of that agency. p. 1856
22. SALARY WITHHOLDINGS. The Ways and Means Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6745, to permit the withholding by the Federal Government from wages of employees of certain taxes imposed by municipalities (H. Rept. 1341). p. 1857
23. POULTRY INSPECTION. Rep. Sullivan expressed concern over proposals to amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act enacted last year, particularly proposed amendments to permit a plant to handle both inspected and uninspected poultry. pp. 1847-48

24. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Passman criticized the activities of "foreign-aid lobbyists," and urged a curtailment in foreign-aid spending. pp. 1848-51
25. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Rogers urged further restrictions on Japanese imports of velveteen and cotton goods, and inserted her letter to Secretary of Commerce Weeks on the matter. p. 1851
26. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. Willis spoke in favor of greater development of our water resources in preference to increased foreign aid spending. pp. 1808-10
27. MONETARY POLICIES. Rep. Patman criticized the monetary policies of the Federal Reserve Board. pp. 1832-38
28. ACCOUNTING. Both Houses received from this Department "four reports prior to restoration of balances pertaining to certain appropriation and fund accounts," pursuant to 31 U. S. C. 701-708, and Budget Bureau Circular A-23. pp. 1742, 1856.
29. LOBBYING. Received the quarterly report on lobbying registrations. pp. 1860-87
30. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the Consent Calendar will be called Mon., Feb. 17, the Private Calendar Tues., and the Interior appropriation bill will be considered on Tues., Wed., or Thurs. pp. 1813-14
31. ADJOURNED until Mon., Feb. 17. p. 1856

COMMITTEE PRINT RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE

32. FARM PROGRAM. This office has received copies of a Committee Print, Report of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Policy to the Joint Economic Committee on "Policy for Commercial Agriculture."
The report recommends four main lines of attack on farm problems: Expanding markets through research into new uses and through improved marketing processes; assisting the normal flow of farm people into other occupations; aiding farm families to make operational adjustments on the farm; and, for the next decade or so, using various programs to improve farm income.
Sen. Watkins, in his individual views, proposes gradual steps to eliminate "artificial stimulants--Government subsidies," which he stated induce excess production. He further stated he doubts that research could uncover sufficient profitable new uses for farm products to absorb appreciable quantities of supplies.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

33. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Cunningham inserted a Nebraska newspaper editorial expressing the opinion that there is not much hope for constructive Congressional action on a new farm program. p. A1255
Rep. Knutson inserted articles by a Minneapolis newspaper reporter concerning the economic fears of small farmers and people in small towns in Minnesota. pp. A1260-3, A1364-6
Sen. Humphrey inserted Sen. Proxmire's address at the Church World Service luncheon "America's Abundance and World Needs." pp. A1266-9
Extension of remarks of Rep. McMillan and insertion of a concurrent resolution introduced by a S. C. State representative memorializing the Congress to enact legislation providing for a farm program which will aid the small farmer. p. A1291

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

FEBRUARY 14, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 10746]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the
Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
1959.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department
of the Interior (except Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of
Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern
Power Administration) and for other related agencies including the
U. S. Forest Service. The budget estimates for the items provided for
in the bill may be found in the 1959 budget on the pages indicated
in the table which follows:

Item	Budget Docu- ment pages
Department of the Interior.....	637-638, 645-658, 670-706
Commission of Fine Arts.....	639
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.....	144
Forest Service.....	363-371
Indian Claims Commission.....	159
National Capital Planning Commission.....	164-165
Smithsonian Institution.....	181-183

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

A tabulation is presented at the end of this report detailing appropriations for 1958, the budget estimates for 1959, the amounts in the bill for 1959, and a comparison of the amounts recommended in the bill with the appropriations for 1958 and the estimates for 1959. A summary of the totals follows:

Appropriations, 1958.....	\$456, 249, 600
Budget estimates for 1959.....	414, 484, 600
Recommended in the accompanying bill.....	413, 145, 600
Reduction below 1958 Appropriations.....	—43, 104, 000
Reduction in the budget estimates.....	—1, 339, 000

REVENUES

It should be noted that although a total of \$413,145,600 is recommended in the bill, the revenues generated by the activities of the agencies involved are estimated at \$411,137,441 for fiscal year 1959, only \$2,008,159 less than the total of the appropriations.

REDUCTION FROM 1958 APPROPRIATIONS

The Committee has conducted a thorough review of the budget request for fiscal year 1959 to assure that, with the reductions proposed, adequate funds would still be available to carry out an effective program for the conservation and proper utilization of our great national resources. Of the decrease of \$41,765,000 below the 1958 appropriations which is reflected in the budget estimate, \$7,671,000 is for non-recurring items in the current fiscal year. Of the balance of the reduction, totalling \$34,094,000, \$13,000,000 is due to the smaller amount required in 1959 to liquidate obligations incurred by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the National Park Service under the contract authority granted in the Federal-Aid Highway Act, and \$17,974,000 represents decreases in direct appropriations for the various construction programs carried in the Bill. Of this latter amount \$11,711,076 of the decrease will be offset in 1959 by the availability of carryover fund balances from 1958. Another major item in the decrease consists of \$479,000 in grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the Virgin Islands Corporation which will not be needed in fiscal year 1959. The balance of the budget decrease, \$2,641,000, represents mainly various funds which were placed in budget reserve during the current fiscal year and for which the 1959 estimates were reduced accordingly.

In general, the budget estimate, except for the construction items, provides for continuing the basic programs in fiscal year 1959 at the current year level which includes many major increases for operations and research granted last year by the Congress. With the adjustments it has recommended, including increases for Indian school construction, forest access roads and employee housing for forest service personnel, the Committee believes the bill will provide for a minimum level of operation in 1959. Although under normal conditions higher expenditures would be justified to carry out the essential programs provided for in the bill, the Committee does not feel that such action is warranted at the present time in the light of the current defense situation.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

The Committee has allowed \$785,000, an increase of \$60,000 over the 1958 appropriation, for expansion of research to develop low-cost processes for converting saline water to fresh water. The reduction of \$40,000 in the budget estimate disallows the increase proposed for administration and coordination. The current amount available, for this purpose, \$125,000, represents 19 percent of the research funds provided and should be adequate for this purpose in fiscal year 1959.

The Committee believes there is adequate information available on the industrial needs for converted water and directs that the funds proposed for another survey of such needs be used instead for process development.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

The Committee bill provides \$500,000, a reduction of \$50,000 in the budget estimate and a decrease of \$85,000 from the 1958 appropriation. The amount recommended is in excess of the funds actually obligated for fiscal year 1957 and should provide adequately for the declining workload of the office.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,750,000, a decrease of \$123,000 from the budget estimate, and a reduction of \$150,000 from the 1958 appropriation. The amount carried in the bill is comparable to funds available for fiscal year 1957 and will provide for the essential legal services of the Department.

OFFICE OF MINERALS MOBILIZATION

The budget estimate of \$262,000 has been allowed, a decrease of \$1,000 from the 1958 appropriation.

DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

The Defense Minerals Exploration Administration was established within the Department of Interior in 1950 under a delegation of authority from the Office of Defense Mobilization to encourage the exploration of domestic sources of strategic and critical minerals by providing financial assistance to private mining operations. With funds made available from the Defense Production Act Revolving Fund, DMEA has entered into 1,092 contracts totalling \$53,694,000, with Government participation of \$33,007,000. Included in this total are 126 tungsten-exploration contracts involving Federal assistance of \$3,740,500. Despite the fact that the Government inventory of tungsten is far in excess of mobilization requirements, it remains on the list of commodities eligible for DMEA assistance and a new exploration contract was entered into as recently as December, 1957. The Committee sees absolutely no justification for additional expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose and directs that no additional tungsten contracts be approved.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$20,940,000. Although this is a decrease of \$1,060,000 from the 1958 appropriation, it is a reduction of only \$60,000 from the funds actually available during the current year for carrying out the regular activities of the Bureau, including lease and disposal of lands and minerals resources, management of grazing lands, forestry, cadastral surveys, and soil and moisture conservation.

CONSTRUCTION

The budget estimate of \$4,435,000 is recommended, a reduction of \$1,045,000 from the 1958 appropriation. With the carryover of \$600,000 from current year funds, a total of \$4,835,000 will be available under this item for continued construction of timber access roads on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands. This amount will be reimbursed to the Treasury from revenues received from timber sales on these lands.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$57,469,000, a decrease of \$1,991,000 from the 1958 appropriation. However, as \$2,176,000 of current year funds have been held in budget reserve, actually an increase of \$185,000 will be available in 1959. This appropriation will provide educational assistance to 86,000 Indian children in fiscal year 1959.

The amount provided includes provision for the following increases in fiscal year 1959: \$600,000 for assistance to pupils in non-Federal schools; \$185,000 for Federal boarding schools; and \$760,000 for vocational training.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The Committee bill includes the budget estimate of \$17,000,000. This is a decrease of \$200,000 from the 1958 appropriation, representing the amount held in budget reserve. Within the amount provided, an increase of \$193,000 will be available for soil and moisture work and \$75,000 to begin work involved in determining the status of mining claims on the Colville Indian Reservation.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has allowed \$13,800,000, an increase of \$800,000 over the budget estimate. Although the amount provided is a decrease of \$3,200,000 from the 1958 appropriation, due to carryover funds it is a decrease of only \$427,000 on a funds available basis. The increase of \$800,000 is provided to permit continuation of the urgently needed school construction program at the 1958 level. Approximately 8,000 Indian children are currently without school facilities.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$8,000,000 to liquidate in 1959 the obligations incurred under the contract authorization contained in the Federal-Aid Highway Acts of 1954 and 1956. This is a reduction of \$4,000,000 from the 1958 appropriation.

The Committee has disallowed the language proposed in the budget which would rescind \$3,622,000 of the contract authorization granted for fiscal year 1959 by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$3,450,000, the same amount as the appropriation for fiscal year 1958.

PAYMENT TO MENOMINEE TRIBE OF INDIANS

The budget estimate of \$200,000 is recommended, a decrease of \$100,000 from the 1958 appropriation. These funds are required to reimburse, in accordance with Public Law 715, approved July 14, 1956, the Menominee Tribe of Indians for expenses involved in preparing for termination of Federal supervision.

PAYMENT TO KLAMATH TRIBE OF INDIANS

The Committee has provided the budget estimate of \$250,000 for reimbursing the Klamath Tribe of Indians for necessary expenses involved in preparation for termination of Federal supervision as provided in Public Law 85-132 approved August 14, 1957.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

The Committee has allowed \$36,000,000, the same as the appropriation for fiscal year 1958. Although this amount is a reduction of \$750,000 from the budget estimate, it will make available a net increase totalling \$1,370,000 due to non-recurring expenses and a budgetary reserve for the current year. The increases include \$447,000 for water resources investigations and \$1,030,000 of the \$1,780,000 requested to carry on long-range studies and research in the geology of uranium. This latter work has been heretofore financed by transfer from the Atomic Energy Commission but beginning with fiscal year 1959 will be paid largely from this item. The increase allowed will make a total appropriation of \$8,750,000 for geologic and mineral resources surveys and mapping. In addition, the budget estimate provides for an additional transfer from AEC of \$543,000 for uranium research. The Atomic Energy Commission has recently stated that known domestic reserves of uranium are adequate for at least a 10 years' supply and that the free-world known reserves are

adequate for all foreseeable needs of the next 2 or 3 decades. In the light of this, efficient utilization of the funds carried in the bill, including the increase of \$1,030,000, should provide an adequate annual level for long-range studies of uranium geology.

It is requested that prompt action be taken with respect to the recommendations of the Comptroller General to assure that all necessary improvements in the accounting and internal auditing policies and procedures of the Geological Survey are effected at the earliest possible date.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$18,339,000. This is a decrease of \$496,000 from the 1958 appropriation, representing the amount which has been placed in budgetary reserve for the current year.

The amount provided will permit continuation at the current level of the Bureau's research program for conserving and developing the Nation's mineral resources.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The budget estimate of \$5,900,000 is recommended for inspections, investigations and rescue work, and control of fires in coal deposits, the same as the appropriation for the current year.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The budget estimate of \$1,095,000 has been allowed, for general administration of the Bureau, the same as the 1958 appropriation.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

The Committee has allowed \$14,150,000, the amount of the current appropriation and a decrease of \$482,000 from the budget estimate. As the 1958 appropriation included an increase of over \$2,000,000, the Committee believes that continuation of the current level should provide for all essential requirements in fiscal year 1959.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,600,000, a decrease of \$400,000 from the budget estimate. The amount provided is the same as the appropriation for the current year which included increases in excess of \$1,100,000. It is believed that the additional costs of wage board increases, communication facilities, and supplies can be absorbed within funds available.

CONSTRUCTION

The budget estimate of \$12,400,000 has been approved, a decrease of \$5,000,000 from the 1958 appropriation. Including carryover funds of \$3,492,000 which have been held in budgetary reserve, a total of \$15,892,000 will be available in fiscal year 1959 for buildings, utilities, and other facilities.

The Committee directs that the proposed rehabilitation and restoration of the old U. S. Mint Building in San Francisco be deferred pending further study and that the \$600,000 budgeted for this purpose in fiscal year 1959 be reprogrammed to provide for urgently needed campground, trailer, and picnic facilities in the National Parks.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$22,000,000, a reduction of \$9,000,000 from the 1958 appropriation, for liquidation of obligations incurred in the construction of parkways and roads and trails by the National Park Service under the contract authority provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Acts of 1954 and 1956.

The Committee has disallowed the language proposed in the budget to rescind \$6,667,000 of the contract authorization granted for fiscal year 1959 by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$1,330,000, the same as the appropriation for the current year, for the departmental and regional office expenses of the National Park Service.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$307,800 for executive direction and coordination of the Fish and Wildlife Service at headquarters in Washington, D. C. The amount represents a reduction of \$605,400 from the 1958 appropriation for this item due to the transfer in the budget estimates to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of \$547,910 and \$57,490 respectively to correspond with the reorganization effected under the "Fisheries Act of 1956".

In addition to the direct appropriations provided in the bill for general administrative expenses, the Committee has approved the use of a maximum of \$995,500, the budget request, from the permanent appropriations to pay the administrative expenses of the Fish and Wildlife Service incident to carrying out programs financed from this source. This is the same level approved by the Congress for the current year.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATION OF RESOURCES

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$11,508,000. Although a decrease of \$492,000 from the direct appropriation for 1958, the amount provided actually represents an increase of \$48,000 on an obligation basis due to a budgetary reserve of \$540,000 in effect during the current year. The recommended appropriation includes an increase of \$270,000 for operation and maintenance of fish hatcheries and \$125,000 for disease and nutrition studies on salmon being financed in fiscal year 1958 by transfer from the Corps of Engineers. Decreases in the direct appropriation available for administration of wildlife resources and wildlife studies have been offset in the budget estimate by an increase in the funds available from permanent appropriations.

It is requested that a study be initiated, within available funds, of the need and desirability of constructing a new aquarium building in Washington, D. C.

CONSTRUCTION

The budget estimate of \$1,458,000 has been allowed for construction of fish hatchery, game management, and wildlife refuge facilities, a decrease of \$4,219,000 from the 1958 appropriation. However, due to the \$3,024,314 held in budget reserve during the current year which will be available in fiscal year 1959, there will be a decrease of only \$964,686 in the level of the construction program.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$714,100. This is an increase of \$547,910 over the 1958 appropriation due to the transfer in the estimates of this amount from the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife as explained above.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

The budget estimate of \$5,866,000 has been allowed, an increase of \$85,000 over the 1958 appropriation. Due to funds held in reserve during the current fiscal year, a net increase of \$125,000 will actually be available in fiscal year 1959. The estimates provide within the total for an increase of \$200,250 for research and marketing and technology investigations, chiefly to meet increased costs. A decrease of \$75,250 in the direct appropriation for administration of Alaska fisheries is offset by an increase in the funds available from permanent appropriations.

CONSTRUCTION

The budget estimate of \$500,000 is recommended, a decrease of \$200,000 from the 1958 appropriation. Major projects to be financed in 1959 include a Shellfish Research Laboratory in the Chesapeake Bay area, \$180,000; equipment for the technological laboratory at Gloucester, Massachusetts, \$193,700; and a replacement of a warehouse at King Salmon base, \$75,000.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES LOAN FUND

The Committee has allowed an administrative expense limitation of \$313,000, the same as the current year, and a decrease of \$50,000 from the budget request. The current limitation of \$313,000 should be adequate for fiscal year 1959 as administrative expenses under the Fisheries Loan Fund are now estimated at only \$250,000 for the current year.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The budget estimate of \$175,000 has been allowed. This is an increase of \$57,490 over the 1958 appropriation due to the transfer in the estimates of this amount from the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife as explained above.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$2,100,000, an increase of \$135,000 over the 1958 appropriation primarily for the expenses of the biennial legislatures of Alaska and Hawaii.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The budget estimate of \$4,715,000 is recommended for grants, a decrease of \$85,000 from the 1958 appropriation. The Federal appropriation finances that portion of the administrative costs which cannot be met from local revenues.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$4,000,000, a decrease of \$2,000,000 from the 1958 appropriation. With carryover funds of \$1,603,762, a total of \$5,603,762 will be available in fiscal year 1959. Under the authorizing legislation, at least half of the Federal appropriation is recoverable from the Territorial government or other public bodies who request the projects.

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Committee has made certain minor adjustments in the salary limitation provision which it carries in the language of the bill for officials of the Alaska Railroad. This has been made necessary by a retroactive wage increase effected December 15, 1957, for the non-operating wage board employees of the Railroad to keep pace with the rising cost of living in Alaska.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$2,500,000, the same as the 1958 appropriation, for the expenses of the Office of the Secretary, including departmental direction, program direction and coordination, and management services.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The budget estimate of \$35,000 has been allowed, the same as the appropriation available for the current year.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$70,000, the same as the 1958 appropriation. The Board adjudicates appeals by coal-mine operators from orders issued by the Bureau of Mines in the interest of safety.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

The Committee recommends \$93,180,000 for activities under this heading, an increase of \$500,000 over the budget request and a decrease of \$650,000 from the 1958 appropriation. Following is a summary of the action taken on the programs included under this appropriation.

Forest land management.—The Committee has allowed \$68,857,000, an increase of \$500,000 above the budget estimate. Although the appropriation recommended is only an increase of \$107,000 over the appropriation for 1958, due to funds held in budget reserve this year and other minor adjustments, a total increase of \$1,500,000 will be available in 1959 for urgently needed employee housing, including the \$500,000 added by the Committee.

The Committee is concerned about the increasing costs of employee housing units and requests that every effort be made to reduce costs to the minimum necessary to provide adequate housing for field personnel. In this connection, the Committee directs that hereafter only stock mill work be used in construction.

It is requested that the Forest Service review its regulations in respect to timber cutting to assure, commensurate with proper sustained yield management, that as complete a cut as possible is made of all mature timber ready for cutting within national forest timber sale areas.

Other forest management activities will be continued in fiscal year 1959 at the current level including timber sales, \$12,505,000; reforestation, \$2,185,000; recreation—"Operation Outdoors", \$8,020,000; range resource management, \$4,060,000; soil and water management, \$810,000; forest fire protection, \$11,300,000; mineral claims, uses, and other land uses, \$3,180,000; insect and disease control, \$5,205,000; and fighting forest fires, \$5,000,000.

Forest research.—The budget estimate of \$12,128,000 has been allowed, an increase of \$293,000 over the 1958 appropriation. Due to the current year's budgetary reserve, on an actual funds basis an additional \$400,000 will be available for the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin. This increase will be used in fiscal year 1959 to replace the inadequate and unsafe boiler plant at the Laboratory and will then continue available for research on new uses and expanded

utilization for cull and low-grade timber, including eastern and southern hardwoods. With this increase, approximately \$1,400,000 will be available for urgently needed utilization research, including basic research involving both softwoods and hardwoods.

State and private forestry cooperation.—The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$12,195,000, a decrease of \$1,050,000 from the 1958 appropriation. The amount provided will continue at the current year level the cooperative programs with the states in forest fire control (\$10,043,000), forest management and processing (\$1,510,000); and general forestry assistance, (\$384,000).

The decrease reflected in the budget estimate will leave available \$258,000 for cooperation in forest tree planting under Section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act. This program was undertaken in 1924 to encourage the planting of trees on inadequately stocked State and private forest lands. Since that date, the financial responsibility assumed by the states and private owners has increased to the point where the Federal cost share is now only about 20 percent. As the reduction proposed for 1959 in the Federal share is relatively minor with respect to the individual states, it is believed that it can be readily made up by increased contributions from the States and private landowners. It should be noted that large amounts of Federal funds are also made available under other programs for tree planting including the Agricultural Conservation program, the flood-prevention program, and the soil bank. For example, under the latter program, it is estimated that \$8,500,000 will be available in fiscal year 1959 for tree planting.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

The Committee has approved \$23,750,000, an increase of \$651,000 over the budget estimate. This together with carryover balances of \$850,000 which have been held in budgetary reserve, will provide a total of \$24,600,000 for fiscal year 1959 compared with the appropriation of \$24,336,000 for 1958. Forest roads and trails are essential to the protection and management of the national forests and utilization of their resources. The increase provided over the budget is urgently needed to maintain a minimum program in fiscal year 1959.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

CACHE NATIONAL FOREST

The budget estimate of \$50,000 has been granted, the same as for fiscal year 1958, for acquisition of lands within the Cache National Forest, Utah for control of soil erosion and flood damage under authority of the Act of July 24, 1956. The amount provided is the third \$50,000 installment under the authorization for \$200,000.

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

The Committee has disallowed the budget estimate of \$300,000. Carryover funds of at least \$200,000 will be available which should provide, in line with the current level of obligation, for a sound program of land acquisition in fiscal year 1959.

SPECIAL ACTS

The budget request for the appropriation of \$10,000 from national forest receipts has been approved for acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest. This, in addition to the direct appropriation explained previously, will permit continuation of the program for control of soil erosion and flood damage at the current level.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$700,000, the same as the amount provided for fiscal year 1958. The funds are appropriated from grazing fees for protection and improvement of the range.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$177,700, the same as the 1958 appropriation. This independent commission hears and determines Indian claims existing before August 13, 1946.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$225,000 for operating expenses, a decrease of \$25,000 from the budget estimate. The Commission has had increases totalling \$100,000 since fiscal year 1954 and it is believed that the amount provided, the same as available for the current year, will provide adequately for its activities in fiscal year 1959.

LAND ACQUISITION

The Committee has disallowed the budget request of \$1,120,000 for land acquisition for the park, parkway, and playground system in the District of Columbia. The Commission presently has an unobligated balance of over \$1,000,000 available for this purpose. A large portion of these funds is being held against projects which may not materialize due to changing conditions or on which at least extensive delay is anticipated. The reallocation of this balance for use on projects where land can readily be acquired in fiscal year 1959 will provide for the high priority requirements of the Commission.

As only a balance of \$1,924,000 remains out of the authorization of \$16,000,000 for land acquisition for the District of Columbia park, parkway, and playground system, the Committee believes that extreme care should be exercised by the Commission to select only those projects which are urgently needed and which do not involve excessive cost. In this connection, none of the funds available shall be used for acquisition of land for the Cleveland Park Recreation Center.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The budget estimate of \$7,355,000 has been allowed, an increase of \$1,355,000 over the 1958 appropriation. The increase is required for the extensive advance exhibit preparation necessary in connection with the new Museum of History and Technology.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$1,674,000. This will provide an increase of \$29,000 over the 1958 appropriation to meet additional repair, equipment, and guard expenses.

TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

CONTRIBUTIONS

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$130,000. This is a reduction of \$394,000 from the 1958 appropriation representing the amount provided to cover operating losses for fiscal years 1956 and 1957. Due to the improved financial condition of the Corporation, no funds were requested for this purpose in the 1959 estimates. The \$130,000 will provide for the water and soil conservation and forestry programs in fiscal year 1959 at the current level of operation.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION

The budget request of \$160,000 for the administrative expense limitation of the Virgin Islands Corporation has been approved by the Committee. This is the same as the limitation for the current fiscal year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1958 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1959

PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate, 1958	Appropriation estimate, 1959	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior: ¹			
Range improvements-----	\$564, 846	\$786, 000	+\$221, 154
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)-----	198, 100	238, 400	+40, 300
Payment of royalties to Oklahoma-----	9, 433	10, 000	+567
Leasing of grazing lands-----	3, 000	3, 000	-----
Payments to States (grazing fees)-----	600	600	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payment to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes-----	50, 000	50, 000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties-----	9, 805, 664	11, 065, 000	+1, 259, 336
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands-----	453, 600	453, 600	-----
Mineral Leasing Act, payments to States-----	30, 367, 500	30, 388, 000	+20, 500
Alaska school lands, payment to Alaska-----	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Coal leases, payments to Alaska-----	45, 000	90, 000	+45, 000
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Claim and treaty obligations, Indian Affairs-----	140, 500	140, 500	-----
Operation and maintenance, Indian irrigation systems-----	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-----
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects-----	1, 500, 000	1, 487, 300	-12, 700

Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Indian arts and crafts fund-----	200	200	-----
Colorado River Indian Reservation fund, Northern Reserve-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Colorado River Indian Reservation fund, Southern Reserve-----	12, 000	12, 000	-----
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey-----	600	600	-----
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park-----	32, 000	33, 500	+ 1, 500
Operation, management, maintenance, and demolition of federally acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park, National Park Service-----	85, 000	30, 000	- 55, 000
Payment to the State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service-----	28, 380	28, 300	- 80
Purchase of Great Onyx and Crystal Cave properties, Mammoth Cave National Park, National Park Service-----	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Management and investigation of resources, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	446, 288	454, 625	+ 8, 337
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	-----
Federal aid in wildlife restoration-----	17, 842, 673	16, 055, 550	- 1, 787, 123
Federal aid in fish restoration and management-----	4, 717, 220	5, 000, 000	+ 282, 780
Management of national wildlife refuges-----	1, 831, 805	1, 800, 000	- 31, 805
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products-----	87, 000	69, 000	- 18, 000
Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	610, 601	600, 000	- 10, 601
Management and investigations of resources, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	446, 288	454, 625	+ 8, 337
Administration of Pribilof Islands-----	2, 142, 184	2, 182, 200	+ 40, 016

See footnote at end of table, p. 16.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1958 and the estimates for 1959—Continued

PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

	Appropriation estimate, 1958	Appropriation estimate, 1959	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Department of the Interior: 1—Continued			
Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories-----	\$3, 379, 133	\$3, 000, 000	—\$379, 133
Total, Department of the Interior-----	82, 461, 615	82, 095, 000	—366, 615
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service:			
Expenses, brush disposal-----	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	-----
Roads and trails for States, national forests fund-----	10, 788, 500	10, 788, 500	-----
Forest-fire prevention (Smokey Bear)-----	15, 000	15, 000	-----
Payment to Minnesota from the national forests fund-----	48, 000	48, 000	-----
Payments due counties, submarginal land program-----	425, 000	425, 000	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico-----	129, 400	129, 400	-----
Payments to States and Territories from national forests fund-----	26, 969, 200	26, 969, 200	-----
Total, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service-----	42, 875, 100	42, 875, 100	-----
Total, permanent indefinite appropriations-----	125, 336, 715	124, 970, 100	—366, 615

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration and Southwestern Power Administration.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL 1958, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL 1959

Object	Appropriations, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with—	
				1958 appropriations	1959 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Office of Saline Water-----	\$725, 000	\$825, 000	\$785, 000	+\$60, 000	—\$40, 000
Office of Oil and Gas-----	585, 000	550, 000	500, 000	—85, 000	—50, 000
Office of the Solicitor-----	2, 900, 000	2, 873, 000	2, 750, 000	—150, 000	—123, 000
Office of Minerals Mobilization-----	263, 000	262, 000	262, 000	—1, 000	-----
Acquisition of strategic minerals-----	6, 700, 000	-----	-----	—6, 700, 000	-----
Total, departmental offices-----	11, 173, 000	4, 510, 000	4, 297, 000	—6, 876, 000	—213, 000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources-----	22, 000, 000	20, 940, 000	20, 940, 000	—1, 060, 000	-----
Construction-----	5, 480, 000	4, 435, 000	4, 435, 000	—1, 045, 000	-----
Range improvements ¹ -----	(564, 846)	(786, 000)	(786, 000)	(+221, 154)	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management-----	27, 480, 000	25, 375, 000	25, 375, 000	—2, 105, 000	-----

¹ Indefinite appropriation of receipts not included in the totals of this tabulation.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal 1958, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal 1959—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with—	
				1958 appropriations	1959 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Con.					
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Education and welfare services-----	\$59, 460, 000	\$57, 469, 000	\$57, 469, 000	— \$1, 991, 000	-----
Resources management-----	17, 200, 000	17, 000, 000	17, 000, 000	—200, 000	-----
Construction-----	17, 000, 000	13, 000, 000	13, 800, 000	—3, 200, 000	+\$ 800, 000
Road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	12, 000, 000	8, 000, 000	8, 000, 000	—4, 000, 000	-----
General administrative expenses-----	3, 450, 000	3, 450, 000	3, 450, 000	-----	-----
Payment to Menominee Tribe of Indians-----	300, 000	200, 000	200, 000	—100, 000	-----
Payment to Klamath Tribe of Indians-----	-----	250, 000	250, 000	+250, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds-----	109, 410, 000	99, 369, 000	100, 169, 000	—9, 241, 000	+800, 000
<i>Tribal funds</i> (not included in totals of this tabulation)---	(2, 920, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	(+80, 000)	-----
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research-----	36, 000, 000	36, 750, 000	36, 000, 000	-----	—750, 000
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources---	18, 835, 000	18, 339, 000	18, 339, 000	—496, 000	-----

Health and safety-----	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,000,000	-----
Construction-----	23,000	-----	-----	-23,000
General administrative expenses-----	1,095,000	1,095,000	1,095,000	-----
Total, Bureau of Mines-----	25,853,000	25,334,000	25,334,000	-519,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
Management and protection-----	14,150,000	14,632,000	14,150,000	-482,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	11,600,000	12,000,000	11,600,000	-400,000
Construction-----	17,400,000	12,400,000	12,400,000	-5,000,000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	31,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	-9,000,000
General administrative expenses-----	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,330,000	-----
Total, National Park Service-----	75,480,000	62,362,000	61,480,000	-14,000,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE				
Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife:				
Salaries and expenses-----	913,200	307,800	307,800	1-605,400
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:				
Management and investigations of resources-----	12,000,000	11,508,000	11,508,000	-492,000
Construction-----	5,677,000	1,458,000	1,458,000	-4,219,000
General administrative expenses-----	166,190	714,100	714,100	1+547,910
Subtotal, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	17,843,190	13,680,100	13,680,100	-4,163,090

¹ Reflects transfer in the estimates from the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and the reorganization effected under the "Fisheries Act of 1956."

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal 1958, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal 1959—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with—	
				1958 appropriations	1959 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Con.					
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—continued					
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:					
Management and investigations of resources-----	\$5, 781, 000	\$5, 866, 000	\$5, 866, 000	+ \$85, 000	-----
Construction-----	700, 000	500, 000	500, 000	—200, 000	-----
General administrative expenses-----	117, 510	175, 000	175, 000	1 + 57, 490	-----
<i>Administration of Pribilof Islands</i> ² -----	(2, 142, 184)	(2, 182, 200)	(2, 182, 200)	(+ 40, 016)	-----
<i>Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries Loan fund</i> ³ -----	(313, 000)	(363, 000)	(313, 000)	-----	(—\$50, 000)
Subtotal, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	6, 598, 510	6, 541, 000	6, 541, 000	—57, 510	-----
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	25, 354, 900	20, 528, 900	20, 528, 900	—4, 826, 000	-----
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
Administration of Territories-----	1, 965, 000	2, 100, 000	2, 100, 000	+ 135, 000	-----
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	4, 800, 000	4, 715, 000	4, 715, 000	—85, 000	-----
Alaska public works-----	6, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	—2, 000, 000	-----
Total, Office of Territories-----	12, 765, 000	10, 815, 000	10, 815, 000	—1, 950, 000	-----

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses-----	2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	-----	-----
Total, Department of the Interior-----	326, 015, 900	287, 543, 900	286, 498, 900	-----	-----
TITLE II--RELATED AGENCIES					
Commission of Fine Arts-----	35, 000	35, 000	35, 000	-----	-----
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review-----	70, 000	70, 000	70, 000	-----	-----
Forest Service, Department of Agriculture:					
Forest Protection and Utilization:					
Forest Land Management-----	68, 750, 000	68, 357, 000	68, 857, 000	+107, 000	+500, 000
Forest Research-----	11, 835, 000	12, 128, 000	12, 128, 000	+293, 000	-----
State and private forestry cooperation-----	13, 245, 000	12, 195, 000	12, 195, 000	-1, 050, 000	-----
Subtotal-----	93, 830, 000	92, 680, 000	93, 180, 000	-650, 000	+500, 000
Forest roads and trails-----	24, 336, 000	23, 099, 000	23, 750, 000	-586, 000	+651, 000
Assistance to States for tree planting-----	500, 000	-----	-----	-500, 000	-----
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Cache National Forest-----	50, 000	50, 000	50, 000	-----	-----
Superior National Forest-----	500, 000	300, 000	-----	-500, 000	-300, 000
Special acts ² -----	(10, 000)	(10, 000)	(10, 000)	-----	-----

¹ Reflects transfer in the estimates from the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in accordance with the reorganization effected under the "Fisheries Act of 1956."

² Indefinite appropriation of receipts. Not included in the totals of this tabulation.

³ Not included in the totals of this tabulation.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal 1958, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal 1959—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with—	
				1958 appropriations	1959 estimate
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued					
Forest Service, Department of Agriculture—Continued					
<i>Cooperative range improvements (special account)</i> ¹ -----	(\$700, 000)	(\$700, 000)	(\$700, 000)	-----	-----
Total, Forest Service-----	119, 216, 000	116, 129, 000	116, 980, 000	-\$2, 236, 000	+\$851, 000
Indians Claims Commission-----	177, 700	177, 700	177, 700	-----	-----
Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Com- mission-----	88, 000	-----	-----	-88, 000	-----
National Capital Planning Commission:					
Salaries and expenses-----	225, 000	250, 000	225, 000	-----	-25, 000
Land acquisition-----	1, 393, 000	1, 120, 000	-----	-1, 393, 000	-1, 120, 000
Total, National Capital Planning Commission--	1, 618, 000	1, 370, 000	225, 000	-1, 393, 000	-1, 145, 000
Smithsonian Institution:					
Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution----	6, 000, 000	7, 355, 000	7, 355, 000	+1, 355, 000	-----

Additions to the Natural History Building-----	800, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art-----	1, 645, 000	1, 674, 000	1, 674, 000	+ 29, 000	-----
Total, Smithsonian Institution-----	8, 445, 000	9, 029, 000	9, 029, 000	+ 584, 000	-----
Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, salaries and expenses-----	2 60, 000	-----	-----	- 60, 000	-----
Total, related agencies-----	129, 709, 700	126, 810, 700	126, 516, 700	- 3, 193, 000	- 294, 000
TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION					
Contributions-----	524, 000	130, 000	130, 000	- 394, 000	-----
Limitation on administrative expenses ³ -----	(160, 000)	(160, 000)	(160, 000)	-----	-----
Total, Virgin Islands Corporation-----	524, 000	130, 000	130, 000	- 394, 000	-----
Grand total, titles I, II, and III-----	456, 249, 600	414, 484, 600	413, 145, 600	- 43, 104, 000	- 1, 339, 000

¹ Appropriation of receipts. Not included in the totals of this tabulation.

² Included in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958.

³ Limitation on corporate funds not included in totals of this tabulation.

○

Union Calendar No. 532

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10746

[Report No. 1346]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 14, 1958

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1959, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

3 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

4 Salaries and Expenses

5 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
6 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1951–
7 1958), authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water
8 for beneficial consumptive uses, \$785,000.

9 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

10 Salaries and Expenses

11 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to
12 discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas,
13 including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
14 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
15 petroleum and its products, and natural gas; and for con-
16 trolling the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required
17 by law (15 U. S. C. 715) ; \$500,000.

18 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

19 Salaries and Expenses

20 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
21 \$2,750,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 may
22 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from
23 other accounts available to the Department of the Interior:

1 *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate
2 work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative
3 Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

4 OFFICE OF MINERALS MOBILIZATION

5 Salaries and Expenses

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to dis-
7 charge his responsibilities, including cooperation with the
8 metals and minerals industry, with respect to the conser-
9 vation, exploration, development, production, and utilization
10 of mineral resources, including solid fuels, \$262,000.

11 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

12 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

13 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement,
14 development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and
15 performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the
16 management of lands and their resources under the jurisdic-
17 tion of the Bureau of Land Management, including \$250,000
18 for the operation and maintenance of access roads on the
19 revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands,
20 \$20,940,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be
21 expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other
22 than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land
23 Management: *Provided further*, That, for the purposes of

1 surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands and
2 operation and maintenance of access roads, contributions
3 toward the costs thereof may be accepted.

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon
6 and California Railroad grant lands and on Coos Bay Wagon
7 Road grant lands; acquisition of existing connecting roads
8 adjacent to such lands; acquisition of rights-of-way on the
9 revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, and
10 on Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands and lands in the
11 vicinity of the Fraser River and Indian Creek, Colorado, and
12 lands in the vicinity of Rattlesnake Mountain and Shirley
13 Mountain, Wyoming, and lands in the vicinity of the Lemhi
14 River, Idaho; acquisition and construction of buildings and
15 appurtenant facilities; and construction and maintenance of
16 recreational facilities in Alaska; to remain available until ex-
17 pended, \$4,435,000: *Provided*, That the amount appro-
18 priated herein for road construction shall be transferred
19 to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Com-
20 merce: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated
21 herein for construction of access roads on the revested
22 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made
23 a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California
24 land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund
25 in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the

1 second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act
2 of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

4 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
5 shall be available for purchase of twenty-eight passenger
6 motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of one
7 aircraft for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dis-
8 mantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and main-
9 tenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to
10 which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of ap-
11 propriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Manage-
12 ment expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon
13 and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon
14 Road grant lands (other than those expenditures for refor-
15 estation, for construction and operation and maintenance of
16 access roads, and for acquisition of rights-of-way and of
17 existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands, which are
18 reimbursable to the Treasury) shall be reimbursed from
19 the 25 per centum referred to in section C, title II, of the
20 Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the
21 special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land
22 Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24,
23 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the
24 "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund": *Provided further*,
25 That the amount appropriated for maintenance of access

1 roads and \$500,000 of the amount appropriated for
2 reforestation on the Oregon and California Railroad grant
3 lands, under the appropriation "Management of lands and
4 resources", shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the
5 Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second
6 paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of said Act of August
7 28, 1937.

8 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

9 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
10 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
11 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
12 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
13 during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees
14 under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all
15 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under sec-
16 tion 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

17 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

18 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

19 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
20 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
21 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
22 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
23 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, in-
24 stitutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
25 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of

1 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
2 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
3 Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; \$57,469,000.

4 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

5 For expenses necessary for management, development,
6 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
7 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
8 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
9 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian in-
10 dustrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
11 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
12 arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$17,000,000, and in
13 addition, \$524,000 of the Revolving Fund for Loans,
14 Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall be used in connection with
15 administering loans to Indians: *Provided*, That the Secre-
16 tary of the Interior is authorized to expend income received
17 from leases on lands on the Colorado River Indian Reserva-
18 tion (southern and northern reserves) for the benefit of
19 the Colorado River Indian Tribes and their members during
20 the current fiscal year, or until beneficial ownership of the
21 lands has been determined if such determination is made
22 during the current fiscal year.

23 CONSTRUCTION

24 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
25 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other

1 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepa-
2 ration of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering
3 services by contract; \$13,800,000, to remain available
4 until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein
5 appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within
6 the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico,
7 South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries
8 of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no
9 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition
10 of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon,
11 and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of
12 existing reservations.

13 ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION
14 OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

15 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
16 thority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway
17 Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-
18 Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), \$8,000,000,
19 to remain available until expended.

20 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for the general administration
22 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses
23 in field offices, \$3,450,000.

PAYMENT TO MENOMINEE TRIBE OF INDIANS

For reimbursement to the Menominee Tribe of Indians of necessary expenses involved in preparing for termination of Federal supervision, in accordance with the Act of July 14, 1956 (70 Stat. 544), \$200,000, to remain available until expended.

PAYMENT TO KLAMATH TRIBE OF INDIANS

For reimbursement to the Klamath Tribe of Indians of necessary expenses involved in preparing for termination of Federal supervision, in accordance with the Act of August 14, 1957 (71 Stat. 347), \$250,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred sixty-five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance payments for service (including services which may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 452), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain

1 Indian tribes; purchase of ice for official use of employees;
2 and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty
3 provisions.

4 TRIBAL FUNDS

5 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be
6 expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated
7 \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for
8 expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes,
9 including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition,
10 and other assistance to Indian children attending public
11 and private schools (which may be paid in advance or
12 from date of admission); purchase of land and improve-
13 ments on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of
14 the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased;
15 lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses
16 of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes
17 under approved contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of
18 tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other
19 tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately
20 owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at
21 rates established administratively but not to exceed those
22 applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief
23 of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27,
24 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employ-
25 ment of a recreational director for the Menominee Reserva-

1 tion and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of whom
2 shall be appointed with the approval of the respective tribal
3 councils and without regard to the classification laws: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein,
5 tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the
6 current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by
7 the governing body of the particular tribe involved and ap-
8 proved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no part
9 of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for
10 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
11 Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside
12 or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if
13 such acquisition results in the property being exempted from
14 local taxation.

15 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

16 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

17 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
18 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering
19 topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources
20 of the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify
21 lands as to mineral character and water and power resources;
22 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
23 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
24 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
25 licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and dissemi-

1 nate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$36,000,000, of
2 which \$6,035,000 shall be available only for cooperation with
3 States or municipalities for water resources investigations:
4 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used
5 to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic map-
6 ping or water resources investigations carried on in cooper-
7 ation with any State or municipality.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
10 be available for purchase of not to exceed ninety-two pas-
11 senger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement
12 of the General Services Administration for security guard
13 service for protection of confidential files; contracting for the
14 furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geo-
15 physical or other specialized surveys when it is administra-
16 tively determined that such procedures are in the public
17 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary build-
18 ings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for
19 gaging stations; and payment of compensation and expenses
20 of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed,
21 as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the
22 negotiation and administration of interstate compacts.

1 BUREAU OF MINES

2 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

3 RESOURCES

4 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
5 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
6 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
7 Territories and possessions; and developing synthetics and
8 substitutes; \$18,339,000.

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

10 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
11 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and control-
12 ling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$5,900,000.

13 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for general administration of
15 the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
16 offices, \$1,095,000.

17 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

18 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
19 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed
20 seventy-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement
21 only; providing transportation services in isolated areas
22 for employees, student dependents of employees, and

1 other pupils, and such activities may be financed under
2 cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of cer-
3 tificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and
4 first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized
5 to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contribu-
6 tions from public and private sources and to prosecute
7 projects in coöperation with other agencies, Federal, State,
8 or private: *Provided further*, That the sums made available
9 for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army,
10 Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the
11 Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines,
12 and said sums, together with all other payments to the
13 Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special
14 helium production fund, established pursuant to the Act
15 of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)) :
16 *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized,
17 during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any
18 Government agency, including corporations, any metal or
19 mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants
20 operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such
21 sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
22 receipts.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For expenses necessary for the management and protec-
4 tion of the areas and facilities administered by the National
5 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of
6 condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
7 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
8 plans and working drawings) and archeological values in
9 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
10 Basin) ; \$14,150,000.

11 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

12 FACILITIES

13 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
14 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
15 maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on a
16 reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other
17 physical facilities essential to the operation of areas admin-
18 istered pursuant to law by the National Park Service,
19 \$11,600,000.

20 CONSTRUCTION

21 For construction and improvement, without regard to
22 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451),

1 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the
2 repair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or
3 other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire,
4 flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by
5 reason of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acqui-
6 sition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and water
7 rights; to remain available until expended, \$12,400,000.

8 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
9 AUTHORIZATION)

10 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
11 thority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway
12 Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-
13 Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), including acqui-
14 sition of right-of-way for the eastern entrance road, Rocky
15 Mountain National Park, Colorado, \$22,000,000, to remain
16 available until expended.

17 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for general administration of
19 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
20 regional offices, \$1,330,000.

21 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

22 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
23 available for the purchase of not to exceed eighty-four
24 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including
25 not to exceed seventeen for replacing United States Park

1 Police cruisers; purchase of one aircraft; and the objects
 2 and purposes specified in the Acts of August 8, 1953 (16
 3 U. S. C. 1b-1d) and July 1, 1955 (16 U. S. C. 18f) :
 4 *Provided*, That all receipts for the fiscal year 1959 from
 5 the operation of the McKinley Park Hotel in Mount
 6 McKinley National Park, Alaska, may be applied to, or
 7 offset against, costs of managing, operating, and maintaining
 8 the hotel and related facilities, and any receipt or other
 9 revenues in excess of such costs shall be deposited at least
 10 annually into the Treasury of the United States as miscel-
 11 laneous receipts.

12 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

13 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

14 Salaries and Expenses

15 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commis-
 16 sioner, \$307,800.

17 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

18 Management and Investigations of Resources

19 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
 20 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
 21 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
 22 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other
 23 authorized functions related to such resources; operation of
 24 the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National

1 Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; maintenance of the herd of
2 long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Ref-
3 uge; purchase or rent of land, and functions related to wild-
4 life management in California (16 U. S. C. 695-695c) ; and
5 leasing and management of lands for the protection of the
6 Florida Key deer; \$11,508,000; and, in addition, there
7 are appropriated amounts equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of
8 the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next
9 preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other
10 products, for management and investigations of the sport
11 fishery and wildlife resources of Alaska, including construc-
12 tion.

13 Construction

14 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
15 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
16 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife
17 resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
18 \$1,458,000, to remain available until expended.

19 General Administrative Expenses

20 For expenses necessary for general administration of
21 the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such
22 expenses in the regional offices, \$714,100.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Management and Investigations of Resources

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; \$5,866,000; and, in addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, for management and investigations of the commercial fishery resources of Alaska, including construction.

Construction

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required for the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

1 Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Fisheries Loan
2 Fund

3 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$313,000
4 of the fisheries loan fund shall be available for expenses
5 of administering such fund.

6 General Administrative Expenses

7 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
8 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in
9 the regional offices, \$175,000.

10 Administration of Pribilof Islands

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain available for expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal years.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed ninety-six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of not to exceed nine aircraft for replacement only; not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as

1 authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 417) ; rations or commuta-
2 tion of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not
3 to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public
4 roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by
5 operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the
6 purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facili-
7 ties incident to such public recreational uses on conservation
8 areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes;
9 and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings,
10 and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and
11 Wildlife Service and to which the United States has title,
12 and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with
13 management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

14 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

15 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

16 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
17 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
18 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
19 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
20 of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American
21 Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531,
22 1422, 1431a (c)) ; salaries of the Governor of the Virgin
23 Islands, the Government Secretary, and the members of their
24 immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1591) ;

1 compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures
2 in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin
3 Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599,
4 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and 1572e) ; compensation and
5 expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized
6 by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)) ; grants to American
7 Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of
8 governmental functions; and personal services, household
9 equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the
10 operation of the houses of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii,
11 Guam, and American Samoa; \$2,100,000: *Provided*, That
12 the Territorial and local governments herein provided for
13 are authorized to make purchases through the General
14 Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropria-
15 tions available for the administration of Territories may be
16 expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and opera-
17 tion of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and
18 for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secre-
19 tary to be necessary.

20 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS 27

21 For expenses necessary for the Department of the
22 Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the
23 Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement ap-
24 proved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat.
25 397), and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330),

1 including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the
2 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and
3 expenses of the judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
4 Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
5 in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental
6 functions; \$4,715,000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund
7 for loans to locally owned private trading enterprises shall
8 continue to be available during the fiscal year 1959: *Pro-*
9 *vided further*, That all financial transactions of the Trust
10 Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or in-
11 strumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory,
12 shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in ac-
13 cordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting
14 Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting
15 and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834) : *Provided further*,
16 That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
17 Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General
18 Service Administration: *Provided further*, That appropria-
19 tions available for the Administration of the Trust Territory
20 of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase,
21 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
22 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transporta-
23 tion purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in
24 carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trustee-
25 ship Agreement approved by Congress: *Provided further*,

1 That, notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust
2 Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive,
3 during the current fiscal year, from the Department of
4 Agriculture for distribution on the same basis as domestic
5 distribution in any State, Territory, or possession of the
6 United States, without exchange of funds, such surplus food
7 commodities as may be available pursuant to section 32
8 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C.
9 612c), and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949,
10 as amended (7 U. S. C. 1431).

11 ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

12 For an additional amount for expenses necessary for
13 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949,
14 as amended (48 U. S. C. 486-486j), \$4,000,000, of which
15 not to exceed \$553,600 shall be available for administrative
16 expenses.

17 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

18 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
19 available until expended for the work authorized by law,
20 including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-
21 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
22 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
23 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,
24 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
25 and development of industries or travel in the area served;

1 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized
2 by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C.
3 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*,
4 That no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of
5 said fund in excess of the minimum prescribed by the Classi-
6 fication Act of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except
7 the general manager of said railroad, one assistant general
8 manager at not to exceed the minimum prescribed by said
9 Act for GS-17, and five officers at not to exceed the mini-
10 mum prescribed by said Act for grade GS-16.

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
14 the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including
15 teletype rentals and service, and the purchase of one pas-
16 senger motor vehicle (at not to exceed \$5,500) for replace-
17 ment only, \$2,500,000.

18 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

19 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
20 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
21 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
22 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of buildings,
23 utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or de-
24 stroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
25 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this

1 authority until funds specifically made available to the De-
2 partment of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
3 exhausted.

4 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
5 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
6 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
7 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
8 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-
9 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Inte-
10 rior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for
11 fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment
12 of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.

13 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
14 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
15 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will con-
16 tribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall
17 be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity
18 in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30,
19 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements
20 for cost of supplies, materials and equipment, and for serv-
21 ices rendered may be credited to the appropriation current
22 at the time such reimbursements are received.

23 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
24 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-

tion Act, 1959, shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 2131 and D. C. Code 4-204).

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and com-

1 mittee meetings of the Commission either within or outside
2 the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
3 approved by the Commission, \$35,000.

4 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
7 Board of Review, including services as authorized by sec-
8 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
9 \$70,000.

10 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

11 FOREST SERVICE

12 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

13 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
14 tion, as follows:

15 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
16 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the
17 administration, improvement, development, and management
18 of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and
19 preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for
20 liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
21 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust
22 and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-
23 Federal lands; \$68,857,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fight-
24 ing and preventing forest fires and \$1,760,000 for insect
25 and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant

1 to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the
2 extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Pro-*
3 *vided*, That not more than \$100,000 may be used for acqui-
4 sition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended
5 (16 U. S. C. 513-519) : *Provided further*, That funds
6 appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements", pur-
7 suant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C.
8 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

9 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
10 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
11 where, as authorized by law; \$12,128,000.

12 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
13 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in
14 forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands,
15 and in forest management and processing, and for advising
16 timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
17 others in the application of forest management principles and
18 processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
19 \$12,195,000.

20 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$50,000 of
21 the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available
22 for the acquisition of sites authorized by the Act of March 3,
23 1925, as amended (16 U. S. C. 555), without regard to any
24 other limitation on the amount available for this purpose.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating to forest development roads and trails, including the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, \$23,750,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501), shall be merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not less than the amount made available under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under the provisions of such Act.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

Cache National Forest

For the acquisition of lands within the boundaries of the Cache National Forest, Utah, under the authority of the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 632), \$50,000, to remain available until expended.

Special Acts

For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the

1 boundaries of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no
2 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition
3 of any land without the approval of the local government
4 concerned.

5 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

6 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
7 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of
8 poisonous and noxious plants on national forests as authorized
9 by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C.
10 580h), \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

12 SEC. 201. Appropriations available to the Forest Service
13 for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) pur-
14 chase of not to exceed one hundred and twenty passenger
15 motor vehicles for replacement only, and hire of such ve-
16 hicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the pur-
17 chase of not to exceed six, of which four shall be for replace-
18 ment only; (b) employment pursuant to the second
19 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5
20 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of
21 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in an amount not to
22 exceed \$25,000; (c) maintenance, improvement, and con-
23 struction of aircraft landing fields in, or adjacent to, the na-
24 tional forests, in an amount not to exceed \$250,000; (d)
25 uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of

1 September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; (e)
2 purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other
3 public improvements, but the cost of any such building,
4 exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply
5 or sanitary system and of connecting the same with
6 any such building, and exclusive of any tower upon
7 which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed
8 \$25,000 (\$30,000 in Alaska) , except for one building which
9 shall not exceed \$80,000: *Provided*, That one building may
10 be constructed to serve the purposes of two or more build-
11 ings at a cost not to exceed the sum of the limitations for
12 separate buildings: *Provided further*, That any building,
13 the cost of which as improved was \$25,000 or more, shall
14 not be improved within any fiscal year by an amount in
15 excess of 5 per centum of such cost (5 U. S. C. 565a)
16 except that an additional \$400,000 may be used for improve-
17 ments at the Forest Products Laboratory; and (f) expenses
18 of the National Forest Reservation Commission as author-
19 ized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C.
20 514) .

21 SEC. 202. Except to provide materials required in or in-
22 cident to research or experimental work where no suitable
23 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
24 priated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the pur-

1 chase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials
2 produced outside of the United States.

3 SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation to the Forest
4 Service in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda
5 purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before the
6 Congress.

7 SEC. 204. The Secretary may sell at market value any
8 property located in Yalobusha, Chickasaw, and Pontotoc
9 Counties, Mississippi, administered under title III of the Act
10 of July 22, 1937, and suitable for return to private owner-
11 ship under such terms and conditions as would not conflict
12 with the purposes of said Act.

13 SEC. 205. Funds appropriated under this Act shall not
14 be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of
15 the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C.
16 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries
17 of a national forest nor shall these lands or lands authorized
18 for purchase in Sanders County, Montana, be acquired with-
19 out the approval of the local government concerned.

20 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
23 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C. 70), creating an

1 Indian Claims Commission, \$177,700, of which not to exceed
2 \$3,600 shall be available for expenses of travel.

3 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
6 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), including
7 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
8 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$175 for the pur-
9 chase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$8,000
10 for expenses of travel; payment in advance for membership
11 in societies whose publications or services are available to
12 members only or to members at a price lower than to the
13 general public; and transportation and not to exceed \$15
14 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5
15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for
16 members of the Commission serving without compensation;
17 \$225,000.

18 LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY,
19 AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

20 Not exceeding \$50,000 of the funds available for land
21 acquisition purposes shall be used during the current fiscal
22 year for necessary expenses of the Commission (other than
23 payments for land) in connection with land acquisition.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States, and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration, construction, and maintenance of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C. 77); including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August

1 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$52,525 for
2 expenses of travel; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uni-
3 forms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and al-
4 terations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of
5 manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications;
6 \$7,355,000.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

8 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of
9 Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and
10 administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by
11 the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by
12 the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution
13 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized
14 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
15 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer
16 of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art
17 associations or societies whose publications or services are
18 available to members only, or to members at a price lower
19 than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning
20 of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uniforms,
21 or allowances therefor for other employees as authorized by
22 law (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; purchase or rental of devices and
23 services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and
24 maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and

1 grounds; not to exceed \$2,400 for expenses of travel; and
2 not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works
3 of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made,
4 without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations
5 at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions
6 as the Gallery may deem proper; \$1,674,000.

7 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION .

8 CONTRIBUTIONS

9 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
10 form of grants, as authorized by law, \$130,000.

11 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN 12 ISLANDS CORPORATION

13 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
14 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
15 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
16 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
17 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
18 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
19 as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth
20 in the budget for the fiscal year 1959: *Provided*, That not
21 to exceed \$160,000 shall be available for administrative
22 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Cor-
23 poration, covering the categories set forth in the 1959
24 budget estimates for such expenses.

1 **TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS**

2 **SEC. 401.** Unless otherwise provided by law, appropri-
3 ations contained in this Act available for expenses of travel
4 shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head
5 of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of
6 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
•7 function or activity for which the appropriation concerned
8 is made.

9 This Act may be cited as the “Department of the
10 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959.”

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85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10746

[Report No. 1346]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KIRWAN

FEBRUARY 14, 1958

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Feb. 17, 1958

Both Houses

11. TVA. Received from the Comptroller General an audit report on TVA for the fiscal year 1957. p. 1890, 2007 (H. Doc. 337)
12. RECLAMATION. Received from the Interior Department a report on the El Jardin Division of the Lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project. p. 1890
Sen. Langer inserted a resolution of the Bismarck, N. D., Chamber of Commerce urging an appropriation of \$850,000 for the Garrison diversion unit investigation over the Budget Bureau reduction to \$552,000. p. 1893
13. FLOOD CONTROL. Received resolutions of the cities of Covina and Claremont, Calif., urging improvement of the Walnut Creek flood control system. p. 1891
14. BUDGET; FEDERAL AID; STATEHOOD. Received the resolutions of the National Junior Chamber of Commerce, urging curtailment of Federal expenditures, reductions in Federal aid, statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, and increased efficiency and economy in government as recommended by the Hoover Commission. pp. 1891-2
15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced the intention to consider the classified pay bill (with the postal pay bill and postal rate bill) on Wed., Feb. 19, following consideration of one bill on the Calendar. p. 1889
16. ADJOURNED until Wed., Feb. 19. p. 1940

HOUSE - February 17

17. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported (Feb. 14, during adjournment) without amendment H. R. 10746, the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, 1959, which includes items for the Forest Service (H. Rept. 1346) (p. 1978).

At the end of this Digest is a table showing the Forest Service items. Following are excerpts from the committee report regarding these items:

·FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

"Forest land management.--The Committee has allowed \$68,857,000, an increase of \$500,000 above the budget estimate. Although the appropriation recommended is only an increase of \$107,000 over the appropriation for 1958, due to funds held in budget reserve this year and other minor adjustments, a total increase of \$1,500,000 will be available in 1959 for urgently needed employee housing, including the \$500,000 added by the Committee.

"The Committee is concerned about the increasing costs of employee housing units and requests that every effort be made to reduce costs to the minimum necessary to provide adequate housing for field personnel. In this connection, the Committee directs that hereafter only stock mill work be used in construction.

"It is requested that the Forest Service review its regulations in respect to timber cutting to assure, commensurate with proper sustained yield management, that as complete a cut as possible is made of all mature timber ready for cutting within national forest timber sale areas.

"Forest research.--The budget estimate of \$12,128,000 has been allowed, an increase of \$293,000 over the 1958 appropriation. Due to the current year's budgetary reserve, on an actual funds basis an additional \$400,000 will be

available for the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin. This increase will be used in fiscal year 1959 to replace the inadequate and unsafe boiler plant at the Laboratory and will then continue available for research on new uses and expanded utilization for cull and low-grade timber, including eastern and southern hardwoods. With this increase, approximately \$1,400,000 will be available for urgently needed utilization research, including basic research involving both softwoods and hardwoods.

"State and private forestry cooperation.--The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$12,195,000, a decrease of \$1,050,000 from the 1958 appropriation. The amount provided will continue at the current year level the cooperative programs with the states in forest fire control (\$10,043,000), forest management and processing (\$1,510,000); and general forestry assistance (\$384,000).

"The decrease reflected in the budget estimate will leave available \$258,000 for cooperation in forest tree planting under Section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act. This program was undertaken in 1924 to encourage the planting of trees on inadequately stocked State and private forest lands. Since that date, the financial responsibility assumed by the states and private owners has increased to the point where the Federal cost share is now only about 20 percent. As the reduction proposed for 1959 in the Federal share is relatively minor with respect to the individual states, it is believed that it can be readily made up by increased contributions from the States and private landowners. It should be noted that large amounts of Federal funds are also made available under other programs for tree planting including the Agricultural Conservation program, the flood-prevention program, and the soil bank. For example, under the latter program, it is estimated that \$8,500,000 will be available in fiscal year 1959 for tree planting."

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

"The Committee has approved \$23,750,000, an increase of \$651,000 over the budget estimate. This together with carryover balances of \$850,000 which have been held in budgetary reserve, will provide a total of \$24,600,000 for fiscal year 1959 compared with the appropriation of \$24,336,000 for 1958. Forest roads and trails are essential to the protection and management of the national forests and utilization of their resources. The increase provided over the budget is urgently needed to maintain a minimum program in fiscal year 1959."

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

Superior National Forest

"The Committee has disallowed the budget estimate of \$300,000. Carryover funds of at least \$200,000 will be available which should provide, in line with the current level of obligation, for a sound program of land acquisition in fiscal year 1959."

50. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. H. R. 10778, by Rep. Clark, H. R. 10779, by Rep. Corbett, H. R. 10782, by Rep. Dent, H. R. 10785, by Rep. Holland, and H. R. 10790, by Rep. Morgan, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide for storage by the Commodity Credit Corporation of surplus farm commodities made available for relief of distress; to Agriculture Committee.
61. PERSONNEL. H. R. 10780, by Rep. Cunningham, Neb., to promote ethics in Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
62. SMALL BUSINESS. H. R. 10781, by Rep. Dellay, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to establish an initial program of tax adjustment for small and independent business and for persons engaged in small and independent business; to Ways and Means Committee.
63. ACREAGE RESERVE. H. R. 10784, by Rep. Hoeven, to authorize the use of additional funds for the 1958 corn, wheat, and cotton acreage reserve program; to Agriculture Committee.
H. R. 10793, by Rep. Riley, to authorize the use of additional funds for for the 1958 cotton acreage reserve program; to Agriculture Committee.
64. LANDS; RECLAMATION. H. R. 10786, by Rep. McGovern, to provide for the acquisition of lands by the U. S. required for the reservoir created by the construction of Randall Dam on the Missouri River so far as it affects the Crow Creek Sioux Reservation, S. Dak.; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
65. PROPERTY. H. R. 10789, by Rep. Montoya, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the donation and other disposal of property to tax-supported public recreation agencies; to Government Operations Committee.
66. EMPLOYMENT. H. R. 10795, by Rep. Roosevelt, to check the growth of unemployment by providing for Federal assistance to States and local governments for the construction of needed public works and public improvements; to Public Works Committee.
- PERSONNEL. H. R. 10806, by Rep. O'Hara, Ill., to prohibit discrimination because of age in the hiring and employment of persons by Government contractors; to Judiciary Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- Feb. 19: Public Law 480, wool program, special school milk program, and brucellosis program, S. Agriculture (McLain et al to testify).
Extension of trade agreements authority, H. Ways and Means (Secretary Benson to testify).
Exclude certain counties from commercial corn area for 1958, H. Agriculture (Pollock, CSS, to testify).
USDA appropriations, H. Appropriations (AMS to testify).
Pay bills, H. Post Office and Civil Service (employee organizations to testify).
GAO audit of mutual security program, H. Foreign Affairs (Comptroller Gen. to testify).
- Feb. 20: Corn and feed grains program, S. Agriculture (McLain to testify).
Feb. 25: Dairy program, S. Agriculture (McLain to testify).
Feb. 27: Wheat program, S. Agriculture (McLain to testify).
Mar. 3: Price Support program, S. Agriculture (McLain to testify).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105-A.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

House Committee Bill, 1959, Compared with Appropriations, 1958, and Budget Estimates, 1959

[Note.--Amounts for 1958 include all supplemental appropriations to date, and are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1959 House Committee Bill.]

Item	Appropriations, 1958	Budget Estimates, 1959	House Committee Bill, 1959	Increase (+), or Decrease (-), House Committee Bill, 1959 Compared with Budget Estimates, 1959
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:				
Forest protection and utilization:				
Forest land management a/.....	\$68,650,000:	\$68,357,000:	\$68,857,000:	+\$207,000:
Forest research	11,835,000:	12,128,000:	12,128,000:	+293,000:
State and private forestry cooperation .	13,245,000:	12,195,000:	12,195,000:	-1,050,000:
Total, Forest protection and utilization	93,730,000:	92,680,000:	93,180,000:	+500,000:
Forest roads and trails	b/ 24,336,000:	b/ 23,099,000:	b/ 23,750,000:	+651,000:
Assistance to States for tree planting ...	500,000:	- -	- -	- -
Acquisition of lands for national forests:				
Cache National Forest, Utah	b/ 50,000:	50,000:	50,000:	- -
Superior National Forest	b/ 500,000:	b/ 300,000:	- -	-500,000:
Special Acts (Cache National Forest) ...	10,000:	10,000:	10,000:	- -
Cooperative range improvements	b/ 700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	- -
Total, Annual Appropriations	119,826,000:	116,839,000:	117,690,000:	+851,000:
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily "Payments: to States and Territories" and "Roads and Trails for States" - payable from national forest receipts)				
b/ 42,875,100:	b/ 42,875,100:	b/ 42,875,100:	b/ 42,875,100:	- -

a/ Includes contingency funds for use to the extent necessary as follows: (1) for the Forest Pest Control Act, 1958 and 1959, \$1,760,000; and (2) for emergency forest fire fighting, 1958 and 1959, \$5,000,000.
b/ In addition, prior year balances available.

Feb. 18, 1958

18. PUBLIC LANDS. Received the conference report on H. R. 5538, to provide that withdrawals, reservations, or restrictions of more than 5,000 acres of public lands for military purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress (H. Rept. 1347). pp. 1963-64
19. WATERSHEDS. Passed with amendment H. R. 5497, to authorize Federal assistance for certain fish and wildlife development projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. Agreed to a committee amendment providing that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not furnish or agree to furnish financial assistance to local organizations for the institution of works of improvement for recreational and fish and wildlife development under the act prior to July 1, 1958. p. 1943
20. FISHERIES; RICE. At the request of Rep. Pelly, passed over S. 1552, to authorize the Secretary of Interior to establish a program for carrying on certain research to develop methods for the commercial production of fish on flooded rice acreage in rotation with rice field crops. p. 1943
21. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Patman spoke in favor of legislation to provide capital banks for small business. pp. 1964-69
22. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Rep. Reuss was appointed to the Joint Economic Committee. p. 1945
23. BUDGET. Rep. Gross inserted a Women's Patriotic Conference resolution on various matters, including an accrual expenditure budget, extension of the trade agreements act, etc. pp. 1969-72
24. FUTURE FARMERS. Rep. Natcher paid tribute to the Future Farmers of America. p. 1975.
25. WATER UTILIZATION. Received two Colo. Legislature memorials urging the enactment of legislation to control the appropriation of water by the Federal Government. p. 1979
26. SOIL BANK. Received two S. C. Legislature memorials urging additional appropriations for acreage reserve agreements on cotton. p. 1979

HOUSE - February 18

27. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. Passed without amendment this bill, H. R. 10746 (pp. 1983-99). Rejected by a vote of 59 to 100, amendment by Rep. Jensen to provide that "not more than 1 vacancy out of every 4 vacancies which occur may be filled until such time as there has been a reduction of 10 percent in the number of persons for which funds are requested for salaries and travel pay in this bill," and "that not more than 90 percent of the funds herein requested for salaries and travel may be expended and that such savings shall not be expended for any other purpose." (pp. 1996-99).
28. PUBLIC LANDS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5538, to provide that withdrawals, reservations, or restrictions of more than 5,000 acres of public lands for military purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress. This measure will now be sent to the President. pp. 1981-82
29. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Christopher discussed the farm situation as it relates to other segments of the economy, and called for the support of farm commodities at 90% of parity. pp. 2002-04

Rep. Hemphill urged additional funds for the soil bank program, and inserted correspondence with Asst. Secretary McLain on the matter. pp. 2005-06

30. TOBACCO. The "Daily Digest" states that the Tobacco Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee "met in executive session and adopted motion to recommend to the full committee that the present price support on tobacco at 90 percent of parity be retained." p. D113

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

31. WOOL. Sen. Mundt inserted his statement commending the wool producers for the increase in production shown in an attached inventory of Livestock on Farms, Jan. 1, 1958, and asserting the increase showed the value of the National Wool Act. A1371-3
32. FOOD ADDITIVES. Sen. Kefauver inserted an article, "New Cancer Menace in Foods," which asserted that the Food and Drug Administration was concealing information in regard to cancer-producing elements found in foods. pp. A1377-8
33. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Thurmond inserted an editorial on a speech by the director of the S. C. Development Board urging increased agricultural production as an industry, opposing the soil bank, and supporting the rural way of life. p. A1380
34. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Tuck inserted an address opposing the reciprocal trade program and urging Congress to set the tariffs. pp. A1384-5
35. FORESTRY. Sen. Neuberger inserted an editorial urging Federal purchase of the Klamath Indian forest lands as the only solution assuring sustained-yield forestry. pp. A1385-6
Rep. Saylor inserted an article by Sen. Humphrey, "What the Wilderness Bill Means to You." pp. A1395-7
36. CORN. Sen. Thurmond inserted a press release on the S. C. corn-growing contest results. p. A1387.
37. SOIL BANK. Rep. Kitchin inserted an editorial, "Soil-Bank Fiasco Disturbs Farmers," p. A1391
38. EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Multer inserted a telegram to the President from 11 Governors urging support for a program to relieve unemployment, including an easing of credit, public works projects acceleration, and restoration of farm income through higher price supports. p. A1384
39. ROADS. Rep. Madden inserted an editorial urging immediate action on the Federal highway program. pp. A1401-2
40. FAMILY FARM. Rep. Johnson inserted an article and stated that "it indicates that the marginal farmers being driven off the farms by the cost-price squeeze so efficiently assisted by the Dept. of Agriculture, were not contributing materially to the surplus." p. A1410
41. INFORMATION. Rep. Multer inserted his statement before the House Government Information Subcommittee regarding freedom of information legislation. p. A1420

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 11, strike out "the improper administering of an anesthetic" and insert "a toxic reaction to the medication used in preparation for and."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HENRYK BIGAJER AND MARIA BIGAJER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7057) for the relief of Henryk Bigajer and Maria Bigajer.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE, MOBILE AIR MATERIEL AREA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8134) for the relief of certain employees of the Department of the Air Force, Mobile air materiel area.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) each of the following-named persons is hereby relieved of all liability to refund to the United States the amount of overpayments made to him during the period from December 21, 1952, to November 4, 1956, by the Secretary of the Air Force as a result of an error in the conversion of his position from the wage-board system to the general schedule grades under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, while such person was employed by the Department of the Air Force, Mobile air materiel area: Archie E. Albritton, Mobile, Ala.; John D. Almond, Mobile, Ala.; David B. Boulter, Mobile, Ala.; Frederick A. Baumgardner, Mobile, Ala.; David L. Burlison, Mobile, Ala.; Melvin T. Busby, Mobile, Ala.; Elmer M. Chambers, Mobile, Ala.; Lee N. Cornell, Chickasaw, Ala.; Jimmie G. Dodd, Mobile, Ala.; Norbert A. Duff, Irvington, Ala.; Lowell M. Estes, Mobile, Ala.; Donis R. Ferguson, Daphne, Ala.; John F. Findley, Mobile, Ala.; Charles E. Fitzgerald, Mobile, Ala.; William H. Fobes, Mobile, Ala.; Converse Harwell, Fairhope, Ala.; Franklin G. Henning, Mobile, Ala.; John H. Hines, Citronelle, Ala.; Hugh M. Hodge, Mobile, Ala.; Claudie W. Hudson, Mobile, Ala.; Lucius C. Huff, Chickasaw, Ala.; William W. Jennings, Eight Mile, Ala.; Byron H. Jordan, Mobile, Ala.; Lionel E. Kay, Mobile, Ala.; Carl W. Killinen, Mobile, Ala.; Marshall R. Leffew, Mobile, Ala.; Leonard C. McCarter, Mobile, Ala.; Clyde H. McLeod, Mobile, Ala.; Buford C. Maillette, Lucedale, Miss.; Rush L. Mauney, Mobile, Ala.; Paul F. Morgan, Mobile, Ala.; Raymond Nobles, Mobile, Ala.; Emile J. Nussbaum, Jr., Mobile, Ala.; William R. Peavy, Robertsedale, Ala.; George L. Pennington, Mobile, Ala.; Theron R. Petway, Mobile, Ala.; George R. Poe, Mobile, Ala.; William H. Pugh, Jr., Prichard, Ala.; George R. Rawlins, Mobile, Ala.; Sidney M. Reynolds, Mobile, Ala.; Hubert E. Riels, Mobile, Ala.; Floyd M. Reynolds, Mobile, Ala.; Clyde B. Rutherford, Lucedale, Miss.; William R. Scott, Mobile, Ala.; Bernie E. Short, New Orleans, La.; Walter B. Simison,

Mount Vernon, Ala.; Henry Smith, Mobile, Ala.; Claude W. Sweetser, Spring Hill, Ala.; Troy Thacker, Mobile, Ala.; James C. Tumlison, Birmingham, Ala.; Julius T. Turner, Mobile, Ala.; John B. Volnoff, Mobile, Ala.; James E. Walker, Mobile, Ala.; Thomas K. West, Mobile, Ala.; Thornton P. Williams, Mobile, Ala.; Ben R. Wilson, Mobile, Ala.

(b) In the audit and settlement of the accounts of any certifying or disbursing officer of the United States full credit shall be given for all amounts for which liability is relieved by subsection (a) of this section.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 3, line 13, strike the period following the word "Alabama" and insert "; Gerald E. Hardman, Cleveland, Ohio; Ray O. McCrite, Bennington, Okla."

Page 3, following line 17, add a new subsection as follows:

"(c) Any person named in subsection (a) who has refunded to the United States all or part of the overpayment made to him as a result of the error described in subsection (a) is entitled to be paid the amount refunded, if otherwise proper."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

C. J. POBOJESKI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9396) for the relief of C. J. Pobjeski.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Chief Yeoman C. J. Pobjeski, United States Navy, the sum of \$356.50. The payment of such sum, together with the indemnity of \$200 heretofore paid to him by the United States, shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said C. J. Pobjeski against the United States on account of damage to his electric typewriter, valued at \$556.50, due to the negligent handling of such typewriter in the United States mails: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DORA THELMA ANDREE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9878) for the relief of Dora Thelma Andree.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Dora Thelma Andree, Honolulu, T. H., the sum of \$246. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Dora Thelma Andree against the United States arising out of her capture and detention by the Imperial Japanese Government in Korea dur-

ing World War II. No part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLEARING THE TITLE TO CERTAIN INDIAN LAND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5624) to clear the title to certain Indian land.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States hereby disclaims on behalf of itself and any Indian allottee, or his heirs or devisees, any interest in land described as: Lot 6, section 17, township 19 north, range 24 east, Miami County, Kans., and the east half northwest quarter and lots 2 and 3, section 20, township 19 north, range 24 east, Linn County, Kans., containing 153.10 acres more or less, which lands were conveyed under guardian's deed to G. Lehr on April 6, 1868, by A. G. McKensie, guardian of So-we-lah-shing or Brown Cabbage, and approved by O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, on November 5, 1868.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike the word "north," and insert in lieu thereof the word "south."

Page 1, line 6, following the words "range 24 east," insert the words "sixth principal meridian."

Page 1, line 8, strike the word "north," and insert in lieu thereof the word "south." Following the words "range 24 east," insert the words "sixth principal meridian."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10746) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 2 hours, 1 hour to be controlled by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 10746, with Mr. PRICE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is recognized for 1 hour.

NOT A MINUTE TO LOSE

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, in 1926, Will Rogers, one of the great men of his day and generation, made a trip abroad and visited Russia. While there he noted with some concern that, notwithstanding the poverty of the country, the Russians were devoting more time and attention to aeronautics than his own country in which the airplane originated. On his return to the United States he wrote a book in which he made the remarkable and prophetic statement that what Americans needed was to have their speedometer taken away from them and exchanged for an alarm clock. He said:

If Americans don't look out they will be caught in the next war with nothing but a niblick and a putter.

And that is exactly what has happened. We are caught today in the most ominous armanent race of all time with little more than a niblick and a fleet of white elephant carriers. And as a result, America is today in the greatest danger since Valley Forge.

Up to the close of the Second World War Russia had never won a battle in its history. Genghis Khan marched ruthlessly across its steppes exterminating every Russian in his path. Charles XII, of Sweden, repeatedly chased Peter the Great and every army he could mobilize all over the terrain. Napoleon marched his grand army to the heart of the empire brushing aside the Cossack troops without even falling into battle formation. And Von Hindenburg, turning back from the western front, which he was holding against England, France, and Belgium, exterminated the czar's army of 1 million men in 1 day.

Not until America provided the guns and the ships and the tanks and food and ammunition and the Allied forces diverted German attention on every side, were the Russians able to hold Hitler's waning Wehrmacht on the last line in front of Moscow.

When the war closed the United States was the greatest military power the world had ever known. We had never lost a far from Washington to Roosevelt. We had the largest Army, the most powerful Navy, and the greatest air fleet in existence. And we dictated arbitrary terms of peace in both the Pacific and the German theaters. No one questioned our supremacy, our power or our authority. And no one gave Russia second thought.

What a change these last few years have brought.

The rate of Russian expansion since World War II has been unprecedented. Not only in war potential and armament but in the production of capital goods and the expansion of capital goods in-

dustries. The modernization of her military forces has been faster than our own, and with it there has been a slow but definite shift in world balance of military power since 1949 when Russia detonated her first atomic bomb. The expansion of the Red army has been amazing. Russia now has 175 divisions and the unquestioned capability of mobilizing a total of approximately 300 divisions in 30 days. The United States will maintain in the next fiscal year, if we follow the budget, 14 divisions with 3 Marine divisions. The odds are 300 divisions against 17 divisions.

Russia has outbuilt the United States in new submarine tonnage by 6 to 1; in destroyer tonnage by 9 to 1; and in cruiser tonnage by 14 to 1. She has not been foolish enough to build a single carrier but she has the greatest submarine fleet the sun ever shone upon, and, true to form, is building airplanes faster than the United States or any other nation on the globe.

In these last few years we have labored under the misconception that we, the American people, were a chosen people and the foremost scientific nation on earth. The first sputnik convince the most skeptical and the second sputnik was conclusive. Our satellite was a great triumph—when we finally managed to get it up. But it did not equal the Soviet project. The aim was faulty. It went 100 miles farther in space than had been intended. And there were other mistakes and deficiencies.

In brief, by way of summarization:

We are behind the Russians today in the race for outer space.

We are behind the Russians today in the intercontinental ballistic missile race.

We are behind the Russians today in the submarine field.

We are behind the Russians today in army and army rifles.

We are behind the Russians today in tanks.

We are behind the Russians today in ocean survey and exploration—in oceanography. They are using 30 hydrographic ships and we are employing 8.

We are behind the Russians today in the rate of production of airplanes and missiles.

We are behind the Russians today in radar. They have about 10 times as much as we have and it is more effective against high-flying bombers.

We are behind the Russians today in the development of rocket fuels. They are using solid fuels while we are still dependent on liquids.

But we are ahead of the Russians in supercarriers, tomahawks, and scalping knives. No one questions our preminence in any of these three categories.

Now, the disturbing feature of this extraordinary progress is that Russia is steadily accelerating her programs. General Doolittle, Chairman of the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, reports:

Russia's rate of progress is more rapid than ours.

Gen. Thomas D. White, Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, says:

The United States is behind the Russians in developing intercontinental missiles.

We are not only 2 to 5 years behind—but the most significant thing is that we are steadily falling further behind.

General Phillips—January 23, 1958—states:

Failure to provide for missiles has placed the United States Army from 2 to 4 years behind the Soviet Army in the development of this important ground-force weapon.

And Dr. Von Braun, Chief of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency's development operations, agrees:

The frightening thing is their rate of progress. It will take 5 years to catch the Russians.

And we cannot expect them to stand still while we are after them.

But with the development of her war potential Russia has at the same time created the world's second most powerful industrial machine. The expansion of her capital-goods industries has been phenomenal. In short, the ever increasing and expanding Russian achievements in science, mechanics, production and diplomacy are rapidly reducing us to a second-class power. And there are no second prizes.

This phenomenal progress by a sister nation and former ally should and would give the American people cause for rejoicing—but for the utterly incomprehensible and inexplicable enmity and predatory threats of the Kremlin against the Government and people of the United States.

The United States had saved Russia from Hitler. She could not possibly have survived without our help and encouragement and bounty, freely given without any hope or expectation of reward or repayment. We supported her in the war and the peace adjustments and set her firmly among the postwar nations. We asked nothing in return, neither territory nor commercial advantage nor concessions of any kind, either from the Russians or from any other nation or people. We asked only her friendship.

But from the beginning every Russian dictator has openly expressed undying hatred of America and all things American and announced to the world that Russia and America cannot exist side by side. For 12 long years we have made every concession and every effort to appease and conciliate them. But without avail.

Khrushchev said recently:

The people of the United States have never fought in their own territory. They must understand that the next war will not be fought in Africa or Europe or Asia. But from the very outset it will be fought on United States soil.

In commenting on this situation, Dr. Rabi, Nobel prize winner and chairman of the President's Scientific Advisory Council, said:

Civilized humanity has never faced a problem as grave. The end of our national existence is in sight unless we solve this problem.

J. Edgar Hoover, who is more intimately acquainted with the subject than anyone else, says in the preface to his new book, *Masters of Deceit*, which will be off the press March 10:

Since the end of World War II, we have spent billions of dollars to defend ourselves from Communist aggression. Communism is

the major menace of our times. Today it threatens the very existence of our western civilization. International communism will never rest until the whole world, including the United States, is under the hammer and sickle.

Until recently we had little to fear from Russian communism or other enemies. Guarded by twin barriers, the Atlantic and the Pacific, we were safe from foreign aggression. But we no longer have geographical immunity. The earth has shrunk. The distance between continents has been narrowed to a 30-minute span or less. Bombers and missiles ignore it. The power and speed of modern weapons have destroyed forever America's geographic invulnerability. Instead of being an asset the ocean is now a liability—a jungle in which the predatory tiger of the sea, the killer submarine, lurks in hiding, unseen and undetectable, ready to rain mushroom-clouded death, destruction, and devastation on the land.

We have met this situation up to this time—we are meeting it now—with the SAC—the Strategic Air Command, consisting of B-52's—long range bombers armed with nuclear warheads. One-third of these bombers are constantly in the air—to avoid surprise and infiltration. They carry sealed orders and the instant our radar reported enemy attacks on us or our allies they would immediately be on their way to strike previously selected Communist targets in retaliation. Only last week Britain issued a white paper warning Russia that centers of population, mobilization, supplies and communication had been pinpointed and would be blown off the face of the earth in reprisal for any hostile move by Russia or any of her satellites.

We have here before us in the well of the House a map of the Russian Empire. Surrounding it is a ring of SAC air bases in every friendly NATO country bordering Russia and her satellites. I shall not name them for security reasons but you know where they are located and Russia undoubtedly knows where they are and could enlighten you as to the minutest detail of their military function. From these widely dispersed airfields the SAC can strike any military objective in Russia in a comparatively few minutes. There are about 160 NATO airfields and 250 national airfields in Western Europe. These overseas bases are much closer to the vital centers of the Soviet Union than Soviet bases are to the strategic centers of the United States. It is these planes and these atomic bombs carried by the Strategic Air Command that have kept, and are today keeping, the peace of the world.

But time marches on. The old order passes. In no department of human endeavor is there such rapid change and continuous readjustment as in the accoutrements and paraphernalia of war. The days of the B-52 and all long-range, high-flying bombers are numbered. And time is running out.

As the ballistic missile is developed the usefulness of the bomb-carrying plane wanes. And when the ICBM's are perfected the bomber will be as obsolete as the dreadnought. It is merely a matter

of time—and a short time—before the Soviet will have neutralized the SAC. They are now building a new air defense system, using improved radar and anti-aircraft missiles with nuclear warheads with which they expect to block the SAC bombers at the border. It is claimed that very shortly the Soviet defense will be made so effective that the first 100 B-52's or B-47's striking at Moscow would be shot down before reaching the target. In other words within a year it may take 100 planes to land 1 bomb. When this will have been effected the SAC will be relegated to the limbo of the past along with the cavalry, the super-carrier and the blunderbus.

Already they are said to have an IRBM which was displayed in Moscow on Red Army Day, last November 7, in production and in inventory, and distributed 5 to a station. This missile has a range of 700 miles. Its range could be extended to 1,000 miles by substituting a smaller, lighter warhead. But the shorter the range the greater the accuracy. The red line around the map before us marks the reach of the 700-mile missile. The blue line is the perimeter of the 1,000-mile missile. As will be noted, even this smaller missile will reach beyond the location of all but one or two of the SAC bases. Attacked by these missiles, fired from unknown sites, and moved from point to point, the SAC basis would be instantly untenable. And our system of massive retaliation would have collapsed.

The entire continental United States would then be open to attack by Russian bombers and ICBM's. This situation would obtain until we ourselves had our own ICBM in production to take the place of the outmoded SAC as a deterrent.

This will be the period of our greatest danger. During this time the United States would be without retaliatory power—would be defenseless except for our submarines—and the burden of defense would fall on our allies—if any remained—and a concerted attack might give the Kremlin control of the world in a week.

It is apparent that every energy should be devoted to the construction of submarines and long-range missiles.

But this is not the source of our most immediate danger. We have long believed the first attack of the third world war would come by plane over the North Pole. And we are maintaining long radar fences across Canada and the United States to detect and report such invasions. It now seems certain that would be the least likely source of attack.

We are in the same situation in which we found ourselves in 1814. We realized that England in attacking Washington would have to come up the Potomac River. Accordingly we built four fortresses along the river, Fort McHenry and others, ready to give a warm welcome to any English battleship sailing up the Potomac to attack the Capital. But the English would not fight fair. Instead of coming up the Potomac they went around us and came in through the

back door by way of Annapolis, and you remember what happened.

All along here we have been expecting the invaders to come over the North Pole in bombers. We have made every arrangement to detect them at the earliest possible minute. But they are not coming over the North Pole at all. That will be the least likely direction from which they will attack. The Navy on December 30, 1957, issued a report outlining another possible method of attack by the Soviet.

It is a slightly different version of the often discussed infiltration method involving assembly of bombs from the luggage compartments of automobiles planted at strategic positions and detonated simultaneously by prearrangement. Or the renting of garrets or basement rooms by enemy agents, working long in advance. Such a bomb installed in Washington could practically wipe out the personnel of the Government. A hundred such bombs placed at key positions could shatter America's ability to make war and kill 20 million people. We would not even know they were here. But unquestionably Russia has spies throughout the country. Germany had such agents here as early as 1933.

Such intelligence-planted bombs would constitute the first blow. Ballistic missiles could deliver the second blow—approaching a city, for example, at a speed of 1 mile a second. If detected by radar 200 miles away we would have 200 seconds to take defensive measures. The third wave to attack would consist of long-range transport planes carrying firing squads to take over.

This Navy report visualizes an attack by missile-launching ships disguised as merchant vessels. It would be a more difficult attack to recognize than one by missile-launching submarines. If each merchant vessel carried 6 missiles and launched them within 1 hour, 12 ships could be used to replace 35 submarines required for a submarine attack. This is an official conclusion determined by responsible Navy personnel.

There would be under normal conditions about 75 unidentified ships within 500 miles of the coast at any given time.

The report continues:

If our only means of recognizing a raid consisted of assigning aircraft to track each unidentified ship until it unmask to launch missiles or moves out beyond the assumed missile range, prohibitive numbers of aircraft would be required for the surveillance effort, even for short warning times.

Of course missile attacks by disguised merchant vessels may never be made. But in event of war such attacks by missile-firing submarines are inevitable. The method and results are practically identical. Submarines would fire while still submerged without ever coming to the surface. And could devastate both seaboard and return to their Russian bases without having been seen. Against such attacks there is no defense except other submarines similarly equipped. The question is whether we will have the submarines in time; whether the useless carrier will absorb funds and labor that should go to the construction of the 100 submarines we will need to meet the 100

submarines the Soviet is now building in every Russian shipyard.

The use of missile submarines in a sustained bombardment after a war has started is analogous to an air raid against the United States. Sufficiently heavy air raids can inflict vast destruction despite any level of attrition we can afford to provide. Similarly, no reasonable antisubmarine effort could prevent immense damage even though many submarines were sunk in return.

We might expect 6 submarines to be sunk out of a 15 submarine raid. In the Pacific the situation is much less favorable. There with 4 ASV attack aircraft on station we might, for example, sink only 1 submarine out of a 5 submarine raid within 350 miles of the coast.

Although we can exact heavy attrition from submarines penetrating on such missions, no reasonable amount of anti-submarine effort can prevent immense damage to the United States.

One hundred and five submarines could damage as much as 65 percent of all parked SAC aircraft in the United States. The closer the launching positions are to the coast, the greater the damage will be. However, the farther the enemy penetrates, the greater the chances of our recognizing a raid before launching time.

This is a map of the United States and is a copy of the map carried by the naval report just referred to. Look it over carefully. If such contingency as that described by the report should arise you may not be able to recognize it the next time—unless you can read Russian.

These red lines do not parallel the coast lines, but the report explains that a missile-firing submarine or an attack vessel disguised as a merchantman firing ballistic missiles could hit any city within 550 miles of the coast. And the area devastated by missile attack would extend from the coast to the red line. Forty-three out of our 50 largest cities and 85 percent of our industries are situated less than 500 miles from the coast. If such an attack could be staged as successfully as the Pearl Harbor attack there is reason to question whether sufficient strength and resource would be left to strike back. The theory of massive retaliation could be followed when we had allies to hold the enemy while we started production. But with no bases from which to strike and nothing with which to retaliate, the first blow might be decisive. Can there be a comeback from an atomic Pearl Harbor?

The answer is that we should have the submarines and the atomic missiles instead of the Russians. The first submarine was built here in the United States; the first plane flew at Kittyhawk. And the first atomic bomb was produced down at Oak Ridge, in Tennessee.

How does it happen then that Hitler had the planes and Khrushchev has the submarines and the ballistic missiles? The answer is written in the loss of thousands of American servicemen who might be alive today—and in the present deadly peril of the Nation—all of which would have been avoided if the Navy had not insisted on big appropriations for big ships for big admirals when the money and time and attention should have been

given to the development of American planes, American submarines, and American missiles.

During 1938, the year England and France had to grovel before Hitler at Munich because they had no airpower, the American Navy deliberately restricted American planes—the ideal weapon devised by an American—to a range not to exceed 300 miles. How absurd. How utterly indefensible. Germany and Russia at a glance realized the possibilities of aviation. Germany drove American commerce from the Atlantic with a handful of submarines. But the American Navy, deaf, dumb, and blind, utterly oblivious to the obvious and the inevitable, threw plans for planes, submarines, and missiles into the ashcan and martyred the men who recommended them.

They looked contemptuously at the submarine and asked, "Who wants to be a mole?" The question answers itself. They placed their personal preference before their country's safety.

They abolished the General Headquarters Air Force just 8 months before Hitler marched into Poland. And when Hitler reached out to take the world by the throat the United States had no airpower at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has expired.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. CANNON. They squandered billions on flattops and denied money for four-motored bombers which might have prevented the Second World War. They now commit the supreme folly of laying the keel for another flattop at Newport News this month and divert skilled manpower, desperately needed these next 3 years for submarines and missiles to save our cities from destruction.

We must have submarines to take the place of SAC when it has lived out its time. We need 100 nuclear-powered, missile-firing submarines to keep the peace of the world—and we are building 9.

Russia is building 100 submarines this year. It is time we took notice.

There are areas in the budget where savings can be made without endangering national defense. We can build enough submarines to keep the Russians on their side of the water and still maintain a proper balance between military expenditures and the strength of the economy to support it. It is not what you spend but what you get for your money. It is not how much we appropriate but what we appropriate it for.

The circumstances are immoderate and the condition in which we find ourselves today is immoderate. Why? Because these men were so blind they would not see the facts.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. If I recall correctly, the gentleman from Missouri has been chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for many years. As a matter of fact, his party has been in control of the Congress 23 out of 27 years. The

gentleman has had control of the purse strings and if he felt we should have had more submarines, why did he not provide the money for them?

Mr. CANNON. Here the other day I voted to cancel this billion-dollar carrier which cannot be ready for 4 years. We can build 48 submarines in that time. But the gentleman voted to keep the carrier and not to put in the submarines which can save American cities from destruction.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire, and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, as I have said on the floor of this House many times, I am sorry this Department of the Interior appropriation bill is not for at least \$750 million or more.

This is the greatest country on earth, better than all the rest rolled into one, with its mountains, its streams, its climate, its soil, its minerals, everything, the work of God; and what a job we have done on this country, not Russia but we Americans, in the past 300 years. We have robbed and looted until we are with our backs to the wall today, but we did it ourselves, we had the biggest hand in doing it, not Russia, but we right here in this Nation.

Last year we appropriated \$456.2 million for this department. The budget estimates for 1959 were \$414.5 million. This bill is for \$413.1 million, a reduction below the 1958 appropriation of \$43 million. This bill is below the budget estimates for 1959 by \$1,339,000.

The revenues generated by the activities of the agencies involved in this Department are estimated at \$411,137,441 for the fiscal year 1959, only \$2 million less than the amount sought to be appropriated in this bill.

In general, except for construction items, the bill continues the basic programs at the current-year level.

Of the decrease below the budget of \$43,104,000, \$29,523,000 is in construction items. Thirteen million dollars of this reduction is due to the smaller amount required to liquidate obligations under the contract authorizations in the Federal-Aid Highway Act. The remaining reduction of \$16,523,000 under construction will be offset in large part by carry-over funds of \$11,711,076; \$7,671,000 is for nonrecurring items in 1958; \$479,000 of the decrease is in grants to the Territories which will not be required; \$1,393,000 is a reduction in land acquisition for the District of Columbia; \$1,050,000 is a decrease in the Forest Service cooperative tree program as proposed in the budget. The Federal share of this program is now only 20 percent and many other funds will be available in 1959, including \$8,500,000 under the soil bank. So there will be adequate money for the planting of trees.

The balance of the decrease, \$2,988,000, represents chiefly various funds placed in budget reserve this year and for which the 1959 estimates were reduced accordingly.

As to the major changes made by the committee in the budget estimate, there is an increase of \$800,000 for Indian school construction to maintain the current level. Eight thousand Indian children are still not in schools, while over this Nation the people are hollering for a billion-dollar school plan; yet here are 8,000 Indian children that never have put foot in a schoolhouse.

There is a decrease of \$750,000 for the Geological Survey for uranium geology. The bill leaves an increase of \$1,030,000 for this purpose, to replace an Atomic Energy Commission transfer, which is adequate.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I commend the gentleman on the good work that has been done on this bill. I do have a few questions to ask. One of them pertains to exploration for uranium. I wonder how many agencies of Government are involved in the exploration for uranium?

Mr. KIRWAN. There might be several. I know we have it in this bill. Without doubt the industry is spending more money than at any time in its history for this purpose, and more people are out looking for uranium. You do not know whether they are hunters or are trying to discover uranium. We have enough uranium now for a 10-year supply, but everybody is out trying to find it.

Mr. GROSS. It will be my hope that the Committee on Appropriations next year will go into the question of how many agencies, such as the Atomic Energy Commission and the Defense Mobilization agency, are spending funds for exploration for uranium.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. BALDWIN. I would like to ask the gentleman a question about the national parks, roads and trails. The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1953 authorized \$16 million per year for national park roads and trails and \$16 million for parkways. In this committee report, as I understand it, the statement is made that the budget estimate this year of \$22 million is a reduction of \$9 million from last year's appropriation. Does this mean there is actually going to be that reduction this year?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] to answer the gentleman.

Mr. MAGNUSON. No, because the committee disallowed the language proposed in the budget that would rescind \$6,667,000 of the contract authorization for the fiscal year 1959 under the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956.

Mr. BALDWIN. May I repeat my question. Does this mean, therefore, actually as a matter of fact the construction program will continue at the same level and will not be restricted this

year as it was last year for national parks, roads, and trails?

Mr. MAGNUSON. So far as what this bill allows, that is true. What they do downtown, of course, we cannot say. But the contract authority remains without change.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make this statement in the few minutes that I have left.

I can hardly believe that any Members of this Congress or anybody that I know of would make an effort to put what is known as the Jensen rider in as an amendment to this bill and ask for a reduction of 10 percent in the employees and 10 percent in the amount of money for personal services. As I said, there are only \$2 million difference between what we take in and what we pay out in this bill. I remember 2 years ago in 1956, a committee left Washington to see the destruction and damages that had been done to the parks and here we are wanting to cut 10 percent of the personnel and money to manage and maintain them.

Let take a look at this bill. In 1950 the appropriation for this Interior bill was \$246 million. In 1959, it is \$413 million. It has increased 67 percent in appropriations while the average employment has only gone up 25 percent. There is no business or industry in the United States that could boast of a record such as that. The funds have increased two and one-half times faster than the personnel. You cannot spend more money for Indian education and geological survey and maps and the management of the parks and forests without some increase in soil moisture technicians, rangers, and forest fire fighters. The bill provides an average employment of 44,651 and, yet, we have reduced the employees 587 this year over last year. The rider to which I referred would cut out another 4,465 positions and \$23 million of the funds.

Russia could never cripple a nation as fast as we can do it right here at home and right here on this front, if that rider goes into the bill.

Let us analyze the activities that would be affected by the rider.

Let us see how many of these employees are actually working out on the job. For Geological Survey, 4,046 field employees including: topographic mapping, 1,550; geologic and mineral survey, 660; water studies, 1,180; supervision of mineral and oil and gas leases, 238; and map reduction and distribution, 418.

If there is anybody who is thinking of cutting the Geological Survey's great work by 10 percent he should have done that in committee. There is not anywhere in the world where anyone has ever heard tell of a board of directors taking such action to any industry or any utility. The employees allowed in the bill for Geological Survey already represent a reduction of 288 below 1958. Yet under the order they would have to cut another 471.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. For education of 45,000 Indian children, and remember there are 8,000 children still not in school, they employ 4,914 bus drivers, teachers, dormitory attendants, and jan-

itors over half of America. Just think, if they were going to public schools, how many additional teachers and workmen would be employed in the cities and counties.

Now we move on to the question of resources management, under the Indian Bureau and the number of field employees affected:

Forest and range lands and fire suppression, 345; soil and moisture, 544; management of Indian trust property, 327; maintenance of buildings and utilities, 319; agricultural and industrial assistance and arts and crafts, 63; a total for resources and management of 1,598.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. KIRWAN. For a question only.

Mrs. BOLTON. How many Indian children are there?

Mr. KIRWAN. About 94,000. 43,000 are in the State systems and 43,000 in the Federal system, and 8,000 who never have placed a foot inside a school. That makes a laughingstock of us in Russia and other nations of the world today. Do you think we can cut anything out of the Indian items?

General Eisenhower said, the first day he ever testified on Capitol Hill after the war, that the per capita Indian enlistment compared to the total number of Indians was greater than for any other segment of the population in this country, and yet they have not been adequately cared for.

Bureau of Mines. After all the accidents last year and the Nation clamoring for more safety in the mines, do you want to cut the Bureau of Mines? I do not think so. Yet they have over 2,300 field employees.

The national parks have 4,673 employees. Sixty million people visited our parks last year and paid entrance fees. Just think, in New York City, with a population of something over 7 million people, they have more employees in their park system than we have in the whole national park system. And we want to cut them. Sixty million Americans paying fees to enjoy these parks, and we want to cut the park personnel by 10 percent and the park funds by 10 percent.

We have not done enough for the Forest Service. The department will take in \$123 million in receipts yet we have not got roads that are needed for the best utilization of our forests. I went into some of the forests last year, went out to where they were cutting timber and heard them shout "Timber." But the roads we should have in there are not there. When we get the service roads in these areas the small logger will have a chance to operate. We have not given them the access roads or helped them along the line as we should have. Remember, this is America and that every dime spent is for America and its forest resources. Every employee, and they total over 13,000, is needed for timber sales, fire protection, research, and forest management.

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, briefly.

Mr. WESTLAND. I would like to compliment the chairman of the committee on the way he received me and the way he listened to our people in the matter of forest access roads which are so badly needed so the small loggers can operate and enter into this program of forest utilization. I appreciate sincerely the gentleman's action in putting a half a million in the bill for the better management of our forests.

Mr. KIRWAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. Very briefly.

Mr. GAVIN. In the matter of access roads I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that in my district there is the Allegheny National Forest. Within a radius of 300 miles of that forest there are 47 million people, but we have not any roads in the forest so that these 47 million people can get into it.

Mr. KIRWAN. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Now we come to the item for forest fire protection, involving 3,189 employees. Last year was one of the worst in the history of the country for forest fires, over 11,000 of them, some very bad ones. Would you have us cut out part of this item for protection from forest fires?

Now we come to sport fisheries. In Alaska they have 24 enforcement officers in an area about one-sixth the size of the United States. It is the greatest fishing center in the United States today, yet there are only 24 people to enforce wildlife preservation laws. Why, little Rhode Island has more game wardens and forest wardens that we have in a Territory one-sixth the size of the United States where grizzlies, moose, big game are found in abundance. If they ever saw a grizzly down in Rhode Island where they have three times as many enforcement officers as we have in Alaska the people would move out of Rhode Island faster than Roger Williams moved into it when he was getting away from the Pilgrims. Other field employees that would be reduced include operation of the fish hatcheries and wildlife refuges, 858; research, 173; control of predatory animals, 211; soil and moisture work and river basin studies, 105. In all there are 1,518 field employees.

The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries has only 651 field employees. Yet the rider would cut out 10 percent of these needed for research, market news, and management of Alaska fisheries.

Coming to the Bureau of Land Management, does anyone want to cut that? That agency has taken in over \$100 million in oil leases. They have men there to watch and keep an eye on the industry and to protect our resources. They will bear watching. Do not let anybody kid you on that. Take a look at Texas last week.

These items I have referred to cover over 38,000 employees. I have not covered many items in this bill, including the Smithsonian Institution and the National Art Gallery. In the whole of Washington there are only about 5,000 employees: 788 of the 5,000 are em-

ployed in the Smithsonian Institution. There are 320 in the Mellon Art Gallery. There are only about 3,500 in the Department of the Interior in the city of Washington. All of the people I have been telling you about are out in the field working and doing a great job. That is why I am pleading with you here today as true Americans.

I want to repeat that I have no better friend in this Congress than the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN]. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] recognized the essential nature of these activities when he introduced this amendment in the 1953 bill exempting all seasonal and casual workers because there must be people to fight fires and to maintain these facilities. He said at that time they were absolutely needed. It is equally true and it is more necessary today.

He said he did this, for example, so the Park Service could fill its police vacancies; and so there would be no restriction on employees needed in case of forest fires, floods, and maintenance and operating personnel. This need is even greater today, yet the amendment makes no exception.

And it must be noted that we passed numerous laws just in the last 2 years placing additional burdens on the departments. He will say the department has flexibility to pick up employees from other activities. But where? The essential field activities outlined above represent all but about 14 percent of the employees who are required to operate the Smithsonian Institution, National Gallery of Art, staff services, and provide administrative services and departmental supervision of the programs. Certainly we cannot take all of the cut out of these programs.

That is why I am asking you today to take a good look at this. I want you to take a look at America. You are American, so am I. You are for America, its streams, parks, soil and so forth. There are millions of acres in this country that have not yet been surveyed. I doubt that the Russians are as dark as we are. This area has not been surveyed, yet we have been handling it since the Constitution went into effect. Many things like that are included in this bill. That is why I am asking you to stay with the committee here today. If the bill should have been cut, it should have been done either in the subcommittee or in the full committee.

I toss this challenge out to the Congress: Name one corporation, not necessarily in the United States but in the world, that works like this, that will take 10 percent of the employees and 10 percent of the money out, equivalent to \$23 million after it has approved the program. You are not told where or how the cuts are going to be made. Just pass an amendment here today saying, Let us take out 10 percent.

You folks in the Northwest know your country, and you must know it or you would not be here in Congress. Do you want to have proper services? It is all right with me if you do not, because there is not one dime for the

district I represent. So I am not log-rolling. Oh, there may be a small amount for the whole State of Ohio. But, I again repeat I am not here log-rolling and saying, "I will scratch your back if you scratch mine."

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I would like to commend the gentleman on his foresight and on the great speech he made in behalf of building up our country and particularly upon his interest in Indians and Indian education. I would like to ask the gentleman if funds in this bill for Indian education are available to provide the facilities to put these 8,000 school children that are not in classrooms in schools.

Mr. KIRWAN. No, because the schools are not yet built.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Will this provide the money to do it?

Mr. KIRWAN. We have added \$800,000 over the budget to maintain the current level of construction.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. I would like to commend the gentleman for his very fine statement on this bill. I know how hard he works as a member of the Committee on Appropriations. Now, it occurs to me that this is somewhat of an all-American bill; it is a bill to strengthen our own country. One of the things that Russia would like to do would be to weaken us internally, and I think it is time we built up our own country. I think the gentleman has made a signal contribution in this regard, and I again commend the gentleman.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I want to add my word of commendation. I would like to ask the gentleman if he would tell the Committee where these 8,000 children not going to school are located.

Mr. KIRWAN. Most of them are on the Navaho Reservation and in Alaska, but they are all over the Indian reservations. And, talking about Indians, I want to tell this little story. I was on an Indian reservation last year, and I saw some remarkable loyalties displayed among the Chippewas in Minnesota. It was a cold day in late September. I had on a heavy overcoat and heavy rubbers. It was raining hard. I went into a mission there where 2 of the Indian children were going to school, 2 little girls, 1, 2½ and the other 4 years of age. They walked 4 miles through the woods barefooted. It seems that after their mother died their father deserted them and left them with the grandmother who was a widow and who also had a child. But, those 2 little tots, 1, 2½ and the other 4, tramped through the woods with bare feet, no socks or undergarment, just a calico dress. They came to the mission and rapped on the door. When they entered the room, they had hold of each

other's hands. As the nun who fed them placed the children on a seat I offered them a coin, thinking they would let go the other's hand. But they would not let go and reached out with the other hand and took the coin. And they drove them back before I left there and the Sister said that when she put them in the house they were still holding one another's hands.

Now, if we are going to survive, you can take all your guns and all your battleships and all your submarines, but unless you can put a little love into us, all will be lost. Love is the greatest force of all, stronger and better than any forts ever erected in this country. And, these little Indian children showed the way. If anybody walked any distance yesterday morning, he saw more manners and more courtesy than any of us thought ever existed by reason of an act created by God, when on a little bit of a path, if you stepped out of the way, no matter who is was, white or colored, they said "Thank you." Everyone said "Thank you." The words "thank you" were used more yesterday in this town than they have been for many a year.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. I would like to commend the chairman and his committee for the excellent work they have done. There is one question I would like to ask the chairman. I notice that the funds for wildlife restoration have been reduced \$1,787,000. Could the gentleman tell us about that reduction?

Mr. KIRWAN. We did not reduce it. That is the permanent appropriation which is not carried in the bill, and is based on estimated receipts.

For the direct appropriations carried in the bill we allowed the full amount of the budget estimate, the same as the current level.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. PORTER. I want to join my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in commending the committee for the work it has done. I especially appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from Washington in regard to the money for access roads and for Forest Service housing.

I want to say that we have many national forests in my district. I could be accused of logrolling, but I want to remind the House that it is really log cutting, the cutting of logs which belong to the whole Nation, and we have the responsibility to see that those logs are cut in the most reasonable and proper manner.

Mr. KIRWAN. I thank the gentleman. Mr. Chairman, I am making a final plea, when this amendment is presented to the Committee, that it be not accepted. There is more involved here, there is more at stake than just taking 10 percent of a bill that returns almost dollar for dollar what we are spending through it on the country.

Some years ago the National Park Service told me they did not have enough

people, their appropriation had been cut so much, to collect the \$3 fee at the gate at Yellowstone National Park. And it was the truth. I saw, some years ago, in Yellowstone Park, seven people who drowned. I asked the chief ranger why he did not try to assist them, try to save them, and he said, "Congressman, we have not even got a motorboat." And that was the truth.

Two years ago a committee left this city on a trip to investigate the parks and there appeared at that time a cartoon in the Washington Evening Star which showed a bear and a mountain goat, both eating out of garbage cans. The language in the cartoon said: "I wonder if the Congressmen will investigate us; maybe we are violating some civil-service rules." Even the animals were fearful of what would happen when a great committee of Congress came out to see what was doing in the parks. And it is not only the parks. You can go out to the streams and look at the works of God and you will see what we are all doing to destroy this Nation. And I am not referring now to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN]. I am referring to all of us. I have been on this committee for 15 years. I have listened to men who know, men who have dedicated their lives to their respective services, men who know the score, men who know the story forward and backward. And when they tell you, "This is it," I would not want to be guilty of cutting this bill any more than it has already been cut, an amount of \$1,339,000 below the budget and \$43,104,000 below 1958.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure we all appreciate our good colleague, MIKE KIRWAN. He has a perfect right to his position. But, Mr. Chairman, in this great country of ours, where we have this great legislative body, the sounding board, so to speak, for America, it is wonderful to be able to answer your opposition in the most friendly manner, which I shall do.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to no man in America; I take second place to no man in this Congress, in heartfelt thanks to the American Indian, the first American.

There are Members sitting on this floor today who will tell you that I have done more for the American Indians than almost any American ever did who has ever walked the floor of this House as a Representative of the people. If I could ask them to rise and support what I am saying, I am sure they would be glad to do so, but I shall not do that. I go among the Indians everywhere, and I am their friend because they know what Congressman JENSEN has done for them. I yield to no man in my desire to educate the Indian children and to show those great Americans that we appreciate what they did in all the wars in which their America and your has been involved.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, the American Indian knows that, first of all, we must have a solvent Government. The American Indian and all the thinking people in America know that the spending of over \$12 billion annually for personnel and travel for all departments of Government is beyond all reason and which the Amer-

ican people must pay in taxes year after year.

This bill provides for 44,651 employees in the Department of the Interior. My amendment will not cause a single one of those employees to lose his or her job. The reduction is done by the attrition method, by filling only 1 vacancy out of 4 until the personnel rolls have been reduced 10 percent, as you will note when my amendment is read at the end of the reading of the bill.

There is scarcely a department of the Government that is not overstaffed today and has been overstaffed for the last 15 years or more. I have people come to my office from the departments or call me or write me and say they could do three times more than they are doing. I have had the department heads say, "If I had 25 percent fewer people I could do this job and do it well." The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Seaton, when I told him I was going to put this rider on the bill, said, "We can live with it."

Do you realize what a 10-percent reduction means in personnel in this department alone? It will mean a saving of over \$23 million. And as we say out in Iowa, "that ain't hay."

Of course, there are Members of this Congress, with due respect to the opposition who do not seem to understand that our best defense is a solvent Government. You see them vote for every appropriation against every proposed cut. You see them vote against every tax measure to increase taxes, but they will vote to reduce taxes. Where, I ask, are we going to get the money? I am hoping that by saving in the neighborhood of \$1 billion for personnel and possibly \$2 or \$3 billion more in other nondefense expenditures below the budget that we will be able this year, before this Congress adjourns, to give a tax reduction to every American. I am hoping that we can increase their personal exemption by an additional \$100 at least. If we do that we will stimulate business. It would be a great stimulant to our entire economy to give the people some tax relief so they would have more money to spend for their family. Let me tell you a lot of Indians need tax relief, too.

Other than that, Mr. Chairman, this bill is a good bill. We have provided just about what the budget called for—\$413 million is provided in this bill which is a little over a million dollars below the budget. We have increased the amount for construction for Indian schools and facilities by \$800,000. We have made another increase or two. Certainly, this bill as far as facilities and construction is concerned is justified. In fact, I hope the day will come in the not too far distant future when we will not be obliged to spend so much for national defense and for worldwide defense, and so forth. I wish we could afford to spend many millions more a year for the preservation of all these great natural resources which we have in America.

Mr. Chairman, in order to keep on spending for necessary things, we must save dollars wherever we can justly do so, and then hope we might toward the end of this session be justified in a tax

reduction of a nominal amount at least. Here is the place to start. There is no better time nor better way to start saving.

Every department of Government or agency of Government that is the least overstaffed is doing the best job just as they have been doing for years and years.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, the two ranking members of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], have over the years been great advocates of the perpetuation of the Interior Department that represents so well the American way of life. Unfortunately, as I said, when we considered the appropriations for General Government Matters, hearings were being held by the Interior Subcommittee and the Subcommittee on General Government Matters; thus, it is obvious, I was unable to be present at the hearings on every item that came before us in those two subcommittees, but I did attend most of the hearings in both instances.

As is usual, the chairman of the subcommittee explained the bill very well and as has been said by the gentleman from Iowa we are in general agreement as far as H. R. 10746 is concerned.

Mr. Chairman, the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Interior Department, which is title I of H. R. 10746, for fiscal year 1959, allowed the budget request for all the bureaus with the exception of nine items.

In 6 of those items there was a cut in the budget estimates, and in 2 instances there was an increase over the budget figures.

The cuts were made in the—

First. Office of Saline Water, \$40,000.

Second. Office of Gas and Oil, \$50,000.

Third. Office of the Solicitor, \$123,000.

Fourth. Geological Survey, \$750,000.

Fifth. Management and protection, national parks, \$482,000.

Sixth. Maintenance and rehabilitation, national parks, \$400,000.

Total, \$1,845,000.

There was an increase over the budget estimates in the Bureau of Indian Affairs—for construction \$800,000, and an increase of \$135,000 for administration in the Office of Territories.

The subcommittee also allowed all of the budget requests for title II or related agencies, except in two instances in which they exceeded the budget estimates as follows:

First. In the item for forest land management in the Forest Service, Agriculture Department, \$557,000.

Second. In the item, forest roads and trails, \$651,000.

Total increase, title II, \$1,208,000.

There was no change in the budget request for title III or the Virgin Islands Corporation.

Of all the items in H. R. 10746, it should be noted that the Bureau of the Budget made cuts below the 1958 fiscal year appropriations in 30 instances.

In nine items they allowed the same as in 1958.

In 15 items they made increases above the 1958 or the current fiscal year.

As indicated previously, our subcommittee cut the budget estimate in 6 items and increased it in 4 items.

In my opinion there has been an attempt on the part of the administration to at least hold down expenditures to within reason—that is to say that in only 15 items out of 54 did they make any increases over 1958.

The Office of Saline Water was granted \$785,000 for fiscal 1959—a reduction of \$40,000 from the budget estimate of \$825,000. However, this is an increase of \$60,000 over the amount granted in 1958.

This to my mind is a very worthwhile research program. What a great ovation will be given those scientists who eventually will succeed in transforming from sea water, water that can be used domestically—for drinking, industrial, and farm and irrigation purposes—at reasonable and practical costs.

It may not provide the sensationalism of a sputnik, but it will to all intents and purposes be more practical and serviceable and useful.

In the Office of Oil and Gas the committee allowed \$500,000 which is \$50,000 less than the budget estimate of \$550,000 and \$85,000 less than the amount given them in 1958.

The \$500,000 will take care of two items: First, coordination of oil and gas resources; and, second, enforcement of the Connally Hot Oil Act.

It was testified before our committee that the reason for the decrease of \$35,000 in the budget estimates as compared with the 1958 appropriation of \$585,000 was that there was some difficulty in staffing or getting qualified men to fill 9 vacancies.

The Office of Minerals Mobilization was allowed the budget estimate of \$262,000 for fiscal year 1959. This is a decrease of \$1,000 from the 1958 appropriation.

This Office is largely an outgrowth of the work of the President's Cabinet Committee on Minerals Policy appointed to study the problems relating to the production and utilization of minerals and to make recommendations for policy in this field.

The Office of Minerals Mobilization carries out its responsibilities under broad policy guidance from the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Secretary of the Interior.

Among the responsibilities of the Office is the preparation of program recommendations to be implemented in peacetime to insure that there will be an adequate supply of the assigned metals, minerals, and solid fuels to meet essential civilian and military requirements. This includes recommendations as to the adequacy of stockpile objectives and progress toward the objectives, the appropriate level for the domestic production component of the mobilization base, and the adequacy, effectiveness, and appropriateness of current Government assistance programs for the metals, minerals, and solid fuels industries.

Another responsibility of this office is the preparation and maintenance of op-

erational plans to secure continuity of industrial production of metals, minerals, and solid fuels under defense emergency and attack conditions. This includes advice and assistance to industry on measures to safeguard production facilities, planning and maintenance of facilities for industrial damage assessment, preparation of standby orders and programs to maintain needed production of strategic metals, minerals, and solid fuels following attack or declaration of a defense emergency.

Then there is another responsibility that the Office of Minerals Mobilization has, and that is the development and maintenance of plans and facilities for distributing solid fuels under attack conditions.

Now, I have just cited 3 of the 8 recorded responsibilities of that Office and to my mind they might as well discard them to the ashcan as far as coal is concerned. That is if they can find an ashcan, because if something is not done to curtail the importation of cheap residual and bunker oil I am fearful that the anthracite coal industry will be in for more serious economic trials and tribulations, and we might have no other use for ashcans.

It is my opinion that the responsibilities of the Office of Mineral Mobilization under the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior and the Defense Mobilization outfit are not being carried out—according to their own description of their responsibilities.

Should an emergency occur or an attack, they would find it very difficult or, indeed, almost impossible to convert back to coal. We had some experience of that sort when World War II came on.

In addition it will be almost impossible to rehabilitate our ever growing abandoned mines, at any cost.

And last but not least is the ever mounting unemployment caused by the failure to curtail importations of cheap oil and being almost derelict in not seeing to it that our major mining operations are at least kept in shape for an emergency.

Finally I might suggest that the Secretary of the Interior, his Assistant Secretary of Mineral Resources and their Director of Mineral Mobilization sit down with the President's Economic Advisers and the Director of Defense Mobilization and give some real thought to what these shortcomings are doing to the coal industry and the miners and their families.

I regret that it is necessary for me to refer to those conditions because for years I have made similar appeals—not only to this administration but to previous ones also.

The Geological Survey has been allowed \$36 million for fiscal 1959.

This is a reduction of \$750,000 from the budget estimate. However, due to a budgetary reserve and to nonrecurring expenses, they will have an increase of \$1,370,000. This increase includes \$447,000 for water resources investigations and \$1,030,000 of the \$1,780,000 requested to carry on long-range studies and research in the geology of uranium. The latter has been heretofore financed by transfer from the Atomic Energy

Commission, but beginning with 1959 it will be paid largely by this item.

The Bureau of Land Management was allowed the budget request of \$20,940,000 for management.

This Bureau administers over 468 million acres of Federal land in the United States and Alaska.

There are three general classes of resources on the public domain: first, the land itself; second, the surface resources of forage and timber; third, mineral resources below the surface.

The \$20,940,000 for fiscal 1959 is a decrease of \$1,060,000 less than the current appropriations. One million dollars of this decrease represents the cost of fire suppression to be absorbed by other activities.

It was testified that in calendar year 1957 beginning in June and running through October, there were approximately 5,400,000 acres burned in the United States and Alaska, mostly in Alaska.

I am sure the membership of Congress will be pleased to know what the revenues derived from the operations under the Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management are estimated to total about \$226 million. Of this amount, \$42 million will be paid to the States and counties where the lands are situated and the balance of \$184 million to the Treasury.

The budget request for construction, \$4,435,000, was allowed. This is \$1,045,000 less than the current year. This amount, together with a carryover of \$600,000, should enable the Bureau to continue construction of access roads on the revested Oregon and California grant lands.

This amount will be reimbursed into the Treasury from revenues received from timber sales on these lands.

In the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the budget estimate of \$57,469,000 was allowed. This is actually an increase of \$185,000 over the current fiscal year's appropriations because of a budget reserve this year of \$2,176,000.

The Bureau of Mines estimate as submitted by the Bureau of the Budget was \$25,334,000 and was allowed by the committee.

Of this amount, \$18,339,000 is allocated to conservation and development of mineral resources, \$5,900,000 for health and safety, and \$1,095,000 for general administrative expenses.

The \$18,339,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources is a decrease of \$496,000 from the 1958 appropriation, representing the amount which has been placed in budgetary reserve and will permit continuation of the Bureau's research program at the current level.

However, we must agree with Mr. Ankeny when he says:

I am sure that the members of this committee will concur that research and the discovery of new technology is essential to the development of the Nation's mineral, metal, and fuel sources to provide adequate supplies of raw materials for both our peacetime economy and the requirements of technological advances in our means of defense.

The Bureau of Mines officials have maintained this idea of research long before World War II.

Research of the Bureau of Mines is made up of both immediate and long-range programs. During peacetime long-range programs are necessary. However, these are not ordinary peacetimes, and their programs of research are geared to give the highest priorities to development of structural material for missiles, aircraft and nuclear reactors.

I will not go into the specific breakdown of this item for conservation and development of mineral resources except to say that each subdivision has been granted essentially the same amount as the current year.

The mine drainage program in the anthracite region has been progressing and it is hoped that it can be speeded up to prevent the dangers of mine-water accumulations.

About \$2½ million has been spent of the Federal contribution, which of course is matched by a similar sum from the State of Pennsylvania on these projects thus far. I understand that the Secretary of the Interior has approved 16 individual projects to date.

The Bureau of Mines fire-control project throughout the country has proved to be a fine contribution toward conservation of our resources.

During the 8 years of its life, 1949 to 1957, there has been 268 million tons of bituminous and anthracite coal saved from destruction by the Mine Fire Control Act. At current prices this coal would have a value of \$1 billion. All of this has been accomplished at a cost of 1 cent per ton of coal saved by the Government.

In our interrogations in the committee with the Director of the Bureau of Mines as to the real accomplishments of the Bureau in the past year, I think the replies are very significant and bespeak for their research work as being very worthwhile.

Very forthrightly we were told that there have not been any startling achievements in a finished product, since their work was basically with raw materials. As a matter of fact, over the years they have been instrumental in doing research of certain raw materials that are now blossoming into prominence. As an illustration, the work that the Bureau has done on zirconium is now being utilized to a great extent in the construction of the atomic submarine, *Nautilus*.

Much of the basic technology that has been developed by the Bureau has been and is being used in the development of missiles and rockets, although they would not lay claim to the finished product.

The production of coal in the United States, both bituminous and anthracite, was about 515 million tons in 1957. Of that amount, anthracite production was about 25.5 million tons as against 28.9 million tons in 1956, a decrease of over 3 million tons.

The smaller, independent producers of anthracite did not ship as much as the larger producers of anthracite when they continued to produce about 12 percent of anthracite or over 3 million tons.

The health and safety appropriations for fiscal 1959 remain the same as for this fiscal year, \$5,900,000.

In calendar year 1957 there were 473 fatal accidents, 50 of which occurred in the anthracite mines.

The number of fatal accidents in 1957 is an increase of 28 over 1956, 56 over 1955, and 77 over 1954. The increase in 1957 was due to 2 mine disasters which were responsible for 48 deaths from explosions of gas.

The greatest killer of mineworkers is roof-falls, which account for over 50 percent of all fatal accidents. This has been true over the years of mining and I am pleased to note that they are making a concerted drive on trying to reduce the incidence of deaths due to roof-falls.

This has been the story for quite a number of years, and it is to be hoped that this concerted effort will be forthcoming in the near future and that we will be able to see some improvement.

As to gas explosions, we also know that basically ventilation is the necessary factor to reduce explosions. Adequate ventilation can be supplied in mines if enough energy and persistence to law enforcement is pursued.

The total amount of money asked for by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture for fiscal 1959 is \$116,980,000, of which \$93,180,000 is for forest protection and utilization, and \$23,750,000 is for forest roads and trails.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time having expired, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Seventy-five Members are present, not a quorum.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 10]

Albert	Everett	Mailliard
Alger	Fallon	Morrow
Andrews	Flood	Miller, N. Y.
Balley	Forand	Mitchell
Barrett	Garmatz	Morrison
Bass, N. H.	George	Moulder
Belcher	Glenn	Murray
Bentley	Gordon	Norblad
Boland	Granahan	O'Neill
Bow	Green, Oreg.	Passman
Breeding	Green, Pa.	Patterson
Brown, Mo.	Gubser	Philbin
Brownson	Harden	Powell
Broyhill	Hillings	Radwan
Buckley	Hosmer	Rains
Burdick	Hyde	Robeson, Va.
Byrd	James	Santangelo
Byrnes, Wis.	Jarman	Shelley
Carnahan	Jonas	Shuford
Carrigg	Jones, Ala.	Sieminski
Ceiler	Kelly, N. Y.	Siler
Christopher	Kilgore	Smith, Miss.
Cretella	Knutson	Spence
Dague	Lane	Staggers
Davis, Tenn.	Lankford	Talle
Dawson, Ill.	Latham	Thompson, La.
Delaney	LeCompte	Tuck
Devereux	Lipscomb	Walter
Donohue	Long	Wharton
Dooley	McFall	Williams, N. Y.
Doyle	McGregor	Willis
Eberharter	Mack, Wash.	

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRICE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 10746, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be

called, when 329 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES
Office of Saline Water
Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1951-1958), authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses, \$785,000.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I was happy to hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania emphasize the importance of the study of saline water and its conversion. It would seem to me that information, if it is available, should be given to the House as to the progress which has been made on the studies and the conversion during the past year. This is a matter, of course, which is of great important to the district which I represent and to the coastal areas throughout the country as well as to various interior areas where saline water can be converted. We have spent now a considerable amount of money to this date on this conversion research, and I would like to inquire of the chairman of the subcommittee, if I might, as to what, in his opinion, progress has been made and what the outlook for the future is.

Mr. KIRWAN. I may say this to the gentleman from California, that there has not been much progress reported. But, I wish he would read the hearings, because it developed that the most progress was made back in Thomas Jefferson's time. There was a group of men back in that period who said that they could take the salt out of water for very little money, and that was to use the process they had 160 years ago. But, today, with scientists and experts, not much progress has been made on saline water, and it is in its fifth year.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I thank the gentleman.

I think that emphasizes the need, especially in view of the economic situation of the country, for a much broader vision as to public works and useful works to perhaps change the economic tide. It would seem to me while \$785,000 is a useful amount to continue a rather lackadaisical approach to the problem, that if we do enter into a public works program to try to do something to put people back to work, instead of viewing it only as a post office program, we might have a crash program in the building of experimental plants, for experimentation on a commercial basis, on conversion of saline water.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Is there no private research in this field?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. There is a tremendous amount of private research in this field, but, very frankly, it has not so far been brought into line on a coordinated basis. An oil company in Venezuela has a plant in operation, but commercially it does not pay at the present time.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman have any figures as to the amount of money expended by private enterprise, by private industry, in this field, in the field of research on desalting water?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. No; I will have to say to the gentleman that I do not have any accurate figures on that. Various communities throughout the world, including the State of Israel, for instance, are spending some money on that and various private foundations are spending money, but I do not know exactly what amounts.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield to me, that question was asked of the head of the agency and he had no figures on how much private industry is spending in this field.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that it does seem there is so much to be gained from it, I should think there should be in course of preparation at the present time some plans so that if we find it necessary to go into a public-works program it could be put to this kind of useful purpose instead of, perhaps, less productive purposes.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I am glad that the gentleman from California is showing this great interest in this important matter. I am happy to say that the committee has been very interested in this matter of saline water. We started a number of years ago from scratch, so to speak, and appropriated a few hundred thousand dollars for pilot plants. We have one pilot plant which was built at Cambridge, Mass., by the Badger people which I think shows a great deal of promise. It will now desalt 25,000 gallons of water per day. That is not much, but by increasing the capacity it could desalt sufficient water to take care of a pretty good sized city.

We have several other types that they are experimenting with. I may say that I am not happy entirely about the progress that has been made. The House committee last year recommended, as I remember, a little over \$1 million for this program. The other body saw fit to reduce that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT] has expired.

(Mr. ROOSEVELT asked and was given permission to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. JENSEN. The other body saw fit to reduce that figure by \$200,000 or \$300,000 as I remember. This year we have recommended \$785,000 which is about the same amount as we had last year.

I agree with the gentleman that certainly this is an important program and it should be carried forward faster. I realize that many cities such as the gentleman has suggested are having trouble with salt seeping in from the ocean and polluting the drinking water and water for commercial purposes and household uses. Certainly this program should be accelerated; there is no question about it.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I can assure the gentleman, as much of a nickelpincher as I am with the people's money, I shall be quite liberal in recommending the appropriation of sufficient money to see that this program is carried out at a more rapid rate.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman very much. I might add, incidentally, that I think perhaps programs which are now proposed, for instance, to get water into Los Angeles could be accomplished at much less cost to the taxpayer if we eventually find a commercial solution of this problem.

Mr. JENSEN. I agree with the gentleman.

(Mr. ROOSEVELT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. DIES addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I should first like to commend the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] for a most excellent appraisal of the situation which today confronts America, and for his excellent analysis of the history which leads up to situations such as that in which we find ourselves.

This afternoon it is my understanding that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], will offer the so-called Jensen amendment. This is the only way those of us who have worked on it have found to reduce the actual number of employees of the Federal Government and yet not cause any discomfort or inconvenience to the individuals or to the Government.

In order that we may understand the need for the amendment, let us take a look at this first department which happens to be before us in this year's appropriations, the Department of the Interior. I strongly suspect it is true in every other department of Government when it reduces programs. In some instances in the hearings on this Department you will find where the program has been reduced as much as 25 percent but the number of employees either stays the same or increases.

The amendment that will be offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], will go far toward eliminating that kind of padding of Federal payrolls. Just to mention a few specifics, on page 446 of the hearings, you will find that the particular agency being dealt with at that point last year had a program of \$20,500,000. This year it is a little under \$16 million, a decrease of \$5,500,000, a decrease of over 25 percent; yet the total number of employees last year was 330

and it is proposed in this budget and in this bill to retain the number of employees at 328; a 25-percent reduction in program and a reduction from 330 to 328 in the number of employees to handle that program.

The same thing is again pointed out on page 309 of the hearings where a program has been reduced from \$17 million last year to \$13 million this year, yet the number of permanent employees stayed at exactly the same figure of 452 for each year and the average number of all employees jumps from 670 to 776.

I submit that the only way you can bring these employee increases down to the number needed to administer the program is by the adoption of the so-called Jensen amendment. Certainly, whenever these agencies come in and say their program has increased by 25 percent they immediately want to increase the number of employees to handle the program by 25 percent, and the converse should be true. I should say in fairness to those of us who sit here and attempt to act intelligently on Government business that when a program is decreased by 25 percent the number of employees should be reduced by 25 percent, or at least the 10 percent figure which is called for in the Jensen amendment.

I hope that amendment will prevail here this afternoon.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I should like to suggest that the gentleman neglected to mention in one of the examples he gave that while the number of permanent employees in this item is reduced by only two, the number of part-time employees is reduced by 139, and while the reduction in the appropriation or obligational authority is 23 percent the reduction in number of employees, if you take into account the part-time employees or temporary employees who will not be employed in the coming fiscal year, is reduced 22 percent, which is approximately equal to the reduction in the appropriation.

Mr. BUDGE. Of course, that has some merit; but, in my judgment, the thing we must watch in connection with these figures of the Government are the permanent employees. I see no reason for the permanent employees' figure to stay the same when the program has been reduced by 25 percent. That is only one of dozens of instances in these hearings, and I would again invite the gentleman's attention to the example on pages 308 and 309, where the employees go up in all categories.

The Clerk read as follows:

Administrative provisions

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed 78 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings,

equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production fund, established pursuant to the act of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)): *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, there has been considerable publicity about the HARRIS committee's hearings. Dr. Schwartz, former subcommittee counsel, charged individuals in the administration, the FCC and others, with improper and unlawful acts. He peddled those charges to eager reporters and in violation of section 996 (d) of the Reorganization Act of 1946 delivered a part of the committee records to persons not authorized to receive them.

When the subcommittee chairman resigned, the chairman of the parent committee took over and asked Dr. Schwartz to appear and submit whatever evidence of misconduct he might have to the committee.

Presumably the chairman intended to give those accused an opportunity to make answer.

I have no knowledge whatever as to the truth or falsity of the charges given publicity by the doctor. Probably the same is true of many others.

Apparently it is the request of the chairman [Mr. HARRIS] that the complainant, Dr. Schwartz, produce evidence of the alleged misconduct that irritates the Washington Post.

Most of us believe that when public charges are made which reflect upon an individual in his official capacity he should be confronted by his accuser and the evidence upon which the charge of misconduct is based—then given opportunity to make answer. Mr. HARRIS and the committee were following this sound basic American procedure. It is of this course the Washington Post makes complaint.

In this morning's Washington Post there appears an editorial entitled "Long Way 'Round," reading as follows:

LONG WAY 'ROUND

The way the Harris (formerly Moulder) subcommittee is now going about it, the business of getting at the truth of the Fed-

eral Communications Commission's handling of the Miami and other television licensing cases will be a long and tortuous process. Whether this is by design or accident, the danger is that the investigation will be side-tracked or abandoned along the way in a mire of confusion and acrimony and that very many serious questions will never be answered.

It may make good sense, superficially, to put the former subcommittee counsel, Dr. Schwartz, on the stand and insist that he tell all to back up his charges of White House and other improper influence upon the FCC—and also upon the Civil Aeronautics Board. What this procedure overlooks, however, is that the material upon which Dr. Schwartz has based his charges was gathered for a different sort of purpose and presentation. It was only when he was denied the opportunity to develop and present the material as official subcommittee evidence that he felt obliged to disclose its existence by unusual and extraordinary means. But this does not change the nature of the evidence or alter the requirements of prudence and fair play in respect of its future use.

In asking that Dr. Schwartz disclose this evidence as a committee witness, the subcommittee is performing rather like a judge who, having somehow arranged to dismiss the district attorney, then summons him as a witness and compels him to recite the State's case. To be sure, the case ultimately must be disclosed. But as a witness, Dr. Schwartz has no control of the manner of presentation. The advance disclosure of the material which was gathered for the subcommittee under his direction will of course enable those whose conduct is in question to try to cover their tracks, if any—or, if they are blameless, it will lay upon them a needless and unwarranted burden of defense.

It is—or ought to be—obviously a ridiculous procedure for the House subcommittee to be making use of its own files at the prompting of a committee witness. Either those files contain material which needs to be followed up, properly developed and used as the basis for direct interrogation of the accused parties—or the material is too flimsy to warrant further action. The question will not be resolved by grilling Dr. Schwartz, a process that is nothing more than a coverup for advising in advance the FCC and other officials involved in the current investigation what they must be prepared to answer. In short, it is time for the Harris subcommittee to stand on its own feet. It didn't want Dr. Schwartz' guidance. All right, let it get some of its own. But let's have Congress take charge of this business and stop acting like a coy referee.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to call particular attention to two paragraphs, one as follows:

It may make good sense, superficially, to put the former subcommittee counsel, Dr. Schwartz, on the stand and insist that he "tell all" to back up his charges of White House and other improper influence upon the FCC—and also upon the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Then down below:

The advance disclosure of the material which was gathered for the subcommittee under his direction will of course enable those whose conduct is in question to try to cover their tracks, if any—or, if they are blameless, it will lay upon them a needless and unwarranted burden of defense.

Those of us who have been here for some years know that the Washington Post is a past master in making false charges and then, if it can, suppress any attempt by any individual to show that the charges were false. The Post gave

those stories if improper, if not unlawful, conduct a great deal of publicity. Everyone around, as far as the Post could do it, was advised that there was something rotten somewhere, not only in the administration but in the FCC. If the administration or the FCC or others have their fingers in the jam let us take a look—but let us have a look at the evidence—the accused his day in court.

Now, what does the Post want this morning and what is it complaining about? Having given publicity to charges, it objects when the committee, in an effort to be fair, comes along and asks the man who made the charges to present the evidence on which he based his charges. Anything wrong with that? Can you think of anything that is dirtier and nastier—I dislike that last word, but it is appropriate—than charging an individual with some illegal or improper conduct and then objecting when the complaining witness, the author of the charges, is called upon to substantiate them or retract. To present the evidence which justifies the charge? Does the Post want the public—the defendants—to hear the truth? Apparently not. Certainly the editorial argues that those charged shall not be given an opportunity to prepare to meet the accusation.

Well, now, just remember back about 20 years when the Washington Post, by subterfuge and fraud—get those two words—obtained here in Washington the indictment of some 20 or more individuals who were charged with sedition. For 4 long years the Washington Post backed up that persecution. The courts here appointed lawyers to defend those charged, the lawyers served under a system here that is a most unfair one, without adequate, if any, pay. For 4 years those people were on trial here in the United States district court on that charge of sedition. On charges that were false, that originated with the Post and its employees. How did it end? In the meantime the United States appellate court and the Supreme Court itself had characterized the special government attorney, one William Power Malone, in substance, as a shyster. The Government attorney, selected by the Post—and there were leaks in those days from the grand jury room through emissaries to the Post and its reporter who sat up here in the House Gallery, Dillard Stokes, going along on an assumed name, and that publicity leaked out in violation of law, and the Post kept at it and at it and at it, but at the end of 4 years—oh, yes, I forgot to tell you, Powers, the Post's tool, was convicted for being drunk, the United States district attorney, special United States district attorney, one of the Post's favorites, of assaulting a Chinaman on a public street. That type of attorney was all right with the Post, when it had dirty work to do. But, at the end the Post—and if I can put my hand on it this afternoon, I will put it in the RECORD—was forced to apologize in an editorial and admit that their charge was unfounded. After around 4 years the Post's victims were free of the false charge.

Now, what is the purpose of this morning's editorial? Read it in tomorrow's RECORD and then form your opinion of the Washington Post as a newspaper presenting the news and a fair story of what is going on here in Washington. I say you will come to the conclusion—you cannot get away from it if you look at the facts—that the Washington Post is one of the dirtiest sheets that ever saw the light of day in Washington. Other papers take a somewhat different view. Here is one:

McSCHWARTZISM

Dr. Bernard Schwartz has been testifying before the House subcommittee that fired him as its chief counsel. Dr. Schwartz said that he and his staff had found evidence indicating that Richard A. Mack, a member of the Federal Communications Commission, had received \$3,650 in checks from an attorney who, in Dr. Schwartz' opinion, acted for the successful applicant for a TV license in Miami, Fla.

These and many other charges regarding Government officials of high rank, eminent members of the bar, and other citizens have been heard, and the persons concerned were not given an immediate opportunity to tell their side. Without the knowledge of the committee members, Dr. Schwartz' investigators secreted a wire recorder when they interviewed Commissioner Mack. Instead of turning over the recorded interview to the committee after he was fired, Dr. Schwartz had his wife hand it to Senator MORSE for safekeeping.

Isn't it odd, then, that those who screamed loudest in protest against the alleged irregularities of the McCarthy inquiry are not up in arms over the arbitrary or unfair conduct of the investigators and some of the committee members in this inquiry into the Government's regulatory commissions? Part of the evidence and many of the charges of misconduct have been leaked to favored newspapermen, but not even this highly irregular method of conducting the committee's business has been condemned as McCarthy was condemned.

The conclusion to be drawn from this difference in the attitude toward the two investigations is not that Dr. Schwartz's methods are unspeakably wicked but that Mr. McCarthy's weren't unspeakably wicked, either. Surely no one can pretend that corruption in public office is a trivial matter, but neither is the progress of the Communist conspiracy in this country a trivial matter. Both are extremely serious subjects, requiring the attention of Congress.

Dr. Schwartz was determined to expose weaknesses in the organization of the regulatory commissions because if they are left uncorrected our Government itself will be undermined. Mr. McCarthy was equally zealous to keep Communists from undermining the military and moral strength of our people.

Of the two dangers, that of communism is the greater and more immediate, for it is no secret that the Reds are determined to destroy freedom in the United States if they can, by any means that comes to their hand. They may have the means at this moment.

Public opinion today is on the side of Dr. Schwartz. The people want to know, and believe they have a right to know, whether the officials in the regulatory agencies are honest; whether Sherman Adams, the President's chief assistant, has intervened in behalf of any litigant before these agencies; whether Thomas E. Dewey, as a lawyer, has taken any advantage of the fact that the administration is heavily indebted to him for Mr. Eisenhower's elevation to the Presidency.

Similarly, we have always believed the people for the most part were with Senator McCarthy. They thought they had a right to know whether the cause of communism was being advanced in this country and abroad as a result of carelessness in guarding our military secrets or the infiltration of American installations by Communist spies.

The people were right both times. Those of us who refused to join the clamor against Mr. McCarthy are consistent in upholding Dr. Schwartz. It is those who were anti-McCarthy but are now pro-Schwartz who need to explain an inconsistency.

The Clerk read as follows:

Authorization

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), including acquisition of right-of-way for the eastern entrance road, Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., \$22 million, to remain available until expended.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to direct an additional question to the chairman of the subcommittee relative to the figure of \$22 million for national park roads and trails and for parkways. The specific question I would like to get clear is that under the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 there is a total of \$32 million authorized per year, broken down \$16 million for national park roads and trails and \$16 million for parkways. Last year there was an appropriation of \$31 million for those two activities. This year it has been cut to \$22 million. My question is will this reduce the freedom of the Department of the Interior to go ahead and obligate these funds or is this just an indication or estimate by the committee that they do not feel that sufficient contractual obligations will be incurred this year and therefore you thought it safe to reduce the sum by \$9 million?

Mr. KIRWAN. The \$22 million allowed in the budget estimate of the amount required to liquidate obligations in 1959 under the contract authority.

Mr. BALDWIN. But the budget figure is \$9 million less than last year's figure which was approved by the committee. My question is, Does this mean there is actually going to be a reduction of that amount, in the gentleman's opinion?

Mr. KIRWAN. They said to the committee that that is all that was needed to liquidate obligations.

Mr. BALDWIN. That confirms the statement, then, that there is going to be a reduction by that amount for the national park roads, trails, and parkway construction program?

Mr. KIRWAN. I believe the administration has put some of that contract authorization in reserve this year. We disallowed the budget language that would rescind part of the contract authorization in 1959.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commissioner, \$307,800.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask my annual question and receive, I hope, the annual reassurance that the program to eliminate the lamprey eel has been given sufficient appropriation to cover its need?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes. They had a good report as to what is taking place on the Great Lakes, and we hope before long to eliminate the problem altogether.

Mrs. CHURCH. And the gentleman feels that the appropriation that remains in the bill is sufficient for the purpose?

Mr. KIRWAN. The committee approved every dime they ever requested. At no time have they ever been turned down as much as a dime.

Mrs. CHURCH. I thank the gentleman.

The Clerk read as follows:

Construction

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$1,458,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAYLOR: On page 18, line 18, strike out "\$1,458,000" and insert "\$1,906,000."

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I read with interest the testimony that was given before the subcommittee which has charge of this bill and particularly with regard to funds for construction of sport fisheries and wildlife. There was submitted to the committee, as appears at pages 550 and 551 of the record of this statement:

That in 1933 the Federal Government started the construction of a fish hatchery in Lamar, Pa., and worked on it intermittently until 1940; that it has never been completed and that during the years 1949 to 1958 there has been provided \$200,000 for the continuation and repair of that fish hatchery.

This hatchery is the main unit which supplies both trout and warm-water fish to all of the States in the northeastern part of the United States. The Bureau of Fisheries stated that in order to complete it it will take \$168,000, to complete the Lamar main hatchery at its main unit, and \$280,000 to complete its Tylersville unit. The expenditure of this amount of money will not only increase this fish hatchery to its full potential but it will make available for the northeastern part of the United States about 200 percent more trout and warm-water fish.

Certainly if the Federal Government undertook something in 1933 and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries is compelled to come before the committee and say that the reason it has not been completed

up until this time is that they have never had the money, I certainly think we in the northeastern part of the United States have been patient long enough. Therefore, I would ask those Members who come from the northeastern part of the United States to support this amendment, and I would ask those who come from the other parts of the country also to support it to complete what the Federal Government obligated itself to do in 1933.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. I pointed out to the gentleman a few moments ago that from the interrogation of Mr. Leffler, Commissioner of Sport Fisheries, I understand there is an unobligated balance of \$3,024,000, or something like that, left, and he does not need anymore authority to go ahead as far as improvements at Lamar are concerned. I happened to be in Lamar this last fall and saw the wonderful place they have there. Potentially, as the gentleman has said, it is wonderful. I think from the point of view of the applications the fisheries people get it would certainly be in the interest of good American sport fishing and all of the industries that make up the fish and wildlife problem, and as far as I am concerned I certainly would be willing to give them more money for that if it is necessary at this time.

Mr. SAYLOR. I appreciate your explanation, Dr. FENTON. The reason I have offered this amendment is that despite your explanation, if you will turn to page 549 of the committee hearings, there is a statement that there are available some unobligated funds. Mr. Tunison said none of these funds are available for Lamar. When asked by Mr. FENTON, Mr. Tunison said:

We have reviewed our construction program throughout the country and considering all the priorities, neither Lamar nor Farnsworth was included in this budget.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we gave every dollar the budget asked for. That was one of the things I tried to explain, although perhaps I did not make it clear enough. As I said earlier, instead of \$400 million we should be spending \$700 million. The fish industry, especially the sport end of it, is bringing into the Government several million dollars a year. There is no subsidy there. They are paying the United States Government many, many millions of dollars, and keeping the industry going.

I asked the head of one of the rubber companies one time if they got 35 million people buying fishing licenses in the United States, how many of them would buy gum coats and gum boots. He said, "Over half."

When you take a look at the gasoline motors, boats, and equipment that are used, and the number of hunters that have to have heavy coats and expensive rifles and things like that. This is the one agency in this part of the Government that brings in millions to the United States Treasury; but we do not realize

that. It is not just a case of a couple of people we are trying to keep off the payroll. All of those put together make it one of the best industries in the United States, and it does not involve \$1 of subsidy.

I have wondered why the American people do not rise up in arms about this. They go fishing all day and may not catch a fish. Yet, they buy all the fishing equipment and came back again next week and try it all over again. I again say there is more money put into fishing and wildlife sports in this Nation, clean and healthful sports where the father and son and daughter and the wife can all go together and participate in it, and yet we get to squabbling about a few dollars. We say we have to save the country from the Russians, but we are doing a poor job of starting out to save it. I ask that this amendment be rejected because with all due respect, and I like the gentleman who presented the amendment, he did not appear before our committee. During the years that I have been a Member of this body, I have always felt that Members should come before the committee to tell their complaints and to say anything they want to say, and then let the committee act on it. But, if a Member does not come before the committee, he should not try to offer an amendment on the floor of the House. Perhaps, the gentleman from Pennsylvania may have been detained for some reason or other, but he did not appear before the committee to say what he has told us on the floor here today. Of course, I am only speaking for myself, but I do not believe that is the best way to legislate and so far as I am personally concerned, it does not meet with my approval. When a committee is holding hearings and we do not appear before the committee, we should refrain from trying to amend the bill on the floor of the House.

They will have a carryover of \$3 million and, although it may be all programmed, if the gentleman calls up the department, they may find some way to start spending a little money on that construction. So, Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment is rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Fisheries Loan Fund

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$313,000 of the fisheries loan fund shall be available for expenses of administering such fund.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I want to say again I think the chairman and the members of his subcommittee have by and large done a good job with this bill. But I do have a question or two and I will try not to consume the entire 5 minutes, but I notice on page 20 an

appropriation of \$313,000 for administration of fisheries loan fund. In reading the hearings, I seem to get the impression, and I want to be corrected if I am wrong, that this loan fund which began operation on December 31, 1956—in other words, it has been in operation only about 14 months or less and nearly half a million dollars of these loans are either delinquent or in default. Is it true that these administrative costs now are being boosted to \$313,000? And, if so, what is the reason for boosting it?

Mr. KIRWAN. We cut off \$50,000 from what they requested.

Mr. GROSS. You cut back \$50,000?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. But it is being increased; isn't it?

Mr. KIRWAN. No; they asked for \$363,000 and we allowed \$313,000.

Mr. GROSS. I know that but what were the administrative costs a year ago? I thought the administrative cost for 1957 was some \$70,000 according to your hearings.

Mr. KIRWAN. It is estimated at \$250,000 this year.

Mr. GROSS. If this fund and these loans are going to be either delinquent or in default at the present rate, it is going to result in a tremendous administrative cost in terms of lawyers and so on and so forth; is that not correct? I was very much surprised to read the hearings and to find that loans have been made apparently without proper screening or scrutiny. I would like to call your attention to page 28 of the bill under Forest Service and ask how much is in the bill for housing for Forest Service personnel. Can someone on the committee give me that information?

Mr. KIRWAN. There is an increase of \$1,500,000.

Mr. GROSS. What is the total for housing for Forest Service personnel?

Mr. KIRWAN. \$4,350,000.

Mr. GROSS. I seem to read in the hearings that \$3,850,000 was asked to build approximately 175 houses. That would average out \$22,000 per house.

Mr. KIRWAN. Somewhere in the neighborhood, I believe, the average is around \$18,000. I visited some of the houses last year. They are typical of houses built all over America.

Mr. GROSS. Is that not pretty costly housing for the Forest Service?

Mr. KIRWAN. That includes roads, utilities, and everything. It costs more to build houses in out-of-the-way places. It includes all the things that go into a house. They are good houses. You just cannot build houses in those areas for a few dollars.

Mr. GROSS. It seems to me that an average cost of \$22,000 per house is a lot of money, although I may be wrong.

Mr. KIRWAN. I am sure the gentleman is acquainted with the territory out there.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I believe the testimony was that the total number of houses was between 175 and 200 and that they contemplated an average cost of \$18,000 a house. There is a lot of expense in many of these home-building

projects in very remote areas that you do not ordinarily run into. These are not in any sense luxury houses; they are comfortable houses, and I think these people are entitled to a comfortable place to live. I do not believe anyone could complain at the kind of house they will have as a result of this expenditure.

Mr. GROSS. I still think it is costly housing, if this is to be \$4 million-plus instead of \$3 million-plus.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is not all for housing.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have an additional minute that I may ask him a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman will notice in the hearings that I also raised the point the gentleman is raising, the question of \$22,000 per house. I felt it was too much. I asked if they were using standard millwork, framing, casings, trim, and so forth, and they said they were. I still think, as the gentleman does, that it is a pretty big price to pay for a house.

But the worst part of it was the amount that the architect was going to get. It appears that he is going to get something in the neighborhood of 3 percent.

Mr. GROSS. That must have been off the record. I did not see it.

Mr. JENSEN. Most architects get 5 percent for just designing a single home; this architect, I think, is going to make himself a lot of dollars designing those homes. I objected to it. I do not know what effect it is going to have, but I hope it will have the effect of getting these houses some place in line not only as to construction costs but also as to architect's fees.

Mr. GROSS. I am happy to have the gentleman's statement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Alaska public works

For an additional amount for expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act of August 24, 1949, as amended (48 U. S. C. 486-486j), \$4 million, of which not to exceed \$553,600 shall be available for administrative expenses.

[Mr. BARTLETT addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The Clerk read as follows:

National Capital Planning Commission Salaries and expenses

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$175 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$8,000 for expenses of travel; payment in advance for membership in societies whose publications or services are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and transportation and not to ex-

ceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for members of the Commission serving without compensation; \$225,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time simply to call attention to the fact that in 1954 the appropriation for the National Capital Planning Commission was \$125,000. This bill provides \$225,000. It seems to me that this appropriation is going up entirely too fast.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. Unless otherwise provided by law, appropriations contained in this act available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: After line 8, page 38, insert a new section:

"SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1958: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply (a) to not to exceed 25 percent of all vacancies; (b) to positions filled from within the Department; and (c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided further*, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 percent of the total provided for in this act, such limitation may cease to apply and said 90 percent shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1959, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1959, this provision shall again become operative: *Provided further*, That not more than 90 percent of the funds provided in this bill for salaries and travel allowance may be expended, and all savings so derived shall not be expended for any other purpose."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, to make the amendment more understandable, this amendment simply provides that not more than 1 vacancy out of every 4 vacancies which occur may be filled until such time as there has been a reduction of 10 percent in the number of persons for which funds are requested for salaries and travel pay in this bill.

It further provides that not more than 90 percent of the funds herein requested for salaries and travel may be expended and that such savings shall not be expended for any other purpose.

The reason for the language of the amendment, as you have heard it, is that legislation on an appropriation bill, of course, would be out of order. So it was necessary to so word the language that a point of order could not lie against it.

Here are the facts. In 1951 and 1952 the Jensen amendment was adopted on five appropriation bills. Record votes were had on all of them and the amendments were adopted. Since that time the number of personnel in Government has increased considerably. The amendments which were adopted in 1952

tended to keep the employment rolls on a rather even keel for several years, but finally they started climbing again. So many Members of this House on both sides of the aisle in the past year or two have requested that I again offer the amendment.

The facts are, so far as the dollars are concerned, as follows. The total salaries for which funds are requested in this bill amount to \$219,685,435. The travel pay which is requested in this bill amounts to \$11,715,702, for a total of \$231,401,137 or more than 50 percent of the total amount of the bill.

Under the provisions of this amendment not a single employee of the Department of the Interior will lose his or her job. The vacancies occur by reason of death, retirement, and resignation. The average turnover is a little over 20 percent each year. So it is not difficult for the Department to live with this amendment. Another thing, as you will see by the amendment, is that they can transfer department-wise between agencies so in the event they are crowded a little by this provision, in one agency they can shift to another agency and pick up the employees.

I hope the House will vote to save this \$23,140,000.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] showed how simply this can be done. If that simplicity could truly be applied to this amendment, I would be for it 1,000 percent. It sounds so simple and so easy.

I remember some years ago when an amendment like this was in effect and it affected certain contractors, and we had to give them \$700,000 for not turning a leaf. Did we save anything?

Mr. JENSEN. I did not intend that anything like that should happen.

Mr. KIRWAN. I am not saying the gentleman did, but I am saying that that is what happened. We paid the contractors \$700,000 and they never turned a wheel. The contract called for that.

This bill comes within \$2 million of taking in the same amount of money we are paying out. You are not going to save a dime by this amendment. You cut the departments and you will lose 10 or 15 or 20 million dollars. They tried it before and you found out whether you saved or lost a lot of money. And you will find out again when this bill comes in next year. Would it not be wonderful if everything was so simple in the Government? I addressed a group of businessmen here early in January. I said to them, "Did any of you in this room pay any taxes in 1929 and, if so, put up your hand and let us get a look at you." The expense of running this Government in 1929 cost only \$24 billion and the taxes came in largely from cosmetics, tobacco, and 4 or 5 other things

like that. In the district I happen to represent, which took in 5 counties, the Internal Revenue Department had only 3 people employed. Today, they are there by the trainload. Do not let anybody kid you that I am blaming Herbert Hoover because Hoover is listed as a good President, and he was a good President. I am trying to tell you about business. Business went broke in the worst depression that we have ever seen. Business at that time in comparison was not paying much in taxes. I was entitled to an exemption of \$10,000. I had three children. I was only earning about \$4,000 but I could have earned up to \$10,000 and I would have had to pay no taxes.

Now what are we doing? The Wall Street Journal was correct about 3 weeks ago when they said that certainly business is going to pick up in June and that there would be no more unemployment because we were going to dump \$70 billion right on the market; and next year it is still going to cost even more millions. You are not going to save this money by taking it from this one bill that is taking in money for you. They want to put the skids under this bill and lose millions in revenues. We need many, many things to conserve and protect our resources, as I said when we started to consider this bill here today. If it was all so simple, as my good friend from Iowa said, but you know it is not that simple. Otherwise, industry would adopt such an amendment or a rider to its operating budgets. If it would put them back on their feet. You do not see any board of directors saying that they want something like this amendment. We dumped \$600 million into France about 2 weeks ago. In a couple of months, where will it be? But, we do not want to dump \$400 million in and on America where every dollar is invested in its minerals and its forests and its streams and its parks and practically everything that we have. Think of 60 million people going into our parks and no way of receiving them there. They pay \$3 to get into Yellowstone Park and there are inadequate accommodations for them. Of course, there are some accommodations, but not enough to take care of 60 million people. That goes for every park in America. This money is for all of these things. I remind you, here is an agency that is taking in money for you. I would like to ask the gentleman this question. Will the gentleman exempt the Post Office Department from this rider?

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, the postal bill has not come up yet this year.

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, but will the gentleman exempt the Post Office Department from his rider?

Mr. JENSEN. No; it is not in this.

Mr. KIRWAN. It is not, but I am asking the gentleman, is he going to exempt the Post Office Department?

Mr. JENSEN. I am going to cross that bridge when I get to it.

Mr. KIRWAN. But let me say to the gentleman, if you exempt the Post Office Department, which has a deficit every year of several hundred million, you will

be looking back at that rider in 1959 and seeing the difference. So you are exempting the agency today that is losing money carrying the mail, and yet you turn around and the agency that is collecting money, you are going to work on them. Oh, no, this Government is not going to be in favor of that kind of economy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

[Mr. TABER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

[Mr. MAGNUSON addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

[Mr. BUDGE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is with great reluctance that I take the floor here today in opposition to the Jensen amendment, because there is nobody in the Congress that I admire more or for whom I have a higher regard than I do my very able and distinguished friend from that great State of Iowa. I know that we all have the same respect and admiration for him. By his work in the Congress of the United States he has won the hearty commendations of the membership on both sides of the aisle. But, occasionally he comes up with some suggestions that I cannot agree with and I cannot agree with my good friend today on this amendment, because I believe sincerely and honestly and conscientiously, that no department of Government turns in a greater, finer and more magnificent performance than the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service in looking after our forests and our waters and our soils and our minerals and those natural resources that will mean a great deal to the future generations that are to follow us. To in any way retard or cut back the personnel carrying on these various programs throughout the Nation, in my estimation, to my Republican friends I say, would be a drastic mistake.

Now, while we are talking of money, I can say that I did not vote for the British loan, oh, no, and I did not vote to defer the interest on the British loan, either. I got caught once on the first UNRRRA legislation. I had just come to Congress and it was a little new to me back in those days. I have consistently voted against any foreign aid bills since I have been here. Now I might say this to the Members that I have been in Europe as a member of the Committee on Armed Services on a number of occasions to look over the political and the economic and the military aspects of these various countries of Europe where we have placed about \$60 billion in the last few years. Now, a million dollars is one thousand thousand dollars

and a billion dollars is one thousand million dollars, and we have put into Europe some 60 thousand million dollars in the rehabilitation of the economic and industrial development of these countries, for highways, waterways, hydroelectric projects, railway stations, and everything else to bring, in effect, the recovery of these countries. However, when it comes to our own backyard, I am unable to understand the attitude that you take. Efforts are made to cut back and retard programs that mean the future growth, development and prosperity of 170 million Americans.

These programs should not be cut back they should be extended to increase the conservation and protection of our natural resources, our forest waters, and soils. These programs are important and mean much to the future growth and development of our country.

I recently flew over Spain and noted the rocky, barren, denuded hills, the dried-up streams, and the eroded soil—a desperate condition existing. Now let me say to the Members: with the increase in our population, unless we protect these resources—our forests, waters, and soils—25 or 30 years from now we, too, may be in the same desperate position in which these various countries find themselves, countries we are trying to help.

Let us get down to good, sound, practical, realistic thinking on this amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I would rather not at this time. I have a great admiration and high regard for my good, able friend, however. This Jensen amendment has been coming up every year, has it not?

Mr. JENSEN. Oh, no. But will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. No; I would rather not yield, although if time permitted me to I would be most pleased to do so. I do not think this amendment is logical, I do not think it is practical, I do not think it is realistic, I do not think it is for the benefit of 170 million Americans who are depending upon us to give them guidance, direction, and programs for the conservation and protection of our forests, our waters, and our soils, our minerals, all of which will mean so much to the future growth and development of our Nation.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. I trust the amendment will be voted down.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Ohio—I have great respect for him, and I am sure he knows it—mentioned a little while ago how a French emissary came to this country 2 or 3 weeks ago and walked away with some \$665 million in loans, credits, deferred payments, and cash. Yes, Mr. Monet slipped into the country very quietly. There was no red-carpet treatment for him. And he went away

just as quietly. There has not been a smoother raid upon the United States Treasury or the taxpayers of this country in the 10 years that I have been a Member of Congress.

The gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] said that this Government is growing. It certainly is. This amendment is one of the ways by which some of us think we might be able to apply the brakes and slow down that growth just a little bit.

I am a member of a subcommittee of the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service, known as the Manpower Utilization Subcommittee. We held several hearings last year, and we held more hearings after Congress convened this year, trying to get the various agencies of the Government to set some kind of reduction goals, reduction of personnel, to stop some of the empirebuilding that is going on. So far we have not had too much success.

Let me tell you about this perfume-titled organization known as the International Cooperation Administration. It dispenses foreign aid. Back in 1948 it carried the equally perfumed title of Economic Cooperation Administration. At that time, in 1948, this outfit had 571 employees. Do you know how many it had in 1953? Some 4,000. Do you know how many it has today? Some 12,500. Do you think we can get these ICA people to set a reduction goal? Do you think we can get them to agree to reduce by a single person? Oh, no. They say they must have more employees, and I suppose they will be aided and abetted on February 25 at the Statler Hotel when some strange bedfellows bed down together.

On February 25, next Tuesday, you are going to see President Eisenhower, former President Truman, Vice President Nixon, Adlai Stevenson, John Foster Dulles, Dean Acheson—you can call off the list, they are all scheduled to be there on a program to sell the American people on spending another \$4 billion on the foreign giveaway program. In addition, there will be some of the bluenoses of industry, and I noticed not so long ago that the AFL-CIO said it would send several representatives to this foreign aid propaganda meeting. So you are going to see a really strange assortment of people rubbing elbows on February 25 in Washington to raid the taxpayers for another \$4 billion to keep the foreign aid show on the road and keep the ICA payroll loaded with fat.

If the American people, who have been hit for some \$70 billion since the end of the war for foreign aid, are not sold on this boondoggle, when are they going to be?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman does not pay any attention to what those fellows say, does he? He listens to his folks at home, does he not?

Mr. GROSS. I do not intend to pay any attention to them.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Why worry about it?

Mr. GROSS. I just want to advise some of the Members what they can look forward to, that is all.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman knows very well they will not influence him or me, so what do we care?

Mr. GROSS. I care about the future solvency of this country and so does the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. Chairman, I support the amendment of my colleague, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], and urge its adoption.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am not a member of this subcommittee but I am concerned about the effect of the Jensen amendment on other appropriations measures that the House will have to consider.

In the heat of debate here today it is easy to lose one's sense of perspective and get swept away with the idea of bringing about some economy, but may I remind the Members of the House that last year when we used the selective cutting system we reduced the budget by approximately \$5 billion. We did not have to use this reckless meat-ax approach that begets consequences that no one understand or anticipates.

The members of the Committee on Appropriations by and large know where the soft places are in the budget requests and in the appropriations measures. They usually, and I may say wisely and intelligently, cut the places that need cutting. You can select an item or two in this bill to use as an example of why you should adopt the Jensen amendment, and I would not debate that with you because I am not familiar with this particular measure, but I do know that by and large the members of the Committee on Appropriations cut the places where the bills need cutting.

If we could save \$5 billion last year through selective cutting, why can we not do it again this year? Perhaps the budget is not as soft this year as last year; that remains to be seen. We have not examined the budget estimates yet. Few of the hearings have been held.

Another consequence of the Jensen amendment approach today is this: We apply it to the Interior bill. Next week another bill will be up for consideration. Should we apply it to that particular bill? If it is decided that we should not, then we apply a straitjacket to one department of the Government and excuse another. If the gentleman's amendment is fair in its approach, why should it not be applied to every appropriation bill? Why should it not be applied to appropriations for the Department of Defense, the Post Office or for the Justice Department or for the FBI or the missiles program? Why should it not be applied to every branch of the Government, if it is fair? But, let us not apply it to any department of Government if it is not fair. We can trust the House of Representatives to act in its good judgment. You know by and large, the House of Representatives rarely ever uses bad judgment when it works its will truly and earnestly and sincerely. It usually does an effective job. The end product in our appropriation measures

year after year is usually a good product. If a committee fails in its duty, the House usually corrects the error of the committee. What the gentleman from Iowa is saying when he asks us to adopt this amendment today is that we have not brought a bill to the floor of the House that is correct. He is saying that we have not brought a bill that is cut as it should have been cut. He is saying it needs to be cut 10 percent more. Let us assume, for the sake of argument, that that might be true. If the next subcommittee brings in a bill which has already been cut, as one committee did last year, with a reduction of 25 percent from the budget estimate, would it then be correct to apply another 10-percent cut on top of the 25 percent? I daresay that this is not the way the House wants to deal with these matters. I think the selective method is the wiser method. Let us use our judgment on these items one by one as they come up rather than using this broad approach.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman, I am sure, knows that if the subcommittee that reports a bill has made some proper reductions in personnel that the Jensen amendment may not be applied; or it may be applied to a smaller degree. I have worked with the gentleman for a long while. Really, he is a conservative at heart—I know that. But, does not the gentleman feel that the American people in paying over \$12 billion a year just to be governed from Washington, D. C., is really being asked too much to continue to feel good about paying? And does the gentleman not know that we have tried in some committees to reduce the personnel, but that it is impossible? These departments of government and these agencies are well schooled in the art of justifying their personnel. That is the thing most of them are most interested in. So we do not reduce the personnel, but this is the only way we can do it.

Mr. PRESTON. The only difference between my feelings and the feelings of the gentleman about this is as to the method. I share the gentleman's desire to bring about economy. Of course, I want to bring about economies, but it is merely the method on which we differ and I believe the gentleman's method is unwise and ill-advised.

(Mr. PRESTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JENSEN) there were—ayes 59, noes 100.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise, and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRICE, Chairman of the Committee of

the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10746) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies.

The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JENSEN moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report it back forthwith with the following amendment:

After line 8, page 38, insert a new section: "SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1958: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply (a) to, not to exceed 25 percent of all vacancies; (b) to positions filled from within the Department; and (c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided further*, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 percent of the total provided for in this act, such limitation may cease to apply and said 90 percent shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1959, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1959, this provision shall again become operative: *Provided further*, That not more than 90 percent of the funds provided in this bill for salaries and travel allowance may be expended, and all savings so derived shall not be expended for any other purpose."

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and seventeen Members are present, a quorum.

The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Speaker, I have a special order to address the House on Monday next, February 24. I would like to have that special order transferred to Wednesday, February 26, at the conclusion of all legislative business and any other special orders heretofore granted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ARMENIA'S SUCCESSFUL REVOLT AGAINST SOVIET COMMUNISM

(Mr. MATTHEWS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include an article by Herbert A. Philbrick.)

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Speaker, today, February 18, is the 37th anniversary of Armenia's successful revolt against the tyranny of Russian communism. To review the facts of this successful revolt I think would be an inspiration to men and women all over the world who love freedom. Armenia is another of those heroic Slav nations which have given us some of our most splendid citizens, among them George Mardikian, the famed restaurateur, and many others. Recently I read of a famed old Armenian warrior-prince and staunch foe of the Communist invaders, George Bagration-Moukhransky, who died in Paris to the regret and profound sorrow of his many valiant countrymen. The daughter of this gentleman, Leonida, is married to the leader of Russian conservative emigres, Grand Duke Vladimir Romanov. Many of the Armenians throughout the world will remember this gentleman as the one who told Hitler he would not be used as a pawn in selling his country's freedom to nazism when Hitler offered him the throne of the Russian Ukraine.

I believe there is ample merit for commemorating the fight of the tiny nation of Armenia against Soviet imperialism. I am pleased to insert in the Record the very interesting article concerning the Armenian revolt against Moscow, written by the columnist, Herbert A. Philbrick, for the New York Herald Tribune. I hope all of you in the House will read this article which, among other things, shows that the opinion of so many people in America that we can buy the alliance of subjected people with material gifts of money, fruit, or trade is not true. The biggest urge that subjected people all over the world have is, according to this splendid article, for national freedom and national independence.

My heartfelt sympathy goes to the brave Armenians who are still under the Soviet yoke and my sincerest congratulations go to our fellow American citizens of Armenian descent who are rightfully proud of their heritage, and who will never forsake their desires to see Armenia once again a free and independent nation. The complete article by Mr. Philbrick follows:

HOW MOSCOW CRUSHED ARMENIA INDEPENDENCE

(By Herbert A. Philbrick)

From time to time we are told that there are rumors of revolt and resistance behind the Iron Curtain. Each time the news is greeted with a great deal of wide-eyed wonder and speculation.

It is time for Americans to understand that the entire history of the Soviet Empire, from the very beginning, has been one of continuous revolt by the people against the Socialist system, and an equally continuous history of vicious oppression by the dictatorship designed to stamp out the slightest spark of freedom.

It is well to remember that Tuesday, February 18, marks the 37th anniversary of the first instance when an enraged people not only rose against their Communist oppressors, but drove them out and temporarily restored their independence.

It was on February 18, 1921, that the Armenian people rebelled and not only drove out of the country the Communist authorities and military forces, but reestablished their independence. Indignant citizens and peasants, armed with whatever weapons they could master, stormed the central prisons in the capital of Erivan where the day before a number of their people had been slaughtered by the Bolsheviks and preparations had been made to massacre the remainder.

As with the Hungarian revolt, the uprising was neither planned nor organized. It was a spontaneous revolt, born of incomprehensible abuse, brutality, and torture. However, after it was unleashed, the leaders of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation (the Dashnag Party), an ancient patriotic organization, took charge of the movement, organized a new government, and restored order.

Upon reorganization of the independent republic, Prime Minister Simon Vratziam appealed to the free world to help in maintaining Armenia free and outside of the Soviet orbit. However, his plea was unanswered, and in August 1921, overwhelming Communist forces reinvaded.

NATION'S AREA REDUCED

Armenia was reduced from its 29,000 square miles into its present Soviet 11,580 square miles. Aiding and abetting the Kremlin was Armenia's leading Quisling and collaborator, Anastas Mikoyan. He has been well honored by the Soviet masters for his treachery and deceit.

Since that time there have been recurring waves of purges of writers, intellectuals, professors, historians, church leaders, and other nonconformists in the best tradition of Soviet genocide. The blood of Armenian men, women, and children flowed freely as the Communists unleashed their bestial forces.

But there is another part of history also common to the slave nations. Despite the oppression and the persecution, the free spirit of the Armenian people survives in the hearts of refugees scattered the world over as well as within Armenia itself.

There are today throughout the world more than 70 newspapers and periodicals published in the modern literary language of Armenia. In the United States, the central committee of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation is headed by the national secretary, Beglar V. Navassardian, in Boston.

From its own building at 212 South Stuart Street, the central committee publishes 4 organs, 2 in English (a weekly and a quarterly) and 2 in Armenian (a daily and a monthly). The voice of the independent Armenian Republic is thus kept alive.

There is a widespread opinion among Americans that you can buy the alliance of subjected people with material gifts of money, food, or trade. This opinion prevails

among many in the United States Government.

Mr. Navassardian refutes this belief. He states:

"There is great misunderstanding of the anti-Soviet forces within the U. S. S. R. It is true that these forces are nourished by economic dissatisfaction, by persecution, by the desire for greater personal freedom, and by a host of other factors. None, however, is potentially more dynamic or explosive than the urge for national freedom and national independence.

"The titanic struggle which freedom is today waging against darkness, ideological reaction, and despotism is such that the co-ordination of effort of those devoted to the triumph of liberty has become an absolute necessity," he states.

It would seem self-evident that the answer to a materialistic ideology is not more materialism. Yet that is all certain forces in the United States seem to be offering to the world today.

Philbrickbats: Lots of talk these days about disengagement with the Soviets. Why not go all the way and get a divorce?

MURRAY M. CHOTINER, THE NATIONAL RESEARCH CO., AND THE GOVERNMENT

(Mr. REUSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the influence peddlers are speechless in awe and green with envy as they read of the achievements of Mr. Murray M. Chotiner.

Apparently because of his private pipelines to high places, and because of the very friendly connection between "Dear Murray" and "Sherm," Mr. Chotiner was able to keep an airline in operation for an extra 5 years even though that airline was operating in violation of the rules of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Mr. Chotiner seems eminently adept and successful in prolonging the life of business enterprises that are operating in violation of the laws of the United States and the orders of Federal regulatory agencies.

I have particular reference to the National Research Co., with offices in California and the District of Columbia. Mr. Chotiner is not only the attorney for this company but, according to U. E. Baughman, Chief of the United States Secret Service, is one of the principals in the company.

The National Research Co. is still doing business in the same old way despite a longstanding cease-and-desist order issued by the Federal Trade Commission.

DOES NO RESEARCH

Let me explain that despite its name, the National Research Co. does no research. Its business is that of tracing delinquent debtors—"skip tracing," they call it. This in itself is neither illegal nor improper, but the company's methods of operation are.

The National Research Co. seeks cleverly and deviously to extract information from unsuspecting debtors by conveying the impression that it is an agency of the United States Government. It has masqueraded as Uncle Sam for many years—and has not been stopped yet.

The company uses various forms of an IBM type, all designed to look official and governmental. A person receiving through the mail such forms from "Director in Charge, NRC Office, Washington Building, Washington, D. C." labeled "NRC Office—Notice" and making "Immediate Request" for his social security number, birth date, up-to-date employment status, and other information, is very likely to think that the Government is corresponding with him—especially when the forms contain punched holes, symbols, and boxes for "reverification" and "certification" and other phrases associated in the public mind with Government redtape.

The company's intent is precisely to deceive in this manner.

On October 11, 1954, the Federal Trade Commission issued a complaint against the National Research Co.—Docket No. 6236—charging that the company's representations and implications were and are false, misleading, and deceptive and were intended to induce the recipients to give information which otherwise they would not have supplied.

HEARINGS IN 1955

The Commission proposed to issue a cease-and-desist order. Hearings were conducted in 1955 by FTC Examiner Abner E. Lipscomb.

My attention was called to the case in September 1955, when a Milwaukee constituent sent me an envelope received by her from Washington from the "reverification office" and containing an "NRC notice" and a business reply envelope.

I wrote the Postmaster General, and later the Federal Trade Commission, stating:

All this mumbo jumbo is apparently intended to make the notification look official and governmental.

I requested an investigation and report.

Apparently the Post Office Department dropped out of the matter, leaving the FTC a clear field to do battle with Mr. Chotiner.

On December 22, 1955, Examiner Lipscomb issued his initial decision. Mr. Chotiner's defense argument had been that it was in the public interest to practice misrepresentation and deception to locate defaulting debtors. Examiner Lipscomb found this defense to be "without merit for the simple reason that two wrongs do not make a right."

Examiner Lipscomb stated:

The laudable purpose of assisting merchants to recover financial losses sustained by reason of defaulting debtors does not justify the perpetration of deceit upon those debtors.

ORDER IS ISSUED

Examiner Lipscomb's order said, in pertinent part, that the National Research Co. and other parties involved shall forthwith cease and desist from:

Using or placing in the hands of others for use, any form, questionnaire, or other material, printed or written, which represents, directly or by implication, that the purpose for which the information is requested is other than that of obtaining information concerning delinquent debtors;

Using the terms "Claims Office," "Reverification Office," or "United States Credit Con-

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10746

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 19, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1959, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

3 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

4 Salaries and Expenses

5 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
6 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1951–
7 1958), authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water
8 for beneficial consumptive uses, \$785,000.

9 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

10 Salaries and Expenses

11 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to
12 discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas,
13 including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
14 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
15 petroleum and its products, and natural gas; and for con-
16 trolling the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required
17 by law (15 U. S. C. 715) ; \$500,000.

18 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

19 Salaries and Expenses

20 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
21 \$2,750,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 may
22 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from
23 other accounts available to the Department of the Interior:

1 *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate
2 work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative
3 Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

4 OFFICE OF MINERALS MOBILIZATION

5 Salaries and Expenses

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to dis-
7 charge his responsibilities, including cooperation with the
8 metals and minerals industry, with respect to the conser-
9 vation, exploration, development, production, and utilization
10 of mineral resources, including solid fuels, \$262,000.

11 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

12 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

13 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement,
14 development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and
15 performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the
16 management of lands and their resources under the jurisdic-
17 tion of the Bureau of Land Management, including \$250,000
18 for the operation and maintenance of access roads on the
19 revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands,
20 \$20,940,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be
21 expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other
22 than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land
23 Management: *Provided further*, That, for the purposes of

1 surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands and
2 operation and maintenance of access roads, contributions
3 toward the costs thereof may be accepted.

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon
6 and California Railroad grant lands and on Coos Bay Wagon
7 Road grant lands; acquisition of existing connecting roads
8 adjacent to such lands; acquisition of rights-of-way on the
9 revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, and
10 on Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands and lands in the
11 vicinity of the Fraser River and Indian Creek, Colorado, and
12 lands in the vicinity of Rattlesnake Mountain and Shirley
13 Mountain, Wyoming, and lands in the vicinity of the Lemhi
14 River, Idaho; acquisition and construction of buildings and
15 appurtenant facilities; and construction and maintenance of
16 recreational facilities in Alaska; to remain available until ex-
17 pended, \$4,435,000: *Provided*, That the amount appro-
18 priated herein for road construction shall be transferred
19 to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Com-
20 merce: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated
21 herein for construction of access roads on the revested
22 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made
23 a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California
24 land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund
25 in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the

1 second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act
2 of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

4 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
5 shall be available for purchase of twenty-eight passenger
6 motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of one
7 aircraft for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dis-
8 mantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and main-
9 tenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to
10 which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of ap-
11 propriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Manage-
12 ment expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon
13 and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon
14 Road grant lands (other than those expenditures for refor-
15 estation, for construction and operation and maintenance of
16 access roads, and for acquisition of rights-of-way and of
17 existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands, which are
18 reimbursable to the Treasury) shall be reimbursed from
19 the 25 per centum referred to in section C, title II, of the
20 Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the
21 special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land
22 Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24,
23 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the
24 "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund": *Provided further*,
25 That the amount appropriated for maintenance of access

1 roads and \$500,000 of the amount appropriated for
2 reforestation on the Oregon and California Railroad grant
3 lands, under the appropriation "Management of lands and
4 resources", shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the
5 Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second
6 paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of said Act of August
7 28, 1937.

8 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

9 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
10 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
11 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
12 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
13 during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees
14 under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all
15 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under sec-
16 tion 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

17 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

18 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

19 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
20 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
21 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
22 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
23 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, in-
24 stitutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
25 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of

1 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
2 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
3 Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; \$57,469,000.

4 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

5 For expenses necessary for management, development,
6 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
7 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
8 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
9 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian in-
10 dustrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
11 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
12 arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$17,000,000, and in
13 addition, \$524,000 of the Revolving Fund for Loans,
14 Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall be used in connection with
15 administering loans to Indians: *Provided*, That the Secre-
16 tary of the Interior is authorized to expend income received
17 from leases on lands on the Colorado River Indian Reserva-
18 tion (southern and northern reserves) for the benefit of
19 the Colorado River Indian Tribes and their members during
20 the current fiscal year, or until beneficial ownership of the
21 lands has been determined if such determination is made
22 during the current fiscal year.

23 CONSTRUCTION

24 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
25 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other

1 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepa-
2 ration of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering
3 services by contract; \$13,800,000, to remain available
4 until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein
5 appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within
6 the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico,
7 South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries
8 of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no
9 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition
10 of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon,
11 and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of
12 existing reservations.

13 ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION
14 OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

15 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
16 thority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway
17 Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-
18 Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), \$8,000,000,
19 to remain available until expended.

20 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for the general administration
22 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses
23 in field offices, \$3,450,000.

1 PAYMENT TO MENOMINEE TRIBE OF INDIANS

2 For reimbursement to the Menominee Tribe of Indians
3 of necessary expenses involved in preparing for termination
4 of Federal supervision, in accordance with the Act of July
5 14, 1956 (70 Stat. 544), \$200,000, to remain available
6 until expended.

7 PAYMENT TO KLAMATH TRIBE OF INDIANS

8 For reimbursement to the Klamath Tribe of Indians
9 of necessary expenses involved in preparing for termination
10 of Federal supervision, in accordance with the Act of
11 August 14, 1957 (71 Stat. 347), \$250,000, to remain
12 available until expended.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
15 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
16 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred sixty-
17 five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, which
18 may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance pay-
19 ments for service (including services which may extend
20 beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed
21 pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 452),
22 and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain

1 Indian tribes; purchase of ice for official use of employees;
2 and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty
3 provisions.

4 TRIBAL FUNDS

5 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be
6 expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated
7 \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for
8 expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes,
9 including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition,
10 and other assistance to Indian children attending public
11 and private schools (which may be paid in advance or
12 from date of admission); purchase of land and improve-
13 ments on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of
14 the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased;
15 lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses
16 of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes
17 under approved contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of
18 tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other
19 tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately
20 owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at
21 rates established administratively but not to exceed those
22 applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief
23 of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27,
24 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employ-
25 ment of a recreational director for the Menominee Reserva-

1 tion and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of whom
2 shall be appointed with the approval of the respective tribal
3 councils and without regard to the classification laws: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein,
5 tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the
6 current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by
7 the governing body of the particular tribe involved and ap-
8 proved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no part
9 of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for
10 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
11 Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside
12 or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if
13 such acquisition results in the property being exempted from
14 local taxation.

15 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

16 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

17 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
18 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering
19 topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources
20 of the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify
21 lands as to mineral character and water and power resources;
22 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
23 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
24 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
25 licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and dissemi-

1 nate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$36,000,000, of
2 which \$6,035,000 shall be available only for cooperation with
3 States or municipalities for water resources investigations:
4 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used
5 to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic map-
6 ping or water resources investigations carried on in cooper-
7 ation with any State or municipality.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
10 be available for purchase of not to exceed ninety-two pas-
11 senger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement
12 of the General Services Administration for security guard
13 service for protection of confidential files; contracting for the
14 furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geo-
15 physical or other specialized surveys when it is administra-
16 tively determined that such procedures are in the public
17 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary build-
18 ings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for
19 gaging stations; and payment of compensation and expenses
20 of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed,
21 as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the
22 negotiation and administration of interstate compacts.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories and possessions; and developing synthetics and substitutes; \$18,339,000.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For expenses necessary for promotion of health and safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$5,900,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,095,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and

1 other pupils, and such activities may be financed under
2 cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of cer-
3 tificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and
4 first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized
5 to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contribu-
6 tions from public and private sources and to prosecute
7 projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State,
8 or private: *Provided further*, That the sums made available
9 for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army,
10 Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the
11 Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines,
12 and said sums, together with all other payments to the
13 Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special
14 helium production fund, established pursuant to the Act
15 of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)) :
16 *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized,
17 during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any
18 Government agency, including corporations, any metal or
19 mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants
20 operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such
21 sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
22 receipts.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For expenses necessary for the management and protec-
4 tion of the areas and facilities administered by the National
5 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of
6 condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
7 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
8 plans and working drawings) and archeological values in
9 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
10 Basin) ; \$14,150,000.

11 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

12 FACILITIES

13 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
14 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
15 maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on a
16 reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other
17 physical facilities essential to the operation of areas admin-
18 istered pursuant to law by the National Park Service,
19 \$11,600,000.

20 CONSTRUCTION

21 For construction and improvement, without regard to
22 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451),

1 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the
 2 repair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or
 3 other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire,
 4 flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by
 5 reason of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acqui-
 6 sition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and water
 7 rights; to remain available until expended, \$12,400,000.

8 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

9 AUTHORIZATION)

10 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 11 thority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway
 12 Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-
 13 Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), including acqui-
 14 sition of right-of-way for the eastern entrance road, Rocky
 15 Mountain National Park, Colorado, \$22,000,000, to remain
 16 available until expended.

17 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for general administration of
 19 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
 20 regional offices, \$1,330,000.

21 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

22 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
 23 available for the purchase of not to exceed eighty-four
 24 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including
 25 not to exceed seventeen for replacing United States Park

1 Police cruisers; purchase of one aircraft; and the objects
 2 and purposes specified in the Acts of August 8, 1953 (16
 3 U. S. C. 1b-1d) and July 1, 1955 (16 U. S. C. 18f):
 4 *Provided*, That all receipts for the fiscal year 1959 from
 5 the operation of the McKinley Park Hotel in Mount
 6 McKinley National Park, Alaska, may be applied to, or
 7 offset against, costs of managing, operating, and maintaining
 8 the hotel and related facilities, and any receipt or other
 9 revenues in excess of such costs shall be deposited at least
 10 annually into the Treasury of the United States as miscel-
 11 laneous receipts.

12 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

13 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

14 Salaries and Expenses

15 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commis-
 16 sioner, \$307,800.

17 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

18 Management and Investigations of Resources

19 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
 20 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
 21 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
 22 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other
 23 authorized functions related to such resources; operation of
 24 the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National

1 Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; maintenance of the herd of
2 long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Ref-
3 uge; purchase or rent of land, and functions related to wild-
4 life management in California (16 U. S. C. 695-695c) ; and
5 leasing and management of lands for the protection of the
6 Florida Key deer; \$11,508,000; and, in addition, there
7 are appropriated amounts equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of
8 the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next
9 preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other
10 products, for management and investigations of the sport
11 fishery and wildlife resources of Alaska, including construc-
12 tion.

13 Construction

14 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
15 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
16 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife
17 resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
18 \$1,458,000, to remain available until expended.

19 General Administrative Expenses

20 For expenses necessary for general administration of
21 the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such
22 expenses in the regional offices, \$714,100.

1 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

2 Management and Investigations of Resources

3 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
4 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protec-
5 tion, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, includ-
6 ing whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;
7 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-
8 cerning such resources; promotion of education and training
9 of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions
10 related thereto, as authorized by law; \$5,866,000; and, in
11 addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per
12 centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during
13 the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and
14 other products, for management and investigations of the
15 commercial fishery resources of Alaska, including construction.

16 Construction

17 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
18 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
19 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery
20 resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
21 \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

1 Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Fisheries Loan
2 Fund

3 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$313,000
4 of the fisheries loan fund shall be available for expenses
5 of administering such fund.

6 General Administrative Expenses

7 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
8 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in
9 the regional offices, \$175,000.

10 Administration of Pribilof Islands

11 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
12 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are
13 appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the proceeds
14 covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal
15 year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain
16 available for expenditure during the current and next suc-
17 ceeding fiscal years.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

19 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and
20 Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to
21 exceed ninety-six passenger motor vehicles for replacement
22 only; purchase of not to exceed nine aircraft for replace-
23 ment only; not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the dis-
24 cretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence con-
25 cerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and
26 Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as

1 authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 417) ; rations or commuta-
2 tion of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not
3 to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public
4 roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by
5 operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the
6 purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facili-
7 ties incident to such public recreational uses on conservation
8 areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes;
9 and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings,
10 and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and
11 Wildlife Service and to which the United States has title,
12 and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with
13 management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

14 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

15 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

16 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
17 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
18 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
19 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
20 of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American
21 Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531,
22 1422, 1431a (c)) ; salaries of the Governor of the Virgin
23 Islands, the Government Secretary, and the members of their
24 immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1591) ;

1 compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures
2 in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin
3 Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599,
4 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and 1572e) ; compensation and
5 expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized
6 by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)) ; grants to American
7 Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of
8 governmental functions; and personal services, household
9 equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the
10 operation of the houses of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii,
11 Guam, and American Samoa; \$2,100,000: *Provided*, That
12 the Territorial and local governments herein provided for
13 are authorized to make purchases through the General
14 Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropria-
15 tions available for the administration of Territories may be
16 expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and opera-
17 tion of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and
18 for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secre-
19 tary to be necessary.

20 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

21 For expenses necessary for the Department of the
22 Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the
23 Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement ap-
24 proved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat.
25 397), and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330),

1 including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the
2 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and
3 expenses of the judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
4 Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
5 in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental
6 functions; \$4,715,000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund
7 for loans to locally owned private trading enterprises shall
8 continue to be available during the fiscal year 1959: *Pro-*
9 *vided further*, That all financial transactions of the Trust
10 Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or in-
11 strumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory,
12 shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in ac-
13 cordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting
14 Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting
15 and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*,
16 That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
17 Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General
18 Service Administration: *Provided further*, That appropria-
19 tions available for the Administration of the Trust Territory
20 of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase,
21 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
22 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transporta-
23 tion purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in
24 carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trustee-
25 ship Agreement approved by Congress: *Provided further*,

1 That, notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust
2 Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive,
3 during the current fiscal year, from the Department of
4 Agriculture for distribution on the same basis as domestic
5 distribution in any State, Territory, or possession of the
6 United States, without exchange of funds, such surplus food
7 commodities as may be available pursuant to section 32
8 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C.
9 612c), and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949,
10 as amended (7 U. S. C. 1431).

11 ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

12 For an additional amount for expenses necessary for
13 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949,
14 as amended (48 U. S. C. 486-486j), \$4,000,000, of which
15 not to exceed \$553,600 shall be available for administrative
16 expenses.

17 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

18 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
19 available until expended for the work authorized by law,
20 including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-
21 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
22 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
23 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,
24 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
25 and development of industries or travel in the area served;

1 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized
2 by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C.
3 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*,
4 That no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of
5 said fund in excess of the minimum prescribed by the Classi-
6 fication Act of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except
7 the general manager of said railroad, one assistant general
8 manager at not to exceed the minimum prescribed by said
9 Act for GS-17, and five officers at not to exceed the mini-
10 mum prescribed by said Act for grade GS-16.

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
14 the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including
15 teletype rentals and service, and the purchase of one pas-
16 senger motor vehicle (at not to exceed \$5,500) for replace-
17 ment only, \$2,500,000.

18 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

19 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
20 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
21 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
22 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of buildings,
23 utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or de-
24 stroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
25 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this

1 authority until funds specifically made available to the De-
2 partment of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
3 exhausted.

4 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
5 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
6 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
7 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
8 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-
9 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Inte-
10 rior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for
11 fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment
12 of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.

13 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
14 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
15 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will con-
16 tribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall
17 be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity
18 in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30,
19 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements
20 for cost of supplies, materials and equipment, and for serv-
21 ices rendered may be credited to the appropriation current
22 at the time such reimbursements are received.

23 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
24 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-

tion Act, 1959, shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 2131 and D. C. Code 4-204).

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and com-

1 mittee meetings of the Commission either within or outside
2 the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
3 approved by the Commission, \$35,000.

4 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
7 Board of Review, including services as authorized by sec-
8 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
9 \$70,000.

10 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

11 FOREST SERVICE

12 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

13 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
14 tion, as follows:

15 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
16 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the
17 administration, improvement, development, and management
18 of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and
19 preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for
20 liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
21 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust
22 and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-
23 Federal lands; \$68,857,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fight-
24 ing and preventing forest fires and \$1,760,000 for insect
25 and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant

1 to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the
2 extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Pro-*
3 *vided*, That not more than \$100,000 may be used for acqui-
4 sition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended
5 (16 U. S. C. 513-519) : *Provided further*, That funds
6 appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements", pur-
7 suant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C.
8 580h) , may be advanced to this appropriation.

9 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
10 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
11 where, as authorized by law ; \$12,128,000.

12 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
13 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in
14 forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands,
15 and in forest management and processing, and for advising
16 timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
17 others in the application of forest management principles and
18 processing of forest products, as authorized by law ;
19 \$12,195,000.

20 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$50,000 of
21 the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available
22 for the acquisition of sites authorized by the Act of March 3,
23 1925, as amended (16 U. S. C. 555) , without regard to any
24 other limitation on the amount available for this purpose.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating to forest development roads and trails, including the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, \$23,750,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501), shall be merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not less than the amount made available under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under the provisions of such Act.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

Cache National Forest

For the acquisition of lands within the boundaries of the Cache National Forest, Utah, under the authority of the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 632), \$50,000, to remain available until expended.

Special Acts

For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347); as amended, \$10,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the

1 boundaries of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no
2 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition
3 of any land without the approval of the local government
4 concerned.

5 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

6 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
7 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of
8 poisonous and noxious plants on national forests as authorized
9 by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C.
10 580h), \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

12 SEC. 201. Appropriations available to the Forest Service
13 for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) pur-
14 chase of not to exceed one hundred and twenty passenger
15 motor vehicles for replacement only, and hire of such ve-
16 hicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the pur-
17 chase of not to exceed six, of which four shall be for replace-
18 ment only; (b) employment pursuant to the second
19 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5
20 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of
21 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in an amount not to
22 exceed \$25,000; (c) maintenance, improvement, and con-
23 struction of aircraft landing fields in, or adjacent to, the na-
24 tional forests, in an amount not to exceed \$250,000; (d)
25 uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of

1 September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131); (e)
2 purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other
3 public improvements, but the cost of any such building,
4 exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply
5 or sanitary system and of connecting the same with
6 any such building, and exclusive of any tower upon
7 which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed
8 \$25,000 (\$30,000 in Alaska), except for one building which
9 shall not exceed \$80,000: *Provided*, That one building may
10 be constructed to serve the purposes of two or more build-
11 ings at a cost not to exceed the sum of the limitations for
12 separate buildings: *Provided further*, That any building,
13 the cost of which as improved was \$25,000 or more, shall
14 not be improved within any fiscal year by an amount in
15 excess of 5 per centum of such cost (5 U. S. C. 565a)
16 except that an additional \$400,000 may be used for improve-
17 ments at the Forest Products Laboratory; and (f) expenses
18 of the National Forest Reservation Commission as author-
19 ized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C.
20 514).

21 SEC. 202. Except to provide materials required in or in-
22 cident to research or experimental work where no suitable
23 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
24 priated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the pur-

1 chase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials
2 produced outside of the United States.

3 SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation to the Forest
4 Service in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda
5 purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before the
6 Congress.

7 SEC. 204. The Secretary may sell at market value any
8 property located in Yalobusha, Chickasaw, and Pontotoc
9 Counties, Mississippi, administered under title III of the Act
10 of July 22, 1937, and suitable for return to private owner-
11 ship under such terms and conditions as would not conflict
12 with the purposes of said Act.

13 SEC. 205. Funds appropriated under this Act shall not
14 be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of
15 the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C.
16 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries
17 of a national forest nor shall these lands or lands authorized
18 for purchase in Sanders County, Montana, be acquired with-
19 out the approval of the local government concerned.

20 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
23 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C. 70), creating an

1 Indian Claims Commission, \$177,700, of which not to exceed
2 \$3,600 shall be available for expenses of travel.

3 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
6 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), including
7 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
8 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$175 for the pur-
9 chase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$8,000
10 for expenses of travel; payment in advance for membership
11 in societies whose publications or services are available to
12 members only or to members at a price lower than to the
13 general public; and transportation and not to exceed \$15
14 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5
15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for
16 members of the Commission serving without compensation;
17 \$225,000.

18 LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY,
19 AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

20 Not exceeding \$50,000 of the funds available for land
21 acquisition purposes shall be used during the current fiscal
22 year for necessary expenses of the Commission (other than
23 payments for land) in connection with land acquisition.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States, and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration, construction, and maintenance of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C. 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August

1 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$52,525 for
2 expenses of travel; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uni-
3 forms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and al-
4 terations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of
5 manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications;
6 \$7,355,000.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

8 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of
9 Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and
10 administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by
11 the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by
12 the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution
13 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized
14 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
15 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer
16 of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art
17 associations or societies whose publications or services are
18 available to members only, or to members at a price lower
19 than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning
20 of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uniforms,
21 or allowances therefor for other employees as authorized by
22 law (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; purchase or rental of devices and
23 services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and
24 maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and

1 grounds; not to exceed \$2,400 for expenses of travel; and
2 not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works
3 of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made,
4 without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations
5 at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions
6 as the Gallery may deem proper; \$1,674,000.

7 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

8 CONTRIBUTIONS

9 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
10 form of grants, as authorized by law, \$130,000.

11 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN

12 ISLANDS CORPORATION

13 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
14 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
15 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
16 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
17 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
18 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
19 as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth
20 in the budget for the fiscal year 1959: *Provided*, That not
21 to exceed \$160,000 shall be available for administrative
22 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Cor-
23 poration, covering the categories set forth in the 1959
24 budget estimates for such expenses.

1 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 401. Unless otherwise provided by law, appropri-
3 ations contained in this Act available for expenses of travel
4 shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head
5 of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of
6 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
7 function or activity for which the appropriation concerned
8 is made.

9 This Act may be cited as the “Department of the
10 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959.”

Passed the House of Representatives February 18, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

85TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 10746

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 19, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 25, 1958
For actions of April 24, 1958
85th-2d, No. 63

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Carlson urged domestic parity plans as solution to farm problems. Senate Appropriations subcommittee ordered reported Interior appropriation bill, including Forest Service items. Rep. Dingell urged greater distribution of surplus foods to needy. Rep. Johnson introduced and discussed bill to permit use of surplus foods to nonprofit summer camps for children. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed bill to authorize increased research on forestry and forest products.

HOUSE

1. SURPLUS FOODS. Rep. Dingell urged greater use of "section 32 funds for purchase of food which is presently in substantial excess of domestic needs for distribution to our hungry and needy." pp. 6401-02
2. FAMILY FARMS. Rep. Teague inserted a newspaper editorial, "Family Farms are Increasing," which stated that during the past 20 years the number of family farms has increased from 59 percent to 63 percent of all farms, whereas during this time the number of corporation farms did not increase. p. 6393
3. FORESTRY. Received from this Department a proposed bill to provide that acquired Federal lands within national forests, with certain exceptions, be subject to the Weeks Act; to Agriculture Committee.
4. REORGANIZATION. Both Houses received from the President his Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958 providing for the consolidation of the Office of Defense

Mobilization and the Federal Civil Defense Administration into a new Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization (H. Doc. 375); to Government Operations Committees. pp. 6394-95, 6509

5. TRADE FAIRS. Both Houses received from the President the semiannual report of operations under the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956. pp. 6394, 6449
6. DISASTER RELIEF. Both Houses received from the President a report on Federal assistance and disaster relief under Public Law 875, 81st Congress. pp. 6394, 6449
7. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Smith, Miss., criticized the President's veto of S. 497, the rivers and harbors and flood control bill, and inserted an analysis by the Public Works Committee of the veto message. pp. 6395-6400
8. PLYWOOD IMPORTS. Rep. Porter, Ore., defended the policy of permitting the importation of Japanese plywood, and others criticized this policy. pp. 6402-13
9. LAND CLASSIFICATION. Received from the Interior Department a report of land reclassification relating to the Goshen, Gering-Fort Laramie, and Pathfinder Irrigation Districts in Wyo. and Nebr. p. 6422
10. TRANSPORTATION TAX. Received a Pa. fraternal order petition urging the enactment of legislation to remove the excise tax on freight and passenger travel. p. 6423
11. FOREIGN TRADE. Received a W. Va. union local petition opposing enactment of H. R. 10368, to extend the reciprocal trade agreements program. p. 6423
12. PRICE SUPPORTS. Received a petition of the county clerk, Wailuku, Maui, T.H., "requesting amendment of the present laws so that the farmers of the Territory of Hawaii receive subsidy and price support of their products the same as the farmers of the mainland United States." p. 6423
13. POSTAL RATES; PERSONNEL. Rep. McCormack announced that the conference report on postal rates and pay increase bill may be ready for consideration next week. p. 6394
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 28. p. 6421

SENATE

15. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1959. The Subcommittee ordered reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 10746, to the full Appropriations Committee, for consideration in executive session Mon., Apr. 28. p. ~~D343~~
16. FOREST HIGHWAYS. Sen. Neuberger announced that Ore. had withdrawn its suit against the revised formula for distributing forest highway funds, upon passage of the Federal Aid Highway Act which authorizes additional funds for forest highways and for an up-to-date allocation of funds. pp. 6437-8
17. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Carlson urged domestic parity plans to attack farm problems and favored self-help authority for farmers to solve their own problems and a feed grain program. He commended the present farm program

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 29, 1958
For actions of April 28, 1958
85th-2d, No. 66

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported Interior appropriation bill. Senate committee reported area redevelopment bill. Sen. Proxmire favored combining farm freeze measure with wool bill. House committee reported classified employee pay bill.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10746, the Interior Department appropriation bill for fiscal year 1959, which includes Forest Service items (S. Rept. 1479) (p. 6694).
At the end of this Digest is a table showing the Forest Service items and excerpts from the committee report.
2. WOOL. Sen. Proxmire submitted amendments to S. 2861 (to extend the Wool Act for four years additional) which would add the provisions of the farm price support and acreage allotment freeze measure to the bill. pp. 6696-7
The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 2151, to suspend the import duties on certain coarse wool for three years (S. Rept. 1490). p. 6694
3. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 3683, an area redevelopment bill (S. Rept. 1494). Sen. Douglas inserted his statement describing the bill. pp. 6783-4

4. GUAR SEED. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10112, to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of guar seed (S. Rept. 1486). p. 6694
5. FORESTRY RESEARCH. The names of Sens. Allott, Mansfield, Murray, and Proxmire were added as cosponsors to S. 3709 to authorize an increased program of research on forestry and forest products. p. 6697
6. COUNTRY LIFE COMMISSION. Sen. Wiley inserted a letter from the Wisc. Council of Farmer Cooperatives urging him to support the bills to provide for a Country Life Commission in order to focus attention on the problems of American agriculture. p. 6707
7. TOBACCO. Sen. Neuberger criticized "misleading" cigarette advertising and inserted an article on research regarding effects of tobacco use, etc. pp. 6705-6
8. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Mansfield introduced and discussed amendments to S. 3318, the mutual security authorization bill for 1958, to prevent U. S. personnel from accepting pay or other compensation from national or international organizations in addition to U. S. pay. pp. 6703-5
Sen. Humphrey inserted four editorials commending Sen. Monroney's proposal to establish an International Development Ass'n. pp. 6719-20
9. SECURITY. The Judiciary Committee submitted its "Internal Security Annual Report for 1957." (S. Rept. 1477). p. 6694
10. WATERSHED PROJECT. Sen. Thye inserted letters and resolutions urging Government assistance in conservation and flood control work on the Thief River watershed, Minn. pp. 6693-4
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that later in the week the Senate would act on the Interior Department appropriation bill. He also indicated the calendar would be called on May 1 or 2. pp. 6692-3

HOUSE

12. VIRGIN ISLANDS. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 5643, to extend the charter of the Virgin Islands Corporation to June 30, 1960. The "Daily Digest" states that a clean bill is to be reported. p. D358
13. PAY RAISE. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 734, to provide pay increases for classified employees (H. Rept. 1660). p. 6690
14. TEXTILES. Rep. Coffin urged that a study and investigation be made of the textile industry of the U. S. in order to determine the type of aid that should be given the industry. pp. 6668-69
15. FLOOD CONTROL. Reps. McFall and Baldwin urged an increase in appropriations for flood control projects, and Rep. McFall inserted the report of a Public Works subcommittee of an inspection of flood damage in northern and central Calif. recently. pp. 6677-79
16. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Curtis, Mo., spoke on the importance of transportation in the national economy, and urged that the "National Museum of Transportation

39. APPROPRIATIONS. H. R. 11767, Agricultural Appropriations for 1959. S. Appropriations Committee.

(Copies of these hearings have been distributed to the budget officers of the various agencies of the Department, pursuant to a distribution list that was prepared in cooperation with the agencies. Copies are not available from the Division of Legislative Reporting. A small reserve supply, to meet emergency needs, is available in the Division of Estimates and Allotments, Ext. 5901).

Dept. of Defense Appropriations, 1959; Dept. of Air Force. H. Appropriations Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Apr. 29: Increases in rice allotments, H. Agriculture (McLain to testify).
Humane slaughter bills, S. Agriculture.
Prohibit trading in potato futures, H. Agriculture.
H. Agriculture subcommittee on livestock and feed grains (exec).
Foreign aid appropriations, H. Appropriations (exec).
Extension of mutual security program, H. Foreign Affairs (exec).
Regulation of motor carriers for hire, H. Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Freight forwarder bills, H. Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Extension of trade agreements authority, H. Ways and Means (exec).
Postal rates and pay bill, conferees (exec).

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EXCERPTS FROM THE SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT ON THE DEPARTMENT OF
THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Forest Protection and Utilization

Forest Land Management

"The committee recommends an appropriation of \$81,357,000, an increase of \$13 million*over the budget estimate for the activities and programs conducted under this appropriation. The program submitted in the budget has been approved and funds recommended for the following increases:

Reforestation and stand improvement, \$1,500,000.--The budget includes \$2,185,000 for reforestation and stand improvement and the committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,685,000. The committee was advised that there are more than 4 million acres of national forest lands in need of tree planting. It is the view of the committee that the increase recommended is fully justified when you consider that these lands are now nonproductive and will be of little or no economic value until they are replanted.

Recreation and public use, \$3 million.--The budget estimate includes \$8,020,000 for the development and maintenance of recreational areas in the national forests, and the committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,020,000. The committee feels that it is essential that additional funds be made available for this program in view of the increasing demands on these areas by the public.

Wildlife habitat management, \$500,000.--The budget includes \$510,000 for the management of wildlife areas in national forest lands, and the committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,010,000. These funds are required for needed coordination of wildlife use with other national forest activities, to cooperate with the States in fish and game management, for game habitat development and wildlife food and shelter planting. The additional funds recommended will provide for a start on reducing the substantial backlog of this work.

Range revegetation, \$500,000.--The budget includes \$1,190,000 for the revegetation of national forest rangelands, and the committee recommends \$1,690,000. These additional funds will allow for the reseeding and rehabilitation of approximately 50,000 acres of the 6 million acres that are in need of reseeding.

Range improvements, \$500,000.--The budget estimate includes \$1,300,000 for range improvements, and the committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,800,000. The committee was advised that there is a substantial backlog of needed improvements such as fences, stock driveways, and water developments.

Soil and water management, \$1,000,000.--The budget includes \$810,000 for this program and the committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,810,000. In view of the importance of the watersheds in the national forest areas to the local communities the committee feels that funds for this program should be increased.

Land utilization projects, \$500,000.--The budget includes \$1,090,000 for this purpose, and the committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,590,000. This increase will provide for a more intensive rehabilitation program on the approximately 5,000,000 acres of submarginal lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Act which are managed by the Forest Service.

Forest fire protection, \$250,000.--The budget includes \$11,300,000 for forest fire protection, and the committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,550,000. The increase recommended will allow for 12 months fire protection on the Angeles National Forest in California.

Structural improvements, \$3,750,000.--The budget estimate includes \$8,110,000 and the House allowed \$8,610,000, for the construction and maintenance of structural improvements. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,360,000. The increase recommended by the committee is for the construction and acquisition of facilities required in the management and protection of the forests, primarily for other than employee housing. No substantial appropriation has been made for this purpose since prior to World War II.

The committee has recommended the deletion of the limitation that has been included in the bill for a number of years on the cost of structures, inasmuch as a substantial increase has been recommended for the construction of management and research facilities. In recommending these additional funds the committee expects the Forest Service to construct the greatest number of facilities at the lowest possible cost. The committee will review the program of the Forest Service throughout the year to be sure that the cost of these facilities are not excessive.

Insect and disease control, \$1,000,000.--The budget includes \$5,205,000 for insect and disease control, and the committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,205,000. It is the view of the committee that the recommended increase is fully justified in view of the several very large infestations of diseases (including white pine blister rust) and insects on lands in and adjacent to the national forests."

Forest Research

"The committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,728,000 for forest research. Of the increase of \$4,600,000 recommended \$2,100,000 is for the strengthening research programs throughout the country and \$2,500,000 is for the construction of urgently needed research facilities.

The program submitted in the budget has been approved and increases are recommended for the following:

Expansion of research programs, \$2,100,000.--The increases recommended are set out in the following tabulation:

Recommended
research pro-
gram increases

Project

A. Forest genetics, seed and planting research:

1. Gulfport, Miss. (genetics)	\$70,000
2. Placerville, Calif. (genetics)	70,000
3. Rhinelander, Wis. (genetics)	70,000
4. Lake City, Fla.	75,000
5. Marianna, Fla.	15,000
6. Macon, Ga. (seed and nursery)	75,000
7. Bottineau, N. Dak. (shelterbelt planting)	35,000
8. Corvallis, Oreg. (seed orchards)	<u>15,000</u>

Subtotal 425,000

B. Timber management:

1. Stoneville, Miss.	75,000
2. Alexandria, La.	75,000
3. Crossitt, Ark.	60,000
4. Harrison, Ark.	60,000
5. Columbia, Mo.	75,000
6. Charleston, S. C.	60,000
7. North Carolina (Bent Creek and Statesville)	50,000
8. Virginia (Piedmont)	60,000
9. Grand Rapids, Minn.	60,000
10. Carbondale, Ill.	35,000
11. Warren, Pa. (Kane Experimental Forest)	50,000
12. Lebanon, N. J.	40,000
13. Berea Research Center, Ky.	<u>30,000</u>

Subtotal 730,000

C. Range management and wildlife habitat research:

1. Fresno, Calif. (San Joaquin Range)	35,000
2. Boise, Idaho (for cheatgrass range)	30,000
3. Grand Junction, Colo.	15,000
4. Washington, D. C. (recreation-wildlife habitat)	<u>12,000</u>

Subtotal 92,000

D. Watershed management research:

1. Arizona (mixed conifer area)	60,000
2. LaCrosse, Wis.	60,000
3. Laramie, Wyo.	60,000
4. Glendora, Calif. (San Dimas)	60,000
5. Franklin, N. C.	20,000
6. Oxford, Miss.	20,000
7. Columbus, Ohio	20,000
8. Albuquerque, N. Mex.	40,000
9. East Lansing, Mich.	<u>50,000</u>

Subtotal 390,000

<u>Project</u>	<u>Recommended research pro- gram increases</u>
E. Forest fire research:	
1. Missoula, Mont.	\$100,000
2. Macon, Ga.	<u>100,000</u>
Subtotal	<u>200,000</u>
F. Forest insects research:	
1. Albuquerque, N. Mex.	50,000
2. East Lansing, Mich.	25,000
3. Dutch elm disease in New England	<u>18,000</u>
Subtotal	<u>93,000</u>
G. Economic research:	
1. Feasibility survey of a newsprint pilot papermill to utilize low-quality hardwoods	<u>20,000</u>
H. Forest utilization research:	
1. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.	100,000
2. Carbondale, Ill.	<u>50,000</u>
Subtotal	<u>150,000</u>
Total, research program and urgent facilities	2,100,000

Construction of research facilities, \$2,500,000.--The committee recommends an increase of \$2,500,000 for the construction of research facilities at the following locations:

Gulfport, Miss.	\$350,000
Placerville, Calif.	200,000
Rhineland, Wis.	200,000
Grand Rapids, Minn.	200,000
Lake City, Fla.	200,000
Rapid City, S. Dak.	100,000
Missoula, Mont.	900,000
Columbus, Ohio <u>1/</u>	<u>350,000</u>
Total	2,500,000

1/ This facility will be used jointly by the Forest Service and the Agricultural Research Service."

State and Private Forestry Cooperation

"The committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,245,000 for the State and private forestry programs authorized in the Clarke-McNary Act. The recommendation, an increase of \$1,050,000, will provide for the same program as approved by the Congress for the current year.

The increase of \$1,050,000 is for the cooperative tree-planting program. The budget proposed an 80 percent reduction in funds for this program. It is the view of the committee that a reduction in this program would result in a curtailment of reforestation at a time when the emphasis should be on expansion. Therefore the committee recommends that this program be maintained at the current level."

Forest Roads and Trails

"The committee recommends an appropriation of \$27,000,000 for the construction and maintenance of forest roads and trails. The recommendation is an increase of \$3,901,000 over the budget estimate.

The Federal-Aid Highway Acts include contract authority for this program, and it is the view of the committee that the program should be financed through the use of such authority. There is a total authorization of \$34,664,000 available for fiscal 1959 from the following sources:

Unappropriated 1958 authorization	\$2,664,000
1959 authorization, 1956 Federal-Aid Highway Act	27,000,000
Additional 1959 authorization, 1958 Federal-Aid Highway Act ..	<u>5,000,000</u>
Total	34,664,000

The sum recommended, \$27,000,000, is adequate to finance an obligation program of this magnitude. The committee recommends inclusion of a provision in the bill to make it clear that the funds appropriated are to be available for the liquidation of contracts entered into pursuant to the authority in the Federal-Aid Highway Acts."

Assistance to States for Tree Planting

"The committee recommends an appropriation of \$500,000 for assistance to States for tree planting under the provisions of title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 188).

An appropriation of \$500,000 was provided for this program for the current year, which was matched by the 17 participating States. The committee was advised that these States will have approximately \$1,000,000 for their participation in this program in 1959.

It is the view of the committee that this program should be continued at the current level."

Acquisition of Lands for National Forests

Superior National Forest

"The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$300,000 for the acquisition of lands in the Superior National Forest. This estimate was disallowed by the House. It is the view of the committee that these funds are required to continue a sound acquisition program of these lands."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Senate Committee Bill, 1959, Compared with House Bill, 1959

[Note.--Amounts for 1958 include all supplemental appropriations to date, and are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1959 Senate Committee Bill.]

Item	Appropriations, 1958	Budget Estimates, 1959	House Bill, 1959	Senate Committee Bill, 1959	:Increase (+) or : Decrease (-), : Senate Committee : Bill, 1959, Com- : pared with House : Bill, 1959
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management a/	b/ \$72,500,000:	\$68,357,000:	\$68,857,000:	\$81,357,000:	+\$12,500,000
Forest research	11,835,000:	12,128,000:	12,128,000:	16,728,000:	+4,600,000
State and private forestry cooperation ...	13,245,000:	12,195,000:	12,195,000:	13,245,000:	+1,050,000
Total, Forest protection and utilization	97,580,000:	92,680,000:	93,180,000:	111,330,000:	+18,150,000
Forest roads and trails	c/ 24,336,000:c/	23,099,000:c/	23,750,000:c/	27,000,000:	+3,250,000
Assistance to States for tree planting	500,000:	- - :	- - :	500,000:	+500,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Cache National Forest, Utah	c/ 50,000:	50,000:	50,000:	50,000:	- -
Superior National Forest	c/ 500,000:c/	300,000:c/	- - :	300,000:	+300,000
Special Acts (Cache National Forest)	10,000:	10,000:	10,000:	10,000:	- -
Cooperative range improvements	c/ 700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	- -
Total, Annual Appropriations	123,676,000:	116,839,000:	117,690,000:	139,890,000:	+22,200,000
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily "Payments					
to States and Territories" and "Roads and					
Trails for States" - payable from national					
forest receipts)	c/ 42,875,100:c/	42,875,100:c/	42,875,100:c/	42,875,100:	- -

a/ Includes contingency funds for use to the extent necessary as follows: (1) for the Forest Pest Control Act, 1958 and 1959, \$1,760,000; and (2) for emergency forest fire fighting, 1958 and 1959, \$5,000,000.

b/ Includes \$3,850,000 appropriated in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, for fighting forest fires.

c/ In addition, prior year balances available.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

APRIL 28, 1958.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 10746]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10746) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of the bill as passed by the House.....	\$413, 145, 600
Amount increased by the Senate (net).....	75, 794, 350
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Total of the bill as reported to the Senate.....	488, 939, 950
Amount of budget estimates considered.....	414, 484, 600
Amount of 1958 appropriations, including the Supple- mental Appropriation Act, 1958, and the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958.....	459, 865, 100
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Over the budget estimates.....	74, 455, 350
Over the appropriations for fiscal year 1958.....	29, 074, 850

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The committee considered budget estimates totaling \$414,484,600 for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, exclusive of the Bonneville Power Administration, the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, and the Bureau of Reclamation; and the following related agencies:

Commission on Fine Arts
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service
Indian Claims Commission
National Capital Planning Commission
Smithsonian Institution
National Gallery of Art
Virgin Islands Corporation

The committee recommends appropriations totaling \$488,939,950 for the activities and programs of these agencies. The amount recommended by the committee is an increase of \$74,455,350 over the budget estimates and an increase of \$75,794,350 over the amount allowed by the House.

The committee recognizes that the recommendations represent a substantial increase over the budget estimates. However, it is the view of the committee that the funds recommended are fully justified and required to:

1. Provide adequate education facilities for Indian children;
2. Continue the 10-year program for the development of the national parks;
3. Strengthen management, protection, and development practices on our public lands and national forests;
4. Provide for an adequate research program for the conservation and development of natural resources; and
5. Provide for the construction of a limited number of long-deferred facilities that are urgently needed for various management and research programs.

In addition to being a sound program from the standpoint of wise conservation and development practices, it must be recognized that an expansion of these programs will provide many job opportunities throughout the country immediately, as no time-consuming plans and preparations are required.

The action of the committee on each appropriation is explained under the appropriate heading in this report.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$725, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	825, 000
House allowance.....	785, 000
Committee recommendation.....	825, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$825,000 for the Office of Saline Water, an increase of \$40,000 over the House allowance. It is the view of the committee that the full amount of the budget estimate is fully justified for this program.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

Appropriation, 1958 (adjusted)-----	¹ \$573, 550
Budget estimate, 1959-----	550, 000
House allowance-----	500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	550, 000

¹ Excludes \$11,450 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$550,000 for the activities of the Office of Oil and Gas. The anticipated increased workload of this office will require the full amount of the budget estimate.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Appropriation, 1958 (adjusted)-----	¹ \$2, 888, 875
Budget estimate, 1959-----	2, 873, 000
House allowance-----	2, 750, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 825, 000

¹ Excludes \$11,125 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of \$2,825,000 for the expenses of the Office of the Solicitor. It is the view of the committee that the many varied activities of the Department require that an adequate legal staff be maintained to handle the increasing demands made on the Solicitor for legal advice and counsel.

OFFICE OF MINERALS MOBILIZATION

Appropriation, 1958-----	\$263, 000
Budget estimate, 1959-----	262, 000
House allowance-----	262, 000
Committee recommendation-----	262, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$262,000 for the expenses of the Office of Minerals Mobilization.

These funds are required to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out his responsibilities for planning, programing, and execution of preparedness measures to assure that adequate supplies of critical and strategic metals and minerals will be available to meet essential civilian and military requirements during partial or full mobilization.

ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS

Appropriation, 1958-----	\$6, 700, 000
Budget estimate, 1957-----	None
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	¹ 2, 318, 000

¹ And in addition the unobligated balance of the 1958 appropriation to be available until Dec. 31, 1958.

The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of \$2,318,000 and the inclusion of a provision to continue available until December 31, 1958, the unobligated balance of the 1958 appropriation for the continuation of the acquisition of asbestos and fluorspar under the provisions of Public Law 733, 84th Congress. The authority for these programs terminates on December 31, 1958.

During the period from July 1 through December 31, 1958, it is estimated that 38,000 short tons of acid-grade fluorspar requiring an

appropriation of \$2,318,000 will be delivered under existing contracts; and that 600 short tons of crudes Nos. 1 and 2 and 350 short tons of crude No. 3 asbestos will be purchased requiring the use of approximately \$850,000 of the funds to be continued available by the recommended provision.

There is legislation pending to extend these programs for 1 year. In the event that this legislation is enacted into law the committee will consider at a later time funds to continue these programs beyond the present termination date.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1958 (adjusted).....	¹ \$22, 700, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	² 20, 940, 000
House allowance.....	20, 940, 000
Committee recommendation.....	22, 940, 000

¹ Includes \$700,000 transferred from other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

² Includes \$100,000 for activities previously financed by the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture

The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of \$22,940,000 for this appropriation. The recommendation is an increase of \$2,000,000 over the budget estimate.

The program submitted in the justifications in support of the budget estimate has been approved, and the following increases are recommended:

	Increases to make up funds transferred for fire fighting	Other increases	Total increases
Lease and disposal of land and mineral resources.....	\$230, 000		\$230, 000
Management of grazing lands.....	100, 000		100, 000
Forestry.....	100, 000	\$250, 000	350, 000
Cadastral survey.....	120, 000		120, 000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	300, 000	250, 000	550, 000
Weed control.....	150, 000	500, 000	650, 000
Total.....	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	2, 000, 000

Increases to make up funds transferred for fire fighting, \$1,000,000.—During the current fiscal year funds in the amount of \$1,000,000 were transferred from various activities to meet part of the expenses of fighting forest and brush fires in Alaska. In the formulation of the budget for 1959 these funds were not restored. It is the view of the committee that in the future when it is necessary to transfer funds from other activities for fire fighting that the Department should seek supplemental funds to reimburse these activities. The committee recommends that the activities from which these funds were transferred be increased by the amount of such transfer.

Forestry, \$250,000.—The committee recommends an additional \$250,000 for "Forestry" for increased fire protection on lands in Alaska. During the current year approximately 5 million acres of Alaskan lands have burned. The committee feels that an increased fire protection program is fully justified.

Soil and moisture conservation, \$250,000.—The committee recommends an additional \$250,000 to strengthen the soil and moisture conservation program on public lands.

Weed control, \$500,000.—The committee recommends an additional \$500,000 for the weed-control program on public lands. The committee expects the Bureau to use a portion of these funds to take immediate action to reseed those areas in Idaho that are serving as host plants for the beet leafhopper. The balance of the increase is to continue reseeding those areas that are now infested with noxious weeds.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$5, 480, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	4, 435, 000
House allowance.....	4, 435, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 685, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,685,000 for the construction program of the Bureau of Land Management, an increase of \$250,000 over the budget estimate.

The funds recommended are for the following programs submitted in the budget:

Construction of access roads—Oregon and California lands, \$4,185,000.—These funds are required to continue the construction of an adequate access-road system that is required for the proper management and development of the timber resources on the Oregon and California revested railroad grant lands. The full amount appropriated for this purpose will be returned to the Treasury from receipts from the sale of timber that would otherwise be paid to the counties under existing law.

The committee recommends certain changes in the language of the bill to clarify the authority of the Bureau with respect to the construction of access roads. These changes are not intended to broaden or restrict the existing authority of the Bureau.

Construction of access roads—other lands, \$150,000.—These funds are for the construction of access roads on those lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management other than the Oregon and California revested railroad grant lands. Of the total, \$145,000 is for the acquisition of right-of-way and the initiation of construction of roads to give access to the Coos Bay wagon road grant lands.

Recreational facilities, \$100,000.—These funds are for the continuation of the construction of recreational facilities on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Alaska.

The increase of \$250,000 over the budget estimate recommended by the committee is for the construction of fire-protection facilities in Alaska. These facilities are required to strengthen fire protection on the 225 million acres of Alaskan lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1958.....	¹ \$564, 846
Budget estimate, 1959.....	¹ 786, 000
House allowance.....	¹ 786, 000
Committee recommendation.....	¹ 786, 000

¹ Estimated.

The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision, which was included in the House bill, appropriating a portion of the receipts from grazing fees for the improvement of range lands. For the current fiscal year it is estimated that \$564,846 will be available under this appropriation and the estimate for fiscal 1959 is \$786,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1958 (adjusted)-----	¹ \$57,810,000
Budget estimate, 1959-----	57,469,000
House allowance-----	57,469,000
Committee recommendation-----	58,809,000

¹ Excludes \$1,650,000 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$58,809,000 for the education and welfare programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The increase of \$1,340,000 over the budget estimate is for the "adult vocational education program." Public Law 959, 84th Congress, authorized an annual appropriation of \$3,500,000 for this program, which is designed to teach the adult Indians a trade in order that they may seek employment off the reservation. The budget estimate includes \$2,160,000 for this program and the committee recommends the allowance of the full authorization of \$3,500,000.

The committee recommends the approval of the following programs submitted in the budget estimate:

Educational assistance facilities and services, \$48,275,000.—Approximately 88,000 Indians—children and adults—will receive educational assistance under this program in fiscal 1959. Of the total approximately 43,000 Indian children will be enrolled in the public schools of the various States, approximately 45,000 Indian children will attend schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In addition some 400 Indians will attend institutions of the college level with assistance granted from these funds, and many adult Indians will receive benefits under the various adult education programs such as vocational training.

Welfare and guidance services, \$4,724,000.—General welfare will be provided to approximately 6,700 Indians, and some 2,500 Indian children will receive benefits such as foster home care or institutional care. The funds will provide for the Bureau of Indian Affairs staff at 40 agency and field jurisdictions required to administer the various programs.

Relocations services, \$3,541,000.—This program provides financial assistance as well as relocation service to those Indians desiring to leave the reservation and those areas immediately adjacent to the reservation to seek employment elsewhere. It is estimated that approximately 7,000 Indians will receive assistance under this program in fiscal 1959.

Maintaining law and order, \$929,000.—These funds provide for the salaries and expenses of the law enforcement staff and the feeding and care of prisoners.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1958-----	\$17,200,000
Budget estimate, 1959-----	17,000,000
House allowance-----	17,000,000
Committee recommendation-----	18,100,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,100,000 for the management of resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The program submitted in the justifications in sup-

port of the budget estimate has been approved and increases are recommended for the following:

Maintenance of buildings and utilities, \$1,000,000.—In recommending this increase for the maintenance of buildings and utilities it is the intention of the committee to provide additional funds for the maintenance of the many old and rundown facilities that are being used for schools and dormitories for Indian children that are not scheduled for replacement in the near future.

Soil and moisture conservation, \$100,000.—These funds are for the completion of the juniper eradication program on the Corduroy Creek watershed on the Apache Indian Reservation. The completion of this program in fiscal 1959 will allow for the evaluation of the modification of vegetative cover on water yield as a part of the Arizona watershed management program.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$17, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	13, 000, 000
House allowance.....	13, 800, 000
Committee recommendation.....	40, 526, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$40,526,000 for the construction program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The recommendation is an increase of \$27,526,000 over the budget estimate.

The increase recommended is required to continue the 10-year construction program presented to the Congress during the last session for the construction of Indian education facilities. At the present time it is estimated that there are 8,000 Indian children that are not attending school due to the lack of facilities. The program in the budget estimate provides for the construction of only 506 additional seats. The increase recommended by the committee will provide for an additional 3,500 seats. The facilities included in the budget estimate and those included in the committee recommendation are set out in the following tabulation:

Project	Proposed in 1959 budget	Increases recom- mended by com- mittee	Total program
BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES			
Alaska:			
Chifornak School.....	\$36, 000	-----	\$36, 000
English Day School.....	22, 000	-----	22, 000
Manakotak School.....	34, 000	-----	34, 000
New Stuyahok School.....	298, 000	-----	298, 000
Togiak School.....	33, 000	-----	33, 000
Tuntuntulik School.....	42, 000	-----	42, 000
Major repairs and improvements.....	126, 000	\$330, 000	456, 000
Alakanuk School.....	-----	492, 000	492, 000
Eagle School.....	-----	234, 000	234, 000
Hooper Bay School.....	-----	866, 000	866, 000
Kotzebue School.....	-----	457, 000	457, 000
Mountain Village School.....	-----	396, 000	396, 000
Napakia School.....	-----	228, 000	228, 000
Noorvik School.....	-----	425, 000	425, 000
Pilot Station School.....	-----	232, 000	232, 000
Unalakleet School.....	-----	167, 000	167, 000
Wrangall School water system.....	-----	79, 000	79, 000
Subtotal, Alaska.....	591, 000	3, 906, 000	4, 497, 000

Project	Proposed in 1959 budget	Increases recom- mended by com- mittee	Total program
BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES—continued			
Navaho-Hopl:			
Dilcon School, Arizona.....	\$75,000	\$1,164,000	\$1,239,000
Hotevilla School, Arizona.....	51,000		51,000
Oakridge Lookout Tower, Arizona.....	1,000		1,000
Second Mesa School, Arizona.....	116,000		116,000
White Cone School, Arizona.....	75,000	1,650,000	1,725,000
Toadlena Lookout Tower, New Mexico.....	1,000		1,000
Major repairs and improvements.....	168,000	350,000	518,000
Chinle subagency quarters, Arizona.....	113,000		113,000
Fort Defiance sub agency quarters, Arizona.....	22,000		22,000
Tuba City quarters, Arizona.....	137,000		137,000
Wingate School rehabilitation, Arizona.....	1,300,000		1,300,000
Inscription House School, Arizona ¹	75,000		75,000
Jones Ranch School, New Mexico ¹	376,000		376,000
Magdalena School, New Mexico ¹	349,000		349,000
Cottonwood School, Arizona.....		480,000	480,000
Cove Day School, Arizona.....		416,000	416,000
Greasewood School expansion, Arizona.....		2,995,000	2,995,000
Albuquerque School dormitories, New Mexico.....		1,458,000	1,458,000
Mariano Lake School, New Mexico.....		1,732,000	1,732,000
Crownpoint quarters, Arizona.....		462,000	462,000
Windowrock quarters, Arizona.....		169,000	169,000
Shiprock quarters, New Mexico.....		412,000	412,000
Leupe School, Arizona.....		5,024,000	5,024,000
Suhtotal, Navaho-Hopl.....	2,859,000	16,312,000	19,171,000
States other than Navaho-Hopl:			
White River utilities, Arizona.....	193,000		193,000
Consolidated Ute sewer, Colorado.....	41,000		41,000
Conehatta School, Mississipp.....	28,000		28,000
Pearl River farm shop, Mississipp.....	3,000		3,000
Crow Agency meter loop, Montana.....	3,000		3,000
Canoncito School, New Mexico.....	49,000		49,000
Jicarilla water system, New Mexico.....	100,000		100,000
Cherokee School, North Carolina.....	350,000		350,000
Standing Rock School, North Dakota.....	21,000		21,000
Standing Rock sanitary facilities, North Dakota.....	260,000		260,000
Sequoyah School stokers, Oklahoma.....	3,000		3,000
Cheyenne River Agency relocation, South Dakota.....	2,656,000		2,656,000
Flandreau School shop building, South Dakota.....	2,000		2,000
Oglala boys' dormitory, South Dakota.....	84,000		84,000
Wellpint jail and water system, Washington.....	40,000		40,000
Zelhaugh Pass (culvert).....		12,000	12,000
Major repairs and improvements.....	706,000	1,887,000	2,593,000
Haskell Institute rehabilitation, Kansas.....	600,000		600,000
Sherman Institute rehabilitation, California.....	750,000		750,000
Chemawa School rehabilitation, Oregon.....	465,000		465,000
Pine Ridge quarters, South Dakota.....	137,000		137,000
Northern Cheyenne quarters, Montana.....	27,000		27,000
San Carlos quarters, Arizona.....	41,000		41,000
Colville Agency quarters, Washington.....	23,000		23,000
Bylas School, Arizona.....		100,000	100,000
San Carlos Agency utilities, Arizona.....		76,000	76,000
Chulchul School water system, Arizona.....		45,000	45,000
Sells Agency water system, Arizona.....		152,000	152,000
Theodore Roosevelt water system, Arizona.....		77,000	77,000
Birney Day School, Montana.....		419,000	419,000
Isleta water system, New Mexico.....		26,000	26,000
Mesita water system, New Mexico.....		20,000	20,000
Becker School, North Dakota.....		126,000	126,000
Belcourt Community School, North Dakota.....		1,400,000	1,400,000
Wahpeton Elementary School, North Dakota.....		624,000	624,000
Bridger Day School, South Dakota.....		143,000	143,000
Rosebud School and quarters, South Dakota.....		366,000	366,000
Green Grass Day School, South Dakota.....		417,000	417,000
Turtle Mountain Agency quarters, North Dakota.....		175,000	175,000
Fort Belknap Agency quarters, Montana.....		124,000	124,000
Papago Agency quarters, Arizona.....		70,000	70,000
Pine Ridge Agency quarters, South Dakota.....		89,000	89,000
Blackfeet Agency quarters, Montana.....		150,000	150,000
Red Lake Agency water system, Minnesota.....		30,000	30,000
Suhtotal, States, other.....	6,682,000	6,508,000	13,090,000
Total, buildings and utilities.....	10,032,000	26,726,000	36,758,000
Irrigation systems.....	3,768,000		3,768,000
Total construction.....	13,800,000	26,726,000	40,526,000

¹ Projects added by House action (\$800,000).

The budget estimate includes \$3,768,000 for the continuation of construction of Indian irrigation projects. The program submitted in the justifications in support of the budget has been approved by the committee.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$12,000,000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	8,000,000
House allowance.....	8,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	8,000,000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$8,000,000 for the liquidation of contracts for the construction and maintenance of Indian roads entered into pursuant to contract authority granted in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House action of not allowing the provision submitted in the budget rescinding \$3,622,000 of the contract authority available for fiscal 1959. Inasmuch as the Department has announced its intention to proceed with the full authorized program of \$12,000,000, the committee expects a supplemental estimate to be submitted for the necessary funds to finance such a program.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958 (adjusted).....	¹ \$3,433,000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	3,450,000
House allowance.....	3,450,000
Committee recommendation.....	3,450,000

¹ Excludes \$17,000 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$3,450,000 for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In addition to these funds it is estimated that \$2,086,000 of "program funds" will be allocated for general housekeeping functions such as budget, finance, personnel and property management.

PAYMENT TO MENOMINEE TRIBE OF INDIANS

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$300,000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	200,000
House allowance.....	200,000
Committee recommendation.....	200,000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$200,000. The funds are to reimburse the Menominee Tribe for tribal expenditures, which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Menominee Termination Act (68 Stat. 250). The act of July 14, 1956 (70 Stat. 544) authorized the appropriation of funds to reimburse the Tribe for its expenses in preparing for termination of Federal supervision.

PAYMENT TO KLAMATH TRIBE OF INDIANS

Appropriation, 1958.....	None
Budget estimate, 1959.....	\$250, 000
House allowance.....	250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	250, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$250,000, which was allowed by the House, for reimbursing the Klamath Tribe of Indians for a portion of its expenses of preparing for termination pursuant to the Klamath Termination Act (68 Stat. 718). The original list was amended by the act of August 14, 1957 (71 Stat. 347) to authorize an appropriation of \$550,000 or one-half, whichever is the lesser, to reimburse the tribe for a portion of its termination expenses.

TRIBAL FUNDS

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$2, 920, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	3, 000, 000
House allowance.....	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 000, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$3,000,000. This is not an appropriation of public funds, but is an authorization for the disbursements of funds to the credit of various Indian tribes and bands.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1958 (adjusted).....	¹ \$35, 850, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	² 36, 750, 000
House allowance.....	36, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	36, 915, 000

¹ Excludes \$150,000 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

² Includes \$1,780,000 for activities formerly financed by a transfer of funds from the Atomic Energy Commission.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$36,915,000 for the programs and activities of the Geological Survey. The recommendation is an increase of \$165,000 over the budget estimate, and \$915,000 over the House allowance.

The program allowed by the House has been approved with the following increase:

Water resources investigations, State-Federal cooperative program, \$915,000.—The budget includes \$6,035,000 for this program. However, the committee was advised by officials of the Department that they anticipate that the States will provide a total of \$6,950,000. It is the view of the committee that adequate funds should be provided to match State offerings, therefore an increase of \$915,000 is recommended. Under the language in the bill if these funds are not matched by the States they cannot be used for any other purpose.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision to authorize the Geological Survey to purchase 112 passenger vehicles, of which 92 are for replacement only. The House provision provides for the purchase of 92 for replacement only. It is the view of the committee

that the addition of 20 vehicles are required for the activities of the Survey in those areas not serviced by the vehicle pools of the General Services Administration.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1958 (adjusted).....	¹ \$18, 489, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	18, 339, 000
House allowance.....	18, 339, 000
Committee recommendation.....	18, 339, 000

¹ Excludes \$346,000 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$18,339,000, which amount was allowed by the House, for the conservation and development of mineral resources.

These funds are required to finance the research and development programs of the Bureau of Mines which are designed to provide for an orderly development of domestic mineral resources and research to find ways to process lower grade ores more efficiently, expand the uses of plentiful materials, develop substitutes for scarce materials, and find greater uses for newer materials.

The recommendation will provide for the continuation of these programs at the current level.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$5, 900, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	5, 900, 000
House allowance.....	5, 900, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 900, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$5,900,000 for the health and safety programs of the Bureau of Mines.

These funds finance the Bureau's mine inspection, investigation and rescue work and its program to control fires in coal deposits.

The recommendation will maintain these programs at the current level.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$23, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	None
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	1, 719, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$1,719,000 for the construction of a metallurgical and mining research facility at Minneapolis, Minn. Funds for the preparation of plans for the facility were made available in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year.

This facility will serve the needs of the North Central United States, which extends from Michigan to the western Dakotas and from Canada south through Iowa and Illinois. Full development of the tremendous reserves of low-grade ores of this area is dependent upon new techniques and processes for beneficiation and extraction. This will be the primary function of this facility.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$1, 095, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	1, 095, 000
House allowance.....	1, 095, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 095, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$1,095,000 for the general administrative expense of the Bureau of Mines.

These funds are required for the expenses of the offices of the Director and Deputy Director and the administrative staff in Washington and the various regional directors and their immediate staffs. All other expenses classified as administrative will be charged to program funds.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1958 (adusted).....	¹ \$14, 137, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	14, 632, 000
House allowance.....	14, 150, 000
Committee recommendation.....	14, 632, 000

¹ Excludes \$13,000 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$14,632,000 for the management and protection of areas under the jurisdiction of the National Forest Service. It is the view of the committee that the full budget estimate is required to provide for the proper management and protection of park areas in view of the increased development under the Mission 66 program.

Within the amount recommended \$25,000 is to be made available for archeological investigations and salvage in the area that will be flooded by the construction of the Hartwell Dam.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1958.....	¹ \$11, 590, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	12, 000, 000
House allowance.....	11, 600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	12, 750, 000

¹ Excludes \$10,000 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,750,000 for the maintenance and rehabilitation of facilities under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. It is the view of the committee that the increase of \$750,000 over the budget estimate is required to provide for the proper maintenance of park roads, trails, parkways, buildings, and utilities. In recommending this increase the committee has taken into consideration the new facilities that have been constructed under the Mission 66 program that require maintenance.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$17, 400, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	12, 400, 000
House allowance.....	12, 400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	24, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$24,000,000 for the construction program of the National Park Service. The recommendation, which is an increase of \$11,600,000, over the budget estimate is required to continue the 10-year program submitted to the Congress—Mission 66—for the development of the national parks.

The facilities included in the budget estimate, and those included in the committee's recommendation are set out in the following tabulation:

	Program in fiscal year 1959 budget	Increase re- commended by committee	Total program
BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES			
REGION 1			
Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park, Ky.: Employee residences (2), B-4	\$44,000		\$44,000
Andrew Johnson National Monument, Tenn.: Utility and comfort station and reconstruction of outbuildings		\$14,200	14,200
Appomattox Courthouse National Memorial, Va.: Rehabilitate Kelly house		5,800	5,800
Booker T. Washington National Monument, Va.: Interpretive shelter and comfort station		40,000	40,000
Utilities and site development, visitor center		6,000	6,000
Obsolete undesirable structures		4,000	4,000
Cape Hatteras National Seashore, N. C.: Hatteras Island: Submaintenance area:			
Shop and garage, B-23-1		72,000	72,000
Oil and paint house, B-25-1		8,000	8,000
Utilities, U-13-1, U-19-1		20,400	20,400
Grading, seeding, planting, M-11 (portion)		4,700	4,700
Water system, museum and residence, U-5-2		4,100	4,100
Museum of the Sea heating system, U-22		5,000	5,000
Park, general: Sand fixation, M-6 (portion)	100,000		100,000
Bodie Island: 5 employee residences, utility building and utilities		134,000	134,000
Colonial National Historical Park, Va.: West House, grounds and outbuildings, B-71 (completion), B-72, M-113		29,100	29,100
Rehabilitate Archer Cottage, B-92		23,500	23,500
Bathhouse, utility building, and utilities, Yorktown		119,500	119,500
Cumberland Gap, National Historical Park, Ky.: Visitor center, utilities, and landscaping		268,000	268,000
Chickamauga-Chatanooga National Memorial Park, Tenn.: Point Park sewage system		30,000	30,000
Everglades National Park, Fla.: Parachute Key: Visitor center and exhibits, B-8-3 and entrance station and portal		111,800	111,800
Utilities for visitor center, U-48		21,200	21,200
Topsailing, seeding, and planting at visitor center, M-13-2 and entrance station and portal		40,000	40,000
Site preparation and grading, M-39-2		29,100	29,100
Pine Island: Employee residences 5 (3-bedroom) B-72	109,000		109,000
Employee housing, 8-unit apartment, B-108 (portion)	60,100		60,100
Site preparation, M-117 (portion)	5,800		5,800
Planting and seeding, M-79 (portion)	2,100		2,100
Expand water system, U-57 (portion)	22,100		22,100
Equipment storage sheds (2), B-14-3	55,100		55,100
Warehouse building No. 114, B-15-3	30,700		30,700
Incinerator, M-99	11,800		11,800
Flamingo: Buildings, utilities and landscaping; shop and storehouse, and equipment shed		227,600	227,600
Dredging and bulkheading		105,600	105,600
Incinerator, M-99	17,700		17,700
Park, general: Pa-Ha-O-Kee Overlook, grounds improvement, and obsolete abandoned structures		47,100	47,100
Fort Donelson National Military Park, Tenn.: 2 employee residences, visitor center, utilities and landscaping		140,600	140,600
Fort Frederica National Monument, Ga.: Archeological explorations and interpretive developments		33,000	33,000
Fort Sumter National Monument, S. C.: Comfort station, B-1-3	11,800		11,800
Relocate Anderson Flagpole Memorial, M-4-2	14,700		14,700
Reconstruct wharf, M-5-2	121,800		121,800
Uncover esplanade, M-6-2	16,400		16,400
Office at Fort Sumter, B-4	10,800		10,800
Power transmission line, U-4	55,900		55,900
Secondary electric system, U-2	30,000		30,000

	Program in fiscal year 1959 budget	Increase rec- ommended by committee	Total program
BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES—Continued			
REGION 1—continued			
Fort Sumter National Monument, S. C.—Continued			
Repoint brick walls throughout fort, M-13.....	\$14, 000	-----	\$14, 000
Obliterate old wharf at Fort Sumter, M-10.....	23, 500	-----	23, 500
Maintenance man's office, Battery Huger, 1st level, B-6.....	3, 500	-----	3, 500
Rehabilitate fort's foundation apron, M-17.....	21, 200	-----	21, 200
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N. C.:			
Smokemont Campground (expansion development, in- cluding 24 sites):			
Garbage cans and racks, U-108.....	1, 500	-----	1, 500
Shelter B-194.....	16, 900	-----	16, 900
Store, B-115-1.....	19, 900	-----	19, 900
Camp tender's residence, B-9-4.....	16, 500	-----	16, 500
Comfort stations (3), B-85.....	35, 300	-----	35, 300
Tables, benches, and fireplaces, M-127.....	17, 400	-----	17, 400
Grounds improvement, camp tender's residence, M- 105-1.....	600	-----	600
Utilities.....	20, 000	-----	20, 000
Oconaluftee:			
Dismantling and reerecting Pioneer Farmstead, B-217.....		\$18, 100	18, 100
Grounds improvement, residence and maintenance area, M-49-3.....		16, 500	16, 500
Visitor center and exhibits, B-28-3.....		235, 100	235, 100
Utilities for visitor center.....		12, 300	12, 300
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tenn.:			
Cades Cove:			
20,000-gallon reservoir, U-20-6.....	14, 400	-----	14, 400
Septic tank and mains, U-19-6.....	18, 200	-----	18, 200
Equipment storage building, maintenance, B-192.....	26, 600	-----	26, 600
Orientation facilities, M-172.....	7, 400	-----	7, 400
Campground store, B-218.....	19, 900	-----	19, 900
Employee residence, B-36-4.....	21, 100	-----	21, 100
Headquarters: Visitor center, employee housing, site development, and utilities.....		365, 100	365, 100
Hot Springs National Park, Ark.:			
Comfort station, promenade, B-15-6.....	14, 700	-----	14, 700
Improve air conditioning, administration building, B-13-6.....	9, 400	-----	9, 400
Fire line and hydrants, utility area, U-7-6.....	5, 800	-----	5, 800
Sign shop, utility area, B-16-5.....	7, 100	-----	7, 100
Kings Mountain National Military Park, S. C.: Employee housing (1 unit) including utilities, grading and seeding.....			
		23, 000	23, 000
Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky.:			
Employee housing and utilities (5), B-107-1.....		105, 900	105, 900
Grading, seeding, planting, employee housing, M-65.....		10, 500	10, 500
Elevator shaft lining.....	50, 000	-----	50, 000
Improvements to cave wiring, U-80-1.....		67, 700	67, 700
Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va.: Improvements to Chimborazo Park visitor center and installation of exhibits.....			
		50, 000	50, 000
Shenandoah National Park, Va.:			
Thornton Gap:			
Concessioner development:			
Utilities for concessioner and NPS, U-76.....	56, 500	-----	56, 500
Grading and drainage, M-85 (portion).....	46, 800	-----	46, 800
NPS development:			
Entrance station, B-17.....	17, 600	-----	17, 600
Employee residences (2), B-13-6.....	44, 700	-----	44, 700
Utilities.....		50, 000	50, 000
Dickey Ridge:			
Purchase of concessioner's possessory interest in and conversion of lodge and cottages, B-129 (completion).....	36, 300	-----	36, 300
Vista clearing and grounds improvement, M-88.....	2, 300	-----	2, 300
Skyland: Site improvement, concessioner development, M-76 (portion).....			
	5, 500	-----	5, 500
Headquarters:			
Rehabilitate present quarters (portion).....		10, 000	10, 000
Employee residence (1) including utilities, grading, seeding and planting, B-132 (completion).....		25, 000	25, 000
Virgin Islands National Parks: Rehabilitation of historic structures.....			
	5, 000	-----	5, 000
Wright Brothers National Memorial, N. C.: Visitor center and exhibits.....			
	230, 000	-----	230, 000
Total for region 1.....	1, 512, 400	2, 870, 500	4, 382, 900
REGION 2			
Badlands National Monument, S. Dak.:			
Boundary fence, M-9-3 (portion).....	50, 000	-----	50, 000
Headquarters area:			
Employee housing.....	100, 000	-----	100, 000
Water system improvement, U-26.....	33, 100	-----	33, 100
Seeding and planting, M-29 (completion).....	15, 000	-----	15, 000

	Program in fiscal year 1959 budget	Increase rec- ommended by committee	Total program
BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES—Continued			
REGION 2—continued			
Badlands National Monument, S. Dak.—Continued			
Sage Creek:			
Water system.....		\$50,000	\$50,000
Sewer system.....		10,000	10,000
Employee residences (2).....		43,200	43,200
Seasonal quarters, 14-unit, type A.....		50,000	50,000
Utility and storage building.....		45,000	45,000
Devils Tower National Monument, Wyo.:			
Remodel and alterations, visitor center, including exhibits.....		9,500	9,500
Grading, seeding and planting, residential area.....		5,600	5,600
Seasonal housing (1), 6-unit multiple.....		47,200	47,200
Utility extension to seasonal unit.....		8,000	8,000
Dinosaur National Monument, Utah:			
Quarry area:			
Reliefing of fossils, M-1-5 (portion).....	\$25,000		25,000
Employee housing, multiple unit, B-30.....		46,200	46,200
Employee residence, B-29.....		29,600	29,600
Park general:			
Jones Creek campsites (3), M-15.....	4,200		4,200
Split Mountain campground, improvements and ex- pansion (30 sites) M-17.....	23,500		23,500
Site improvement, M-12-2.....	4,000		4,000
Effigy Mounds National Monument, Iowa:			
Employee housing (2).....	42,000		42,000
Visitor center (including exhibits and preservation o f collections).....	134,400		134,400
Storage and workshop.....	23,100		23,100
Boundary fence, including survey.....	17,900		17,900
Water system, U-6.....	29,400		29,400
Sewer system, U-5.....	13,600		13,600
Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyo.:			
Fort area:			
Rehabilitate historic structures, building No. 1, B-9-3 (completion).....	15,000		15,000
Rehabilitate historic structures, building Nos. 13, 154, 115, and 80, B-16-1.....	10,000		10,000
Water and sewer systems (portion).....	53,000		53,000
George Washington Carver National Monument, Mo.:			
Visitor center and exhibits and utility building.....		177,500	177,500
Interpretive signs and markers.....		1,500	1,500
Site development, Carver birthplace, cabin-memorial area, M-3.....		14,000	14,000
Planting and seeding.....		3,000	3,000
Fencing, 4 miles and entrance development.....		8,100	8,100
Sewer system, U-3-2.....		11,200	11,200
Employee housing (2 permanent and 4-unit seasonal).....		90,000	90,000
Glacier National Park, Mont.:			
St. Mary Campground: Water, sewer, power, picnic tables and fireplaces, and comfort stations (6).....	200,100		200,100
St. Mary area:			
Rehabilitation of employees' dormitory, B-422.....		35,000	35,000
Obliteration of replaced buildings, and site cleanup..		2,000	2,000
Employee residences (4), B-423.....		94,800	94,800
Seasonal apartments, 18-units, B-424 (portion).....		101,200	101,200
Many Glacier area: Completion of utilities.....	47,000		47,000
Headquarters area:			
Water and sewer extensions, residential area.....		12,600	12,600
Employee residences (8).....		200,000	200,000
Lake McDonald area:			
Reconstruction and extension, water and sewer sys- tems.....	123,400		123,400
Powerline, Aprar to Lake McDonald.....	118,400		118,400
Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.:			
Colter Bay area:			
Camp tender's office and residence, B-99-3 (portion).....	10,000		10,000
Utilities for day use area, U-62.....	15,900		15,900
Tables, fireplaces, etc., day use area, M-27-1.....	5,000		5,000
Comfort stations (2), day use area, B-110-1 (portion).....	27,100		27,100
Garage and fire cache, maintenance area, B-91-2.....	19,900		19,900
Completion of utility building, B-121.....	14,000		14,000
Enlarge sewer system.....	43,000		43,000
Moose area:			
Remove commercial building (including site restora- tion) B-113-1.....	14,200		14,200
Move residence from Blacktail Ranch, B-114-1.....	10,000		10,000
Jackson Lake Lodge area:			
Topsolling, seeding, and planting.....	15,000		15,000
Enlarge sewer system.....	25,100		25,100

	Program in fiscal year 1959 budget	Increase rec- ommended by committee	Total program
BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES—Continued			
REGION 2—continued			
Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.—Continued			
Buffalo Fork Ranger Station:			
Water system, U-8-1		\$77, 400	\$77, 400
Sewer system, U-47		30, 000	30, 000
Entrance station office, B-27-1 (completion)	\$6, 000		6, 000
Park, general: Lookout, Signal Mountain (including exhibits)		64, 000	64, 000
Mount Rushmore National Memorial, S. Dak.:			
Rehabilitate water storage reservoir, U-19	7, 500		7, 500
Seeding and planting, residential area, M-6		5, 800	5, 800
Employee residence, B-201		21, 600	21, 600
Multiple unit apartment, B-21-1		43, 200	43, 200
Enlarge sewer system		30, 000	30, 000
Grading, seeding, and planting, M-5 (completion)		33, 000	33, 000
Reconstruction of maintenance stairs to sculpturing, M-3		3, 000	3, 000
Ohliteration of old buildings, M-7		3, 500	3, 500
Rehabilitate residence No. 2	4, 700		4, 700
Restrooms at amphitheater	14, 000		14, 000
Pipestone National Monument, Minn.: Grading and planting		3, 500	3, 500
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.:			
Hidden Valley Area: Utilities, seeding, and planting		60, 700	60, 700
Glacier Basin campground:			
Campground developments (tables and fireplaces)			
M-58 (completion)	22, 000		22, 000
Comfort stations (6), B44-4 (completion)	76, 300		76, 300
Planting and grading, M-38	11, 800		11, 800
Headquarters area:			
Utility systems for new administration development, U-96		28, 000	28, 000
Extension of utilities to residences, U-106		34, 500	34, 500
Employee residences (10)		216, 300	216, 300
Aspenglen campground: Sewer and water systems	55, 900		55, 900
Shadow Mountain National Recreational Area: Campground developments:			
Granby area, completion Stillwater, campground and dock	81, 000		81, 000
North Fork campground, comfort stations, and picnic sites	19, 000		19, 000
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N. Dak.:			
North unit:			
Boundary fence, M-2-5		85, 200	85, 200
Workshop and storage building, B-16-1		15, 500	15, 500
South unit:			
Relocation and restoration of Maltese Cross cabin		7, 000	7, 000
Workshop and storage building, B-18-1	57, 900		57, 900
Vehicle maintenance and storage building, B-19-1	84, 700		84, 700
Employee residences (5), B-4-3 (portion)	108, 000		108, 000
Gas and oil building, B-7-2	7, 600		7, 600
Checking station, B-10-2	7, 000		7, 000
Power transmission lines, U-8-1 (portion)	4, 600		4, 600
Grading and seeding (visitor center and residential area), M-21 (portion)	15, 500		15, 500
Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.:			
Lake area:			
Extension of utilities, employee housing	19, 800		19, 800
Power generating unit, U-201	56, 700		56, 700
Employee residence, 1, 8-apartment unit, B-306	105, 000		105, 000
Employee dormitory, B-45-2	75, 600		75, 600
Ranger station, B-305	27, 500		27, 500
Washhouse, employee trailer court, B-307	31, 800		31, 800
Horse barn, B-309	7, 400		7, 400
Shop equipment building, B-312	70, 600		70, 600
Fine grading and planting, M-38-2	17, 600		17, 600
Canyon area:			
Water supply, gravity pipeline, U-43-8 (portion)	131, 300		131, 300
Water and Sewer, Cabin Area "B," U-43-8 (portion)	45, 400		45, 400
Transmission line, lake to canyon, U-183 (portion)		143, 000	143, 000
Horse barn, B-86-1		11, 500	11, 500
Telephone system, U-55-4		40, 000	40, 000
Mammoth area:			
Utilities extension for employee housing (portion)		45, 000	45, 000
Utilities, employee trailer court, 30 sites, U-200		34, 700	34, 700
West thumb area:			
Waterline extension, U-29-1		5, 600	5, 600
Power generating unit, U-199		10, 500	10, 500
Total for region 2	2, 453, 500	2, 147, 700	4, 601, 200

	Program in fiscal year 1959 budget	Increase rec- ommended by committee	Total program
BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES—Continued			
REGION 3			
Arches National Monument, Utah: Headquarters:			
Visitor center, including exhibits and landscaping, B-24-6		\$122,400	\$122,400
Water storage and distribution system, fire hydrants, U-1-7		62,500	62,500
Sewage-disposal system, U-2-7		11,900	11,900
Employee residence, B-11-5		21,600	21,600
Big Bend National Park, Tex.:			
Chisos Basin:			
Employee residences (2 permanent, 6 seasonal), in- cluding utility connections, B-71, B-73		104,000	104,000
Raze buildings, residential areas, M-31-1		6,100	6,100
Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah:			
Employee residences (1 permanent, 4 seasonal), B-40, B-39-1	\$65,600		65,600
Water storage and distribution system, fire hydrants, headquarters, U-12-7	224,000		224,000
Gas and oil storage buildings, B-14-6	12,000		12,000
Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Ariz.:			
Water supply and distribution system (completion) U-6-3, U-9-2		11,700	11,700
Sewage-disposal system, U-11		29,900	29,900
Power and supply and distribution system (completion) U-10		4,400	4,400
Employee residences (2), B-4-8		43,000	43,000
Visitor center, including exhibits and landscaping, B-1-5		140,000	140,000
Capulin Mountain National Monument, N. Mex.: Water system, well, storage tank, distribution lines			
		20,000	20,000
Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex.:			
Improvements, cave lighting (portion)		22,000	22,000
Employee residences (11)		237,600	237,600
Water distribution, sewage disposal, power distribution systems, site preparation, landscaping, residential area		56,500	56,500
Fine grading, seeding, planting at visitor center, M-15-4 (completion)		14,800	14,800
Alterations to former powerhouse, B-40-1		17,800	17,800
350-kilowatt generator and panelboard for emergency elevator operation during power failures		45,900	45,900
Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah:			
Comfort station, campground and picnic area, including landscaping, B-8-8	12,000		12,000
Sewage-disposal system, U-3-6		25,000	25,000
Utility building and equipment storage, B-5-11		25,000	25,000
Employee residence (4-unit seasonal) including furnishings and landscaping, B-10-4		45,100	45,100
Power distribution lines, U-1-6		4,500	4,500
Chaco Canyon National Monument, N. Mex.: Improve water system, Pueblo Bonito area, U-9			
		9,500	9,500
Coronado National Memorial, Ariz.:			
Park, general:			
Power supply and distribution lines, 0.5 mile, U-3		3,000	3,000
Water supply and distribution system, utility and picnic areas, U-1-1 (portion)		23,200	23,200
Headquarters:			
Sewage-disposal system, U-2 (portion)		5,000	5,000
Administration building, B-6		35,500	35,500
Employee residences (2), including landscaping, B-1-2		44,900	44,900
Montezuma Pass:			
Contact station (temporary), B-3		3,600	3,600
Pit toilets (2), B-2		2,100	2,100
Fort Union National Monument, N. Mex.:			
Cleanup of area and stabilization of buildings, B-4-1 (por- tion)	25,000	25,000	50,000
Gravity water system, storage tank, and distribution lines, U-1-1		45,000	45,000
Utility building, B-5 (portion)		8,900	8,900
Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz.:			
South rim:			
Construct water, sewer, and underground power sys- tem for campground and trailer courts, Mather area, U-94-3 (completion)	608,500		608,500
Contact stations, campground, B-140	9,500		9,500
Comfort stations (6), campground, B-139 (portion)	85,000		85,000
150 tables and fireplaces, campground, M-60 (portion)	18,000		18,000
Yavapai comfort station, B-128-2		17,500	17,500
Obliteration, planting and reseeding, raze structures, Rowe Well, Hearst & Bugelin properties, M-62 (portion)		15,000	15,000
Completion of high school building		135,000	135,000

	Program in fiscal year 1959 budget	Increase rec- ommended by committee	Total program
BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES—Continued			
REGION 3—continued			
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colo.:			
Employee residences (3).....	\$64, 800		\$64, 800
Water distribution system.....	21, 200		21, 200
Water storage tank.....		\$8, 500	8, 500
Gran Quivira National Monument, N. Mex.: Improve water system.....		8, 000	8, 000
Lake Mead National Recreational Area, Ariz.:			
Temple Bar: Electric power system, generator, and distribution lines, U-87-1.....	15, 500		15, 500
Willow Beach:			
Mobile comfort stations (2), campground.....		8, 500	8, 500
Campground development.....	26, 900		26, 900
Lake Mead National Recreational Area, Nev.:			
Echo Bay: Water and sewer systems, U-38-3, U-84-4 (portion).....	55, 200		55, 200
Cottonwood Cove:			
Employee residence, B-158.....	19, 800		19, 800
Utilities for residence, U-99.....	5, 900		5, 900
Campground development.....	26, 900		26, 900
Las Vegas, Wash.:			
Employee residences (2), B-157.....	39, 600		39, 600
Utilities for residences, U-98.....	8, 300		8, 300
Picnic area:			
Comfort stations, B-152-2, 50 tables, and fire- places, grading, planting, irrigation system, garbage receptacles, M-168-2.....	35, 500		35, 500
Portable comfort station and portable sewage lift station, B-156.....	8, 200		8, 200
Boulder Beach:			
Employee residences (3), B-174.....	59, 400		59, 400
Utilities for residences, U-91.....	6, 200		6, 200
Water system improvements.....	7, 500		7, 500
Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.:			
Water line protection improvements, West Mancos line, M-26-1.....	8, 400		8, 400
Archeological survey, excavations, and ruins stabilization, Wetherill Mesa, (portion).....	10, 200	53, 500	63, 700
Montezuma Castle National Monument, Ariz.:			
Castle site:			
Visitor center and exhibits, B-1-7.....		91, 700	91, 700
Employee housing, 3-unit structure, B-12-4.....		34, 300	34, 300
Improvement and enlargement of water supply and storage, U-1-4.....		19, 400	19, 400
Sewage-disposal system, U-2-5.....		10, 000	10, 000
Navajo National Monument, Ariz.: Employee residence and utilities.....	30, 000		30, 000
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Ariz.:			
Headquarters area:			
Expansion of water system, U-12-1 (portion).....		56, 800	56, 800
Electric generating and power distribution system, U-6-6 (portion).....		13, 600	13, 600
LP-gas system, U-13, U-21 (complete).....		4, 000	4, 000
Employee residences (2), B-22-1 (portion).....		42, 300	42, 300
Campground development, headquarters:			
Comfort stations (4), B-19-4 (portion).....	40, 400	19, 600	60, 000
Sewage system, U-11-3 (portion).....	38, 400		38, 400
Tables, garbage receptacles, etc., M-10-5.....	23, 500		23, 500
Pipe Spring National Monument, Ariz.: 2 employee residences	43, 200		43, 200
San Jose Mission National Historical Site, Tex.: Completion, outdoor theater.....		45, 000	45, 000
Tumacacori National Monument, Ariz.:			
Employee residence, including landscaping, B-10-1.....		21, 600	21, 600
Improvements and addition, visitor center, B-7-3 (portion).....		21, 500	21, 500
Water system, U-5-1.....		13, 100	13, 100
Zion National Park, Utah:			
Visitor center and exhibits, B-31-9.....	506, 700		506, 700
Sewer system for visitor center, septic tank and distribu- tion field, U-26.....	30, 000		30, 000
Total for region 3.....	2, 191, 300	1, 916, 300	4, 107, 600

	Program in fiscal year 1959 budget	Increase rec- ommended by committee	Total program
BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES—Continued			
REGION 4			
Coulee Dam (Washington) National Recreational Area, Wash.:			
Fort Spokane:			
District ranger residence, B-29-4	\$24,000	-----	\$24,000
Water system, U-12-6 (completion)	21,400	-----	21,400
Sewer system, U-13-6	27,400	-----	27,400
Camp and picnic ground development M-20-4 (por- tion)	11,800	-----	11,800
Comfort station, B-22-4	10,000	-----	10,000
Beach improvement, M-40-3	9,500	-----	9,500
Kettle Falls:			
District ranger residence, B-31-1	-----	\$26,200	26,200
Water system, U-33-4 (portion)	-----	17,600	17,600
Sewer system, U-25-3 (portion)	-----	14,100	14,100
Park, general: Miscellaneous campground develop- ment including wayside and fisherman camps, M-63-1 (portion)	50,000	32,900	82,900
Crater Lake (Oregon) National Park, Oreg.:			
Annie Spring:			
Mazama campground development (completion), M-24-2	19,000	-----	19,000
Reservoir and pump, U-3-4 (completion)	-----	2,500	2,500
Headquarters:			
Site development, headquarters residence, M-26-2 (portion)	-----	7,500	7,500
Munson Spring development, U-37-1	13,200	-----	13,200
Rim area:			
Reconstruct rim campground, M-35-2 (completion)	19,900	-----	19,900
Covered entrance, rim comfort station, B-101	-----	5,000	5,000
Reconstruct Sinnott Memorial, B-83-2 (portion)	-----	24,200	24,200
Park, general: Picnic site development, M-38	7,500	-----	7,500
Death Valley National Monument, Calif.:			
Furnace Creek headquarters:			
Administrative offices portion of visitor center	117,600	-----	117,600
Visitor center completion and exhibits	-----	100,000	100,000
4 employee residences	-----	88,000	88,000
Water system, U-16-5	67,600	-----	67,600
Sewer system extension, U-41	5,000	-----	5,000
Fine grading and planting, M-29	20,000	8,000	28,000
Furnace Creek campground:			
Comfort station, B-31-3	10,900	-----	10,900
Sewer system extension, U-41	2,200	-----	2,200
Water system, distribution and hydrants, U-45	3,500	-----	3,500
Tables, fireplaces, 25 sites, M-30	6,100	-----	6,100
Irrigation system, M-31, U-42	4,000	-----	4,000
Hawaii National Park, T. H.:			
Kilauea: Repair shop and equipment storage building, B-83-5	-----	52,100	52,100
Haleakala: Employee residences (2), B-17-4	-----	66,000	66,000
Joshua Tree National Monument, Calif.:			
Oasis headquarters:			
Employee residences (3), site preparation and fine grading, B-20-4	-----	73,200	73,200
Utility systems for 3 residences, U-21-1	-----	26,800	26,800
Park, general: Construct concrete camp tables and fire- places, M-18-1	5,400	-----	5,400
Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska: Gas and oil storage building, Bartlett Cove	-----	38,800	38,800
Lassen Volcanic National Park (Calif.):			
Manzanita Lake: Manzanita Creek water intake, U-58-2	-----	49,000	49,000
Headquarters area:			
Septic tank and leaching field, U-104-1	-----	15,000	15,000
Chlorinate domestic water supply, U-74-1	-----	4,100	4,100
Utility connections, new residences, U-85-2 (portion)	-----	5,300	5,300
Employee residences (3), B-127-4 (portion)	-----	66,200	66,200
Gas and oil building, B-144-1	-----	8,300	8,300
Grading, seeding, planting, M-49-2 (portion)	-----	3,500	3,500
Summit Lake:			
Improve water intake, U-89-1	2,300	-----	2,300
Water and sewer improvements, U-78-2	16,000	-----	16,000
Comfort stations (2 units), B-12-5 (portion)	24,700	-----	24,700
Campsite development, M-50-2	4,700	-----	4,700
Construct tables and fireplaces, M-51-3	10,800	-----	10,800

20 INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

	Program in fiscal year 1959 budget	Increase ree- commended by committee	Total program
BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES—Continued			
REGION 4—continued			
Mount McKinley National Park (Alaska):			
Headquarters area:			
Construction utility system (utilidor), U-36-3		\$467, 200	\$467, 200
Residence garage (6 units), B-104-1	\$20, 600		20, 600
Hotel area: Replace water supply system, U-46-1	84, 700		84, 700
Camp Eilson: Completion of visitor center	50, 000		50, 000
Mount Rainier National Park, Wash.:			
Ohanapeesh, campfire circle, M-58		14, 900	14, 900
Narada, employees quarters, B-58		18, 000	18, 000
Olympic National Park, Wash.:			
Park, general:			
Comfort station, Soleduck, B-78-3	11, 800		11, 800
Comfort station, Graves Creek, M-78	11, 800		11, 800
Comfort station, Dosewallips, B-181-1	11, 800		11, 800
Comfort station, Hoh parking area, B-184-1	15, 900		15, 900
Staircase water system replacement, M-28-4 (portion)	16, 200		16, 200
Quinalt ranger station, with utilities, B-33-1		32, 500	32, 500
LaPush patrol cabin, with utilities, B-24-6		9, 100	9, 100
Staircase, ranger station, with utilities, B-134		32, 500	32, 500
Headquarters area:			
Fire cache, B-6-2		21, 200	21, 200
Campfire circle, headquarters, Aldwell tract, M-74-1	4, 100		4, 100
Oregon Caves National Monument, Oreg.:			
District ranger residence and site preparation		27, 000	27, 000
Utilities		15, 000	15, 000
Fine grading and planting		3, 000	3, 000
Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks, Calif.:			
Cedar Grove development: Incinerator, U-2-4	33, 500		33, 500
Ash Mountain residential area: Visitor center and exhibits, B-33-1		285, 000	285, 000
Wolverton ski area:			
Comfort stations (2), B-136-1		22, 200	22, 200
Water and sewer systems, U-48-1, U-49-1		74, 500	74, 500
Lodgepole area:			
Comfort stations (4), B-66-5	47, 900		47, 900
Campfire circle, M-12-2	12, 000		12, 000
Campground improvement and extension, M-23-2	15, 800		15, 800
Bathroom additions for 5 residences, B-127-2	8, 500		8, 500
Incinerator, U-51-1	33, 500		33, 500
Park general: Employee housing	186, 800	130, 300	317, 100
Yosemite National Park, Calif.:			
Preparation and presettling tanks, sewage plant, valley, U-104	52, 900		52, 900
Campground development, White Wolf, M-73	32, 700		32, 700
3 comfort stations, camp 9, B-60-3	33, 000		33, 000
Utilities, camp 9, U-105	41, 900		41, 900
Protection of big trees, Mariposa grove (portion), M-74	2, 500		2, 500
Comfort stations (2), Bridalveil Creek campground, B-143-1	24, 000		24, 000
Total, region 4	1, 316, 400	1, 886, 700	3, 203, 100
REGION 5			
Acadia National Park, Maine:			
Backwoods campground:			
Construct supplementary water supply	45, 000		45, 000
Comfort stations (3), loop C, B-56 (portion)	37, 000		37, 000
Construct campsites, tables, and fireplaces loop C, M-74 (portion)	5, 000		5, 000
Seawall picnic area developments:			
Utilities, water, and sewer	9, 000		9, 000
Comfort station	15, 000		15, 000
Development of picnic sites	2, 000		2, 000
Park, general: Reconstruct Beech Mountain fire lookout tower building		10, 000	10, 000
Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa.:			
Visitor center and exhibits, B-73		525, 000	525, 000
Utilities, visitor center, U-21		30, 000	30, 000
Reconditioning and installation cyclorama (completion)	25, 000		25, 000
Ground development, cyclorama, M-49	25, 000		25, 000
Replacement of rostrum and improvement of grounds, national cemetery, M-36-3	31, 700		31, 700
Improvements to park garage building No. 119, B-2-3	1, 300		1, 300
Modernization to Wentz Farmhouse, building No. 106, B-58-3	4, 800		4, 800
Rehabilitation of historic farmstead buildings, B-74	25, 000		25, 000
Vista cutting M-13-4	19, 900		19, 900
Construct new fences, M-8-3 (portion)		34, 500	34, 500
Clearing land (part of East Cemetery Hill), M-47		3, 000	3, 000

	Program in fiscal year 1959 budget	Increase rec- ommended by committee	Total program
BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES—Continued			
REGION 5—continued			
Hampton National Historical Site, Md.: Restoration stables Nos. 1 and 2.....		\$6, 000	\$6, 000
Harpers Ferry National Monument, W. Va.: Rehabilitation and stabilization, historic structures (portion).....	\$30, 000	30, 000	60, 000
Hopewell Village National Historical Site, Pa.: Restoration of village barn and remove modern dairy barn, B-89-3.....		61, 000	61, 000
Grounds development, visitor center, utility and resi- dential areas.....		3, 200	3, 200
Rehabilitation, office and store buildings.....		25, 300	25, 300
Independence National Historical Park, Pa.: Restoration of historic buildings, demolition of buildings, construct service building, extend utilities, and landscaping.....	632, 100	1, 280, 900	1, 913, 000
Isle Royale National Park, Mich.: Rock Harbor: Construct housekeeping cabins (10 double, 20 units) including utilities, B-67.....	175, 000		175, 000
Sewage system, U-1-6 (completion).....	27, 700		27, 700
Water system, U-4-6 (portion).....	13, 400		13, 400
Construction deep water dock (completion).....	100, 000		100, 000
Ishpeming Point: Construct fire lookout tower building, No. 314, B-9-6.....		21, 200	21, 200
Daisy Farm campground: Tables and fireplaces, M-32-5.....		2, 500	2, 500
Windigo development area: Construction drainage field around multiple cabin unit, building No. 90, M-48.....		5, 300	5, 300
Malone Bay: Tables and fireplaces, M-14-6.....		1, 700	1, 700
Park, general: Construct tables, fireplaces, etc., various campgrounds, M-37-3, M-54, M-52.....		5, 400	5, 400
Campground development, B-72, M-14-6, M-32.....	22, 000		22, 000
Morristown National Historical Park, N. J.: Fort Nonsense: Grounds development, M-6-6.....		8, 800	8, 800
Field interpretive exhibits, M-18-4.....		1, 800	1, 800
Mound City Group National Monument, Ohio: Visitor center and exhibits, B-7-1.....		139, 000	139, 000
Utilities visitor center, U-1-2, U-2-2, U-4-1, U-5-1.....		10, 300	10, 300
Grounds development, M-7-3, M-8-2, M-9-3.....		3, 700	3, 700
Construct gas and oil house, utility area, B-3-2.....		3, 500	3, 500
Remodeling utility building (old barn), B-4-3.....		5, 000	5, 000
Saratoga National Historical Park (N. Y.): Construct utilities developed area (portion), U-3-4, U-4-4, U-5, U-7.....		63, 100	63, 100
Total for region 5.....	1, 245, 900	2, 280, 200	3, 526, 100
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS			
District of Columbia: Mechanical maintenance shops and museum laboratory, B-192 (portion).....	532, 000	325, 400	857, 400
Rehabilitate house where Lincoln died, B-190 (portion).....		31, 200	31, 200
Water system, Fletcher's C. & O. Canal, U-196.....	9, 400		9, 400
Sewer system, Fletcher's C. & O. Canal, U-205.....	10, 000		10, 000
Improvements, parks and reservations, District of Colum- bia, M-206 (portion).....	51, 600	75, 000	126, 600
Shelter additions, 2 comfort stations, B-187 (completion).....		34, 000	34, 000
East and West Potomac Parks, repair seawalls, M-191, 192.....	75, 800	33, 000	108, 800
Increase water supply, East Potomac Park.....	45, 300		45, 300
Maryland: C. & O. Canal, clearing, grubbing, etc.....	100, 000		100, 000
Catoctin, crippled children's camp recreation building, B-25.....	38, 200		38, 200
Virginia: Prince William Forest: Extend water system, camps Nos. 2 and 5.....	25, 000		25, 000
Total for national capital parks.....	887, 300	498, 600	1, 385, 900
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS			
Rehabilitation of historic structures.....	200, 000		200, 000
Exhibits and audiovisual installations.....	200, 000		200, 000
Utilities for concessioners facilities.....	200, 000		200, 000
Advance planning.....	600, 000		600, 000
Total, miscellaneous.....	1, 200, 000		1, 200, 000
Total, buildings and utilities.....	10, 806, 800	11, 600, 000	22, 406, 800
Acquisition of lands and water rights.....	1, 593, 200		1, 593, 200
Total, construction.....	12, 400, 000	11, 600, 000	24, 000, 000

CONSTRUCTION—ROADS AND TRAILS AND PARKWAYS

(Liquidation of contract authority)

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$31, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	22, 000, 000
House allowance.....	22, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	22, 000, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$22,000,000 for the liquidation of contracts for the construction of parkways and roads and trails entered into pursuant to contract authority in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House action of not allowing the provision to rescind \$6,667,000 of the contract authority available for fiscal 1959. Inasmuch as the Department has announced its intention to proceed with the full authorized program of \$32,000,000 the committee expects a supplemental estimate to be submitted for the necessary funds to finance such a program.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$1, 330, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	1, 330, 000
House allowance.....	1, 330, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 330, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$1,330,000 for the general administrative expenses of the National Park Service. These funds are required to finance the activities of the Office of the Director in Washington and the offices of the five regional offices of the Park Service throughout the country.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$913, 200
Budget estimate, 1959.....	¹ 307, 800
House allowance.....	¹ 307, 800
Committee recommendation.....	307, 800

¹ Excludes transfer in the estimates of \$547,910 to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and \$57,490 to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate, which was allowed by the House, for the expenses of the Office of the Commissioner of the Fish and Wildlife Service. The decrease of \$605,400 below the appropriation for the current year is the result of a transfer in the estimates for the financing of activities under the appropriations, "General administrative expenses, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife" and "General administrative expenses, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries." The recommendation will provide for the same program as was approved by the Congress for the current year.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1958.....	¹ \$11, 799, 575
Budget estimate, 1959.....	11, 508, 000
House allowance.....	11, 508, 000
Committee recommendation.....	11, 616, 000

¹ Excludes \$200,425 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,616,000 for the management and investigations program of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The increase of \$108,000 recommended is for the following:

Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents, \$88,000.—The budget includes \$1,812,000 for this program and the committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,900,000. These control programs are carried out under cooperative agreements with Federal and State agencies and local organizations which provide funds for a major portion of the field activities.

Wildlife research, \$20,000.—These funds are for a cooperative program with the State of Colorado on methods to control the pocket gopher.

In addition to the direct appropriation the committee recommends the inclusion of the provision appropriating 12½ percent of the receipts from the sale of products from the Pribilof Islands for activities under this appropriation. This is estimated to amount to \$454,625, to provide for a total budget program of \$11,962,625. The budget program, which has been approved, is set out in the following tabulation:

Activities	Estimate, 1959
1. Management of fishery resources.....	\$4, 154, 000
2. Extension and training.....	155, 000
3. Fishery research.....	444, 000
4. Administration of wildlife resources:	
(a) Definite.....	3, 078, 000
(b) Indefinite.....	454, 625
5. Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents.....	1, 812, 000
6. Wildlife research.....	887, 000
7. Soil and moisture conservation.....	195, 000
8. River basin studies.....	783, 000
Total.....	11, 962, 625

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$5, 677, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	1, 458, 000
House allowance.....	1, 458, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 879, 350

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,879,350 for the construction program of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The recommendation, which is an increase of \$2,421,350 over the budget estimate, will provide for the following program:

	Budget program	Increases recommended by committee	Total program recommended
Fish-hatchery facilities:			
Marion, Ala.	\$51,000	\$249,000	¹ \$300,000
Welaka, Fla.	19,000	187,000	¹ 206,000
Chattahoochee Forest, Ga.	93,000	67,000	¹ 160,000
Manchester, Iowa.	25,000	215,000	¹ 240,000
Charlevoix, Mich.	36,500		¹ 36,500
Edenton, N. C.	115,500		115,500
Pisgah National Forest, No. 2, North Carolina.	155,000		¹ 155,000
Gavins Point, S. Dak.	109,000	373,350	¹ 482,350
Springville, Utah.	25,000	200,000	¹ 225,000
Garrison Dam, N. Dak.		200,000	200,000
Davis Dam, Ariz.		200,000	200,000
Fishery research facilities:			
Convict Creek Experiment Station, Calif.	98,000		98,000
Chemical-Electrical Control Laboratory, LaCrosse, Wis.	44,000		44,000
Fish-research facility for rice areas, Arkansas.		² 30,000	² 30,000
Fish protective facilities:	40,000		40,000
Wildlife-refuge facilities:			
Holla Bend, Ark.	39,000		39,000
White River, Ark.	75,000		75,000
Bombay Hook, Del.	25,000		25,000
Piedmont, Ga.	21,500		21,500
Crab Orchard, Ill.	66,000		66,000
Quiuiria, Kans.	35,000		35,000
Sabine, La.	40,000	100,000	140,000
Shilawassee, Mich.	23,500	27,000	50,500
Benton Lake, Mont.	100,000		100,000
Valentine, Nebr.	15,000		15,000
Bitter Lake, N. Mex.	40,000		40,000
Malheur, Oreg.	50,000		50,000
Buffalo Lakes, Tex.	15,000		15,000
Columbia, Wash.	89,000		89,000
Hutton Lake, Wyo.	13,000		13,000
Upper Mississippi, Minn.		140,000	140,000
Brigantine, N. J.		30,000	30,000
Lacreek, S. Dak.		30,000	30,000
Lake Andes, S. Dak.		5,000	5,000
Sand Lake, S. Dak.		23,000	23,000
De Soto Bend, Iowa and Nebr.		345,000	345,000
Total.	1,458,000	2,421,350	3,879,350

¹ Recommended program will complete this facility.

² Engineering and surveys.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958.	\$166,190
Budget estimate, 1959.	¹ 714,100
House allowance.	¹ 714,100
Committee recommendation.	¹ 714,100

¹ Includes transfer in the estimates of \$547,910 from the Office of the Commissioner.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$714,100 for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The increase of \$547,910 is the result of a transfer in the estimate to finance activities financed from the appropriation entitled, "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner" during the current fiscal year.

These funds are required to pay the costs of executive direction and administrative services (budget, finance, personnel management, and property management), including the expenses of the regional offices, of the Bureau.

In addition to the direct appropriation of \$714,100 it is estimated that \$570,500 from various permanent indefinite funds will be available to provide for a total program of \$1,284,600.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$5, 781, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	5, 866, 000
House allowance.....	5, 866, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 866, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$5,866,000 for the management and investigations of resources. This amount was allowed by the House.

In addition to the direct appropriation the committee recommends concurrence of the House provision, as requested in the budget, appropriating 12½ percent of the revenues from the sale of products from the Pribilof Islands for activities under this appropriation. It is estimated that \$454,625 will be available from this source, to provide for a total program of \$6,320,625.

The funds recommended are for the following activities of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

Management.....	\$135, 100
Marketing and technology.....	¹ 1, 312, 250
Research.....	² 3, 008, 000
Research on fish migration over dams.....	273, 000
Administration of Alaska fisheries.....	1, 137, 650
Subtotal.....	5, 866, 000
Administration of Alaska fisheries (Pribilof Island receipts).....	454, 625

Total program..... 6, 320, 625

¹ In addition it is estimated that \$2,466,000 of Saltonstall-Kennedy Act (68 Stat. 376) funds will be available for "marketing and technology."

² In addition it is estimated that \$2,177,000 of Saltonstall-Kennedy Act (68 Stat. 376) funds will be available for research.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$700, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	500, 000
House allowance.....	500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	500, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$500,000 for the construction program of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

The funds recommended are for the following facilities:

Warehouse at King Salmon Base, Alaska.....	\$75, 000
Shellfish research laboratory, Chesapeake Bay area.....	180, 000
Station repairs, Boothbay Harbor, Maine.....	25, 000
Land easements, Mill Creek, Calif.....	300
Equipment for technological laboratory, Gloucester, Mass.....	193, 700
Laboratory and office space, Galveston, Tex.....	26, 000
Total.....	500, 000

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$117, 510
Budget estimate, 1959.....	¹ 175, 000
House allowance.....	¹ 175, 000
Committee recommendation.....	¹ 175, 000

¹ Includes transfer in the estimates of \$57,490 from the Office of the Commissioner.

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$175,000, which was allowed by the House, for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The increase of \$57,490 is the result of a transfer in the estimates for activities financed from the appropriation entitled, "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner" during the current fiscal year.

These funds are required to pay the costs of executive direction and administrative services, including the expenses of the regional offices, of the Bureau.

In addition to the direct appropriation of \$175,000 it is estimated that \$425,000 from various permanent indefinite funds will be available to provide for a total program of \$600,000.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES LOAN FUND

Limitation, 1958.....	\$313, 000
Budget estimate (limitation), 1959.....	363, 000
House allowance (limitation).....	313, 000
Committee recommendation (limitation).....	313, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House provision authorizing the use of \$313,000 for administrative expenses of the fisheries loan fund.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1958.....	¹ \$2, 142, 184
Budget estimate, 1959.....	¹ 2, 182, 200
House allowance.....	¹ 2, 182, 200
Committee recommendation.....	¹ 2, 182, 200

¹ Estimated.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House provision, requested in the budget, appropriating 60 percent of the receipts from the sale of Pribilof Islands products (sealskins and byproducts) for the administration of the Pribilof Islands. It is estimated that \$2,182,200 will be available for this purpose.

The recommendation includes \$150,000 for the replacement of the obsolete powerplant on St. Paul Island.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$1, 965, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	2, 100, 000
House allowance.....	2, 100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 100, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$2,100,000 for this appropriation. These funds are required for the departmental administration and local governments of Alaska, Hawaii, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Canton Island.

Of the \$135,000 increase over the appropriation for the current year, \$127,000 is for the expenses of the legislatures of Alaska and Hawaii which meet biennially.

TRUST TERRITORY OF PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$6, 150, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	4, 715, 000
House allowance.....	4, 715, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 715, 000

¹ Includes \$1,350,000 transferred to this appropriation pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$4,715,000, which was allowed by the House, for this appropriation. These funds, supplemented by local revenues (estimated to be \$1,578,000), are required to finance the office of the High Commissioner, the judiciary of the trust territory, and the programs for the development of the islands.

The 1958 appropriation of \$6,150,000 includes \$1,350,000 transferred to this appropriation in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352, for the rehabilitation of facilities damaged by typhoons.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$6, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	4, 000, 000
House allowance.....	4, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 300, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,300,000 for the Alaska public works program, an increase of \$1,300,000 over the budget estimate of \$4 million, which was allowed by the House.

Under the terms of the authorizing act, this program will be terminated at the end of fiscal 1959, therefore the committee recommends an appropriation of \$5.3 million, which is approximately the unappropriated balance of the \$70 million authorization. Fifty percent of the cost of each project constructed under this program will be repaid by the territory or its political subdivisions.

ALASKA RAILROAD

REVOLVING FUND

The committee has approved the program submitted for additions and betterments totaling \$4,618,000. This amount is to be derived from operating revenues of the railroad.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$2, 500, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	2, 500, 000
House allowance.....	2, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 500, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$2,500,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of the Secretary. The funds are required for the expenses of departmental direction, program direction, administrative management services, and general services of the Department of the Interior.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$35,000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	35,000
House allowance.....	35,000
Committee recommendation.....	35,000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$35,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$70,000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	70,000
House allowance.....	70,000
Committee recommendation.....	70,000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$70,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

The purpose of the Board is to hear and adjudicate appeals filed by coal-mine operators of orders issued by the Bureau of Mines pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act (66 Stat. 697).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$72,600,000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	68,357,000
House allowance.....	68,857,000
Committee recommendation.....	81,357,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$81,357,000, an increase of \$13 million over the budget estimate for the activities and programs conducted under this appropriation. The program submitted in the budget has been approved and funds recommended for the following increases:

Reforestation and stand improvement, \$1,500,000.—The budget includes \$2,185,000 for reforestation and stand improvement and the committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,685,000. The committee was advised that there are more than 4 million acres of national forest lands in need of tree planting. It is the view of the committee that the increase recommended is fully justified when you consider that these lands are now nonproductive and will be of little or no economic value until they are replanted.

Recreation and public use, \$3 million.—The budget estimate includes \$8,020,000 for the development and maintenance of recreational areas in the national forests, and the committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,020,000. The committee feels that it is essential that additional funds be made available for this program in view of the increasing demands on these areas by the public.

Wildlife habitat management, \$500,000.—The budget includes \$510,000 for the management of wildlife areas in national forest lands, and the committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,010,000. These funds are required for needed coordination of wildlife use with other national forest activities, to cooperate with the States in fish and game management, for game habitat development and wildlife food and shelter planting. The additional funds recommended will provide for a start on reducing the substantial backlog of this work.

Range revegetation, \$500,000.—The budget includes \$1,190,000 for the revegetation of national forest rangelands, and the committee recommends \$1,690,000. These additional funds will allow for the reseeding and rehabilitation of approximately 50,000 acres of the 6 million acres that are in need of reseeding.

Range improvements, \$500,000.—The budget estimate includes \$1,300,000 for range improvements, and the committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,800,000. The committee was advised that there is a substantial backlog of needed improvements such as fences, stock driveways, and water developments.

Soil and water management, \$1,000,000.—The budget includes \$810,000 for this program and the committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,810,000. In view of the importance of the watersheds in the national forest areas to the local communities the committee feels that funds for this program should be increased.

Land utilization projects, \$500,000.—The budget includes \$1,090,000 for this purpose, and the committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,590,000. This increase will provide for a more intensive rehabilitation program on the approximately 5,000,000 acres of submarginal lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Act which are managed by the Forest Service.

Forest fire protection, \$250,000.—The budget includes \$11,300,000 for forest fire protection, and the committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,550,000. The increase recommended will allow for 12 months fire protection on the Angeles National Forest in California.

Structural improvements, \$3,750,000.—The budget estimate includes \$8,110,000 and the House allowed \$8,610,000, for the construction and maintenance of structural improvements. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,360,000. The increase recommended by the committee is for the construction and acquisition of facilities required in the management and protection of the forests, primarily for other than employee housing. No substantial appropriation has been made for this purpose since prior to World War II.

The committee has recommended the deletion of the limitation that has been included in the bill for a number of years on the cost of structures, inasmuch as a substantial increase has been recommended for the construction of management and research facilities. In recommending these additional funds the committee expects the Forest Service to construct the greatest number of facilities at the lowest possible cost. The committee will review the program of the Forest Service throughout the year to be sure that the cost of these facilities are not excessive.

Insect and disease control, \$1,000,000.—The budget includes \$5,205,000 for insect and disease control, and the committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,205,000. It is the view of the committee that the recommended increase is fully justified in view of the several

very large infestations of diseases (including white pine blister rust) and insects on lands in and adjacent to the national forests.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$11, 835, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	12, 128, 000
House allowance.....	12, 128, 000
Committee recommendation.....	16, 728, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,728,000 for forest research. Of the increase of \$4,600,000 recommended \$2,100,000 is for the strengthening research programs throughout the country and \$2,500,000 is for the construction of urgently needed research facilities.

The program submitted in the budget has been approved and increases are recommended for the following:

Expansion of research programs, \$2,100,000.—The increases recommended are set out in the following tabulation:

Project		Recommended research pro- gram increases
A. Forest genetics, seed and planting research:		
1. Gulfport, Miss. (genetics).....		\$70, 000
2. Placerville, Calif. (genetics).....		70, 000
3. Rhinelander, Wis. (genetics).....		70, 000
4. Lake City, Fla.....		75, 000
5. Marianna, Fla.....		15, 000
6. Macon, Ga. (seed and nursery).....		75, 000
7. Bottineau, N. Dak. (shelterbelt planting).....		35, 000
8. Corvallis, Oreg. (seed orchards).....		15, 000
Subtotal.....		425, 000
B. Timber management:		
1. Stoneville, Miss.....		75, 000
2. Alexandria, La.....		75, 000
3. Crossitt, Ark.....		60, 000
4. Harrison, Ark.....		60, 000
5. Columbia, Mo.....		75, 000
6. Charleston, S. C.....		60, 000
7. North Carolina (Bent Creek and Statesville).....		50, 000
8. Virginia (Piedmont).....		60, 000
9. Grand Rapids, Minn.....		60, 000
10. Carbondale, Ill.....		35, 000
11. Warren, Pa. (Kane Experimental Forest).....		50, 000
12. Lebanon, N. J.....		40, 000
13. Berea Research Center, Ky.....		30, 000
Subtotal.....		730, 000
C. Range management and wildlife habitat research:		
1. Fresno, Calif. (San Joaquin Range).....		35, 000
2. Boise, Idaho (for cheatgrass range).....		30, 000
3. Grand Junction, Colo.....		15, 000
4. Washington, D. C. (recreation-wildlife habitat).....		12, 000
Subtotal.....		92, 000

	Project	Recommended research pro- gram increases
D. Watershed management research:		
1.	Arizona (mixed conifer area)-----	\$60, 000
2.	La Crosse, Wis-----	60, 000
3.	Laramie, Wyo-----	60, 000
4.	Glendora, Calif. (San Dimas)-----	60, 000
5.	Franklin, N. C-----	20, 000
6.	Oxford, Miss-----	20, 000
7.	Columbus, Ohio-----	20, 000
8.	Albuquerque, N. Mex-----	40, 000
9.	East Lansing, Mich-----	50, 000
	Subtotal-----	390, 000
E. Forest fire research:		
1.	Missoula, Mont-----	100, 000
2.	Macon, Ga-----	100, 000
	Subtotal-----	200, 000
F. Forest insects research:		
1.	Albuquerque, N. Mex-----	50, 000
2.	East Lansing, Mich-----	25, 000
3.	Dutch elm disease in New England-----	18, 000
	Subtotal-----	93, 000
G. Economic research:		
1.	Feasibility survey of a newsprint pilot papermill to utilize low-quality hardwoods-----	20, 000
H. Forest utilization research:		
1.	Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis-----	100, 000
2.	Carbondale, Ill-----	50, 000
	Subtotal-----	150, 000
	Total, research program and urgent facilities-----	2, 100, 000

Construction of research facilities, \$2,500,000.—The committee recommends an increase of \$2,500,000 for the construction of research facilities at the following locations:

Gulfport, Miss-----	\$350, 000
Placerville, Calif-----	200, 000
Rhineland, Wis-----	200, 000
Grand Rapids, Minn-----	200, 000
Lake City, Fla-----	200, 000
Rapid City, S. Dak-----	100, 000
Missoula, Mont-----	900, 000
Columbus, Ohio ¹ -----	350, 000
Total-----	2, 500, 000

¹ This facility will be used jointly by the Forest Service and the Agricultural Research Service.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

Appropriation, 1958-----	\$13, 245, 000
Budget estimate, 1959-----	12, 195, 000
House allowance-----	12, 195, 000
Committee recommendation-----	13, 245, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,245,000 for the State and private forestry programs authorized in the Clarke-McNary Act. The recommendation, an increase of \$1,050,000, will provide for the same program as approved by the Congress for the current year.

The increase of \$1,050,000 is for the cooperative tree-planting program. The budget proposed an 80 percent reduction in funds for this program. It is the view of the committee that a reduction in this program would result in a curtailment of reforestation at a time when the emphasis should be on expansion. Therefore the committee recommends that this program be maintained at the current level.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$24, 336, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	23, 099, 000
House allowance.....	23, 750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	27, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$27,000,000 for the construction and maintenance of forest roads and trails. The recommendation is an increase of \$3,901,000 over the budget estimate.

The Federal-Aid Highway Acts include contract authority for this program, and it is the view of the committee that the program should be financed through the use of such authority. There is a total authorization of \$34,664,000 available for fiscal 1959 from the following sources:

Unappropriated 1958 authorization.....	\$2, 664, 000
1959 authorization, 1956 Federal-Aid Highway Act.....	27, 000, 000
Additional 1959 authorization, 1958 Federal-Aid Highway Act.....	5, 000, 000
Total.....	34, 664, 000

The sum recommended, \$27,000,000, is adequate to finance an obligation program of this magnitude. The committee recommends inclusion of a provision in the bill to make it clear that the funds appropriated are to be available for the liquidation of contracts entered into pursuant to the authority in the Federal-Aid Highway Acts.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$500, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	None
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	500, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$500,000 for assistance to States for tree planting under the provisions of title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 188).

An appropriation of \$500,000 was provided for this program for the current year, which was matched by the 17 participating States. The committee was advised that these States will have approximately \$1,000,000 for their participation in this program in 1959.

It is the view of the committee that this program should be continued at the current level.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

Cache National Forest

	Acquisition of lands for national forests, spe- cial acts	Acquisition of lands for Cache Na- tional Forest	Total
Appropriation Act, 1958.....	\$10,000	\$50,000	\$60,000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	10,000	50,000	60,000
House allowance.....	10,000	50,000	60,000
Committee recommendation.....	10,000	50,000	60,000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$50,000 for the acquisition of lands in the Cache National Forest under the provisions of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 632), and \$10,000 for the acquisition of lands in this forest under the provisions of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), which is an appropriation of a portion of the receipts derived from the sale of timber.

These funds are for acquiring lands within the boundaries of the Cache National Forest that are under private ownership for the protection of these valuable watershed lands.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$500,000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	300,000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	300,000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$300,000 for the acquisition of lands in the Superior National Forest. This estimate was disallowed by the House. It is the view of the committee that these funds are required to continue a sound acquisition program of these lands.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(Special account)

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$700,000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	700,000
House allowance.....	700,000
Committee recommendation.....	700,000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$700,000 for cooperative range improvements. This is an appropriation of a portion of the receipts received from grazing fees on national forest lands as authorized by the act of April 24, 1950 (64 Stat. 85).

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$177, 700
Budget estimate, 1959.....	177, 700
House allowance.....	177, 700
Committee recommendation.....	177, 700

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$177,700 for the expenses of the Indian Claims Commission. This amount was allowed by the House.

The Commission hears and adjudicates claims of Indian tribes filed under the Indian Claims Act of 1946.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$225, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	250, 000
House allowance.....	225, 000
Committee recommendation.....	225, 000

The committee recommends concurrence of the House allowance of \$225,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission.

It is the view of the committee that the sum recommended—the same as appropriated for the current year—is adequate to finance the activities of the Commission.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$1, 393, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	1, 120, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee recommends that funds requested for the acquisition of lands in the District of Columbia for park purposes under the provisions of the Capper-Crampton Act be disallowed. This recommendation is in accord with the House action. It is the view of the committee that the unobligated balances of prior year appropriations will be adequate for the acquisition of those lands that are urgently required.

In acquiring lands for this purpose the committee expects the Commission and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to consider the desirability of first acquiring those lands that will not result in substantial tax losses to the District.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$6, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	7, 355, 000
House allowance.....	7, 355, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 355, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$7,355,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution. The increase of \$1,355,000 over the appropriation for the current year is for the continuation of renovation of exhibits and general improvements to the National Museum.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$1, 645, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	1, 674, 000
House allowance.....	1, 674, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 674, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$1,674,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. The increase of \$29,000 is required to provide for additional guards at the gallery, minor maintenance increases and related expenses.

TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

CONTRIBUTIONS

Appropriation, 1958.....	\$524, 000
Budget estimate, 1959.....	130, 000
House allowance.....	130, 000
Committee recommendation.....	130, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$130,000, which was allowed by the House, for contributions to the Virgin Islands Corporation. These funds are for the water and soil conservation and forestry programs carried on by the Corporation. The estimate does not include any funds for anticipated operating losses.

The committee also recommends concurrence in the House provision authorizing the use of \$160,000 of corporate funds for the administrative expenses of the Corporation.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1958 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1959

PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate, 1958	Appropriation estimate, 1959	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior: 1			
Range improvements.....	\$564, 846	\$786, 000	+\$221, 154
Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	198, 100	238, 400	+40, 300
Payment of royalties to Oklahoma.....	9, 433	10, 000	+567
Leasing of grazing lands.....	3, 000	3, 000	-----
Payments to States (grazing fees).....	600	600	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payment to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes.....	50, 000	50, 000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties.....	9, 805, 664	11, 065, 000	+1, 259, 336
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands.....	453, 600	453, 600	-----
Mineral Leasing Act, payments to States.....	30, 367, 500	30, 338, 000	+20, 500
Alaska school lands, payment to Alaska.....	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Coal leases, payments to Alaska.....	45, 000	90, 000	+45, 000
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land.....	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Claim and treaty obligations, Indian Affairs.....	140, 500	140, 500	-----
Operation and maintenance, revenues, Indian irrigation systems.....	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-----
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects.....	1, 500, 000	1, 487, 300	-12, 700
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936.....	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Indian arts and crafts fund.....	200	200	-----
Colorado River Indian Reservation fund, Northern Reserve.....	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Colorado River Indian Reservation fund, Southern Reserve.....	12, 000	12, 000	-----
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey.....	600	600	-----

Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park.....	32,000	33,500	+1,500
Operation, management, maintenance, and demolition of federally acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park, National Park Service.....	85,000	30,000	-55,000
Payment to the State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service.....	28,380	28,300	-80
Purchase of Great Onyx and Crystal Cave properties, Mammoth Cave National Park, National Park Service.....	25,000	25,000	-----
Management and investigation of resources, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	446,288	454,625	+8,337
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	4,500,000	4,500,000	-----
Federal aid in wildlife restoration.....	17,842,673	16,055,550	-1,787,123
Federal aid in fish restoration and management.....	4,717,220	5,000,000	+282,780
Management of national wildlife refuges.....	1,831,805	1,800,000	-31,805
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products.....	87,000	69,000	-18,000
Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act.....	610,601	600,000	-10,601
Management and investigations of resources, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	446,288	454,625	+8,337
Administration of Pribilof Islands.....	2,142,184	2,182,200	+40,016
Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories.....	3,379,133	3,000,000	-379,133
Total, Department of the Interior.....	82,461,615	82,095,000	-366,615
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service:			
Expenses, brush disposal.....	4,500,000	4,500,000	-----
Roads and trails for States, national forests fund.....	10,788,500	10,788,500	-----
Forest-fire prevention (Smokey Bear).....	15,000	15,000	-----
Payment to Minnesota from the national forests fund.....	48,000	48,000	-----
Payments due counties, submarginal land program.....	425,000	425,000	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico.....	129,400	129,400	-----
Payments to States and Territories from national forests fund.....	26,969,200	26,969,200	-----
Total, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service.....	42,875,100	42,875,100	-----
Total, permanent indefinite appropriations.....	125,336,715	124,970,100	-366,615

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration and Southwestern Power Administration.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1958, AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1959

Appropriation	Appropriations, 1958	Budget estimates, 1958	House allowance	Senate committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with, increase (+), or decrease (-)		
					Appropriation, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959	House allowance
TITLE I--DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES							
Office of Saline Water.....	\$725,000	\$825,000	\$785,000	\$825,000	+\$100,000	-----	+\$40,000
Office of Oil and Gas (adjusted).....	1 573,550	550,000	500,000	550,000	-23,550	-----	+50,000
Office of the Solicitor (adjusted).....	2 2,888,875	2,873,000	2,750,000	2,825,000	-63,875	-\$48,000	+75,000
Office of Minerals Mobilization.....	263,000	262,000	262,000	262,000	-1,000	-----	-----
Acquisition of strategic minerals.....	6,700,000	-----	-----	2,318,000	-4,382,000	+2,318,000	+2,318,000
Total, departmental offices.....	11,150,425	4,510,000	4,297,000	6,780,000	-4,370,425	+2,270,000	+2,483,000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT							
Management of lands and resources (adjusted).....	3 22,700,000	20,940,000	20,940,000	22,940,000	+240,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000
Construction.....	5,480,000	4,435,000	4,435,000	4,685,000	-795,000	+250,000	+250,000
Range improvements.....	(564,846)	(786,000)	(786,000)	(786,000)	(+221,154)	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	28,180,000	25,375,000	25,375,000	27,625,000	-555,000	+2,250,000	+2,250,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS							
Education and welfare services (adjusted).....	4 57,810,000	57,469,000	57,469,000	58,809,000	+999,000	+1,340,000	+1,340,000
Resources management.....	17,200,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	18,100,000	+900,000	+1,100,000	+1,100,000
Construction.....	17,000,000	13,000,000	13,800,000	40,526,000	+23,526,000	+27,526,000	+26,726,000
Road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization).....	12,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	-4,000,000	-----	-----
General administrative expenses (adjusted).....	5 3,433,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	+17,000	-----	-----

Payment to Menominee Tribe of Indians.....	300,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-100,000	-----
Payment to Klamath Tribe of Indians.....	107,743,000	99,369,000	100,169,000	129,335,000	+21,592,000	+29,966,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	(2,920,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(+80,000)	-----
<i>Tribal funds</i> (not included in totals of this tabulation).....						+29,166,000
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY						
Surveys, investigations, and research (adjusted).....	735,850,000	36,750,000	36,000,000	36,915,000	+1,065,000	+165,000
BUREAU OF MINES						
Conservation and development of mineral resources (adjusted).....	18,489,000	18,339,000	18,339,000	18,339,000	-150,000	-----
Health and safety.....	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	-----	-----
Construction.....	23,000	-----	-----	1,719,000	+1,696,000	+1,719,000
General administrative expenses.....	1,095,000	1,095,000	1,095,000	1,095,000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	25,507,000	25,334,000	25,334,000	27,053,000	+1,546,000	+1,719,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE						
Management and protection (adjusted).....	14,137,000	14,632,000	14,150,000	14,632,000	+495,000	+482,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities (adjusted).....	11,590,000	12,000,000	11,600,000	12,750,000	+1,160,000	+1,150,000
Construction.....	17,400,000	12,400,000	12,400,000	24,000,000	+6,600,000	+11,600,000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	31,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	-9,000,000	-----
General administrative expenses.....	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,330,000	-----	-----
Total, National Park Service.....	75,457,000	62,362,000	61,480,000	74,712,000	-745,000	+13,232,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE						
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:						
Management and Investigations of resources (adjusted).....	11,799,575	11,508,000	11,508,000	11,616,000	-183,575	+108,000
Construction.....	5,677,000	1,458,000	1,458,000	3,879,350	-1,797,650	+2,421,350
General administrative expenses.....	166,190	714,100	714,100	714,100	+547,910	-----
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	17,642,765	13,680,100	13,680,100	16,209,450	-1,433,315	+2,529,350

See footnotes at end of table, p. 42.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1958, and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1959—Continued

Appropriation	Appropriations, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959	House allowance	Senate committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with, increase (+), or decrease (—)		
					Appropriation, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959	House allowance
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued							
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—continued							
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:							
Management and investigations of resources.....	\$5,781,000	\$5,866,000	\$5,866,000	\$5,866,000	+\$85,000		
Construction.....	700,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	—200,000		
General administrative expenses.....	117,510	175,000	175,000	175,000	+57,490		
Administration of Pribilof Islands ⁴	(2,142,184)	(2,182,200)	(2,182,200)	(2,182,200)	(+40,016)		
Limitation on administrative expenses, fisheries loan fund ¹²	(313,000)	(363,000)	(313,000)	(313,000)		(—\$50,000)	
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	6,598,510	6,541,000	6,541,000	6,541,000	—57,510		
Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife:							
Salaries and expenses.....	913,200	307,800	307,800	307,800	—605,400		
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	25,154,475	20,528,900	20,528,900	23,058,250	—2,096,225	+2,529,350	+\$2,529,350
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES							
Administration of Territories.....	1,965,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	+135,000		
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (adjusted).....	12 6,150,000	4,715,000	4,715,000	4,715,000	—1,435,000		
Alaska public works.....	6,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	5,300,000	—700,000	+1,300,000	+1,300,000
Total, Office of Territories.....	14,115,000	10,815,000	10,815,000	12,115,000	—2,000,000	+1,300,000	+1,300,000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
Salaries and expenses.....	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000			
Total, Department of the Interior.....	325,656,900	287,543,900	286,498,900	340,093,250	+14,436,350	+52,549,350	+53,594,350

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1958, and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1959—Continued

Appropriation	Appropriations, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959	House allowance	Senate committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with, increase (+), or decrease (—)		
					Appropriation, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959	House allowance
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued							
Smithsonian Institution:							
Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution.....	\$6,000,000	\$7,355,000	\$7,355,000	\$7,355,000	+\$1,355,000	-----	
Additions to the Natural History Building.....	800,000	-----	-----	-----	—800,000	-----	
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	1,645,000	1,674,000	1,674,000	1,674,000	+29,000	-----	
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	8,445,000	9,029,000	9,029,000	9,029,000	+584,000	-----	
Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, salaries and expenses.....	16 60,000	-----	-----	-----	—60,000	-----	
Total, related agencies.....	133,684,200	126,810,700	126,516,700	148,716,700	+15,032,500	+\$21,806,000	
TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION							
Contributions.....	524,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	—394,000	-----	
Administrative expenses ¹²	(160,000)	(160,000)	(160,000)	(160,000)	-----	-----	
Total, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	524,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	—394,000	-----	
Grand total, titles I, II, and III.....	459,865,100	414,484,600	413,145,600	488,939,950	+29,074,850	+75,794,350	

¹ Excludes \$11,450 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

² Excludes \$11,125 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

³ Includes \$700,000 transferred from other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

⁴ Indefinite appropriation of receipts. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

⁵ Excludes \$1,650,000 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

⁶ Excludes \$17,000 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

⁷ Excludes \$150,000 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

⁸ Excludes \$346,000 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

⁹ Excludes \$13,000 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

¹⁰ Excludes \$10,000 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

¹¹ Excludes \$200,425 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

¹² Not included in totals of this tabulation.

¹³ Includes \$1,350,000 transferred from other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

¹⁴ Includes \$3,850,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

¹⁵ Appropriation of receipts. Not included in the totals of this tabulation.

¹⁶ Included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

Calendar No. 1506

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10746

[Report No. 1479]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 19, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 28, 1958

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1959, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

3 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

4 Salaries and Expenses

5 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
6 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1951–
7 1958), authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water
8 for beneficial consumptive uses, ~~\$785,000~~ \$825,000.

9 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

10 Salaries and Expenses

11 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to
12 discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas,
13 including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
14 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
15 petroleum and its products, and natural gas; and for con-
16 trolling the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required
17 by law (15 U. S. C. 715) ; ~~\$500,000~~ \$550,000.

18 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

19 Salaries and Expenses

20 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
21 ~~\$2,750,000~~ \$2,825,000, and in addition, not to exceed
22 \$100,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appro-
23 priation from other accounts available to the Department
24 of the Interior: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed
25 for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant

1 to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as
2 amended.

3 OFFICE OF MINERALS MOBILIZATION

4 Salaries and Expenses

5 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to dis-
6 charge his responsibilities, including cooperation with the
7 metals and minerals industry, with respect to the conser-
8 vation, exploration, development, production, and utilization
9 of mineral resources, including solid fuels, \$262,000.

10 ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS

11 *For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions*
12 *of the "Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Colum-*
13 *bium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956"*
14 *(70 Stat. 579), exclusive of section 2a, including services*
15 *as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946*
16 *(5 U. S. C. 55a), \$2,318,000, to remain available until*
17 *December 31, 1958; and the unobligated balance of the*
18 *funds made available under this heading in the Depart-*
19 *ment of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation*
20 *Act, 1958 (Public Law 85-77), shall remain available*
21 *until said date.*

22 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

23 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

24 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement
25 development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and

1 performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the
 2 management of lands and their resources under the jurisdic-
 3 tion of the Bureau of Land Management, including \$250,000
 4 for the operation and maintenance of access roads on *or*
 5 *adjacent to* the revested Oregon and California Railroad
 6 grant lands, ~~\$20,940,000~~ \$22,940,000: *Provided*, That this
 7 appropriation may be expended on a reimbursable basis for
 8 surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of
 9 the Bureau of Land Management: *Provided further*, That,
 10 for the purposes of surveying federally controlled or inter-
 11 mingled lands and operation and maintenance of access
 12 roads, contributions toward the costs thereof may be ac-
 13 cepted.

14 CONSTRUCTION

15 For construction of access roads on *or adjacent to* the
 16 revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands and
 17 ~~on~~ Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands; acquisition of *rights-*
 18 *of-way and of* existing connecting roads adjacent to such
 19 lands; acquisition of rights-of-way on the revested Oregon
 20 and California Railroad grant lands, and on Coos Bay
 21 Wagon Road grant lands and lands in the vicinity of the
 22 Fraser River and Indian Creek, Colorado, and lands in the
 23 vicinity of Rattlesnake Mountain and Shirley Mountain,
 24 Wyoming, and lands in the vicinity of the Lemhi River,
 25 Idaho; acquisition and construction of buildings and appur-

1 tenant facilities; and construction and maintenance of recrea-
2 tional facilities in Alaska; to remain available until ex-
3 pended, ~~\$4,435,000~~ \$4,685,000: *Provided*, That the amount
4 appropriated herein for road construction shall be transferred
5 to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Com-
6 merce: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated
7 herein for construction of access roads on the revested
8 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made
9 a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California
10 land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund
11 in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the
12 second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act
13 of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

14 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

15 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
16 shall be available for purchase of twenty-eight passenger
17 motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of one
18 aircraft for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dis-
19 mantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and main-
20 tenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to
21 which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of ap-
22 propriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Manage-
23 ment expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon
24 and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon
25 Road grant lands (other than those expenditures for refor-

estation, for construction and operation and maintenance of access roads, and for acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands, which are reimbursable to the Treasury) shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section C, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund": *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated for maintenance of access roads and \$500,000 of the amount appropriated for reforestation on the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, under the appropriation "Management of lands and resources", shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of said Act of August 28, 1937.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all

1 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under sec-
2 tion 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

3 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

4 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

5 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
6 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
7 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
8 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
9 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, in-
10 stitutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
11 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
12 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
13 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
14 Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; ~~\$57,469,000~~
15 ~~\$58,809,000~~.

16 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

17 For expenses necessary for management, development,
18 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
19 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
20 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
21 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian in-
22 dustrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
23 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
24 arts and crafts as authorized by law; ~~\$17,000,000~~ \$18,100,-
25 000, and in addition, \$524,000 of the Revolving Fund for

1 Loans, Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall be used in connection
 2 with administering loans to Indians: *Provided*, That the Sec-
 3 retary of the Interior is authorized to expend income received
 4 from leases on lands on the Colorado River Indian Reserva-
 5 tion (southern and northern reserves) for the benefit of
 6 the Colorado River Indian Tribes and their members during
 7 the current fiscal year, or until beneficial ownership of the
 8 lands has been determined if such determination is made
 9 during the current fiscal year.

10 CONSTRUCTION

11 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
 12 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
 13 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepa-
 14 ration of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering
 15 services by contract; ~~\$13,800,000~~ \$40,526,000, to remain
 16 available until expended, *of which not to exceed \$12,000*
 17 *may be paid to the North Dakota State Water Conservation*
 18 *Commission for the construction of culverts at Zeibaugh*
 19 *Pass, North Dakota: Provided*, That no part of the sum
 20 herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land
 21 within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New
 22 Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the
 23 boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*,
 24 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
 25 acquisition of land or water rights within the States of

1 Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside
2 the boundaries of existing reservations.

3 ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION
4 OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

5 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
6 thority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway
7 Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-
8 Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), \$8,000,000,
9 to remain available until expended.

10 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for the general administration
12 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses
13 in field offices, \$3,450,000.

14 PAYMENT TO MENOMINEE TRIBE OF INDIANS

15 For reimbursement to the Menominee Tribe of Indians
16 of necessary expenses involved in preparing for termination
17 of Federal supervision, in accordance with the Act of July
18 14, 1956 (70 Stat. 544), \$200,000, to remain available
19 until expended.

20 PAYMENT TO KLAMATH TRIBE OF INDIANS

21 For reimbursement to the Klamath Tribe of Indians
22 of necessary expenses involved in preparing for termination
23 of Federal supervision, in accordance with the Act of

1 August 14, 1957 (71 Stat. 347), \$250,000, to remain
2 available until expended.

3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

4 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
5 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
6 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred sixty-
7 five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, which
8 may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance pay-
9 ments for service (including services which may extend
10 beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed
11 pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 452),
12 and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain
13 Indian tribes; purchase of ice for official use of employees;
14 and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty
15 provisions.

16 TRIBAL FUNDS

17 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be
18 expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated
19 \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for
20 expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes,
21 including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition,
22 and other assistance to Indian children attending public
23 and private schools (which may be paid in advance or
24 from date of admission); purchase of land and improve-

1 ments on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of
2 the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased;
3 lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses
4 of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes
5 under approved contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of
6 tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other
7 tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately
8 owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at
9 rates established administratively but not to exceed those
10 applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief
11 of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27,
12 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employ-
13 ment of a recreational director for the Menominee Reserva-
14 tion and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of whom
15 shall be appointed with the approval of the respective tribal
16 councils and without regard to the classification laws: *Pro-*
17 *vided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein,
18 tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the
19 current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by
20 the governing body of the particular tribe involved and ap-
21 proved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no part
22 of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for
23 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
24 Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside

1 or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if
2 such acquisition results in the property being exempted from
3 local taxation.

4 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

5 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

6 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
7 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering
8 topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources
9 of the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify
10 lands as to mineral character and water and power resources;
11 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
12 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
13 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
14 licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and dissemi-
15 nate data relative to the foregoing activities; ~~\$36,000,000~~
16 ~~\$36,915,000~~, of which ~~\$6,035,000~~ ~~\$6,950,000~~ shall be
17 available only for cooperation with States or municipalities
18 for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That no part
19 of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half
20 the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources
21 investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or
22 municipality.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall be available for purchase of not to exceed ~~ninety-two~~ *one hundred and twelve* passenger motor vehicles, for replacement *only*; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-

1 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
2 Territories and possessions; and developing synthetics and
3 substitutes; \$18,339,000.

4 HEALTH AND SAFETY

5 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
6 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and control-
7 ling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$5,900,000.

8 CONSTRUCTION

9 *For the construction and improvement of facilities under*
10 *the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available*
11 *until expended, \$1,719,000.*

12 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for general administration of
14 the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
15 offices, \$1,095,000.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
18 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed
19 seventy-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement
20 only; providing transportation services in isolated areas
21 for employees, student dependents of employees, and
22 other pupils, and such activities may be financed under
23 cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of cer-
24 tificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and
25 first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized

1 to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contribu-
2 tions from public and private sources and to prosecute
3 projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State,
4 or private: *Provided further*, That the sums made available
5 for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army,
6 Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the
7 Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines,
8 and said sums, together with all other payments to the
9 Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special
10 helium production fund, established pursuant to the Act
11 of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)) :
12 *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized,
13 during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any
14 Government agency, including corporations, any metal or
15 mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants
16 operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such
17 sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
18 receipts.

19 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

20 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

21 For expenses necessary for the management and protec-
22 tion of the areas and facilities administered by the National
23 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of
24 condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
25 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail

1 plans and working drawings) and archeological values in
 2 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
 3 Basin) ; ~~\$14,150,000~~ \$14,632,000.

4 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

5 FACILITIES

6 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
 7 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
 8 maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on a
 9 reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other
 10 physical facilities essential to the operation of areas admin-
 11 istered pursuant to law by the National Park Service,
 12 ~~\$11,600,000~~ \$12,750,000.

13 CONSTRUCTION

14 For construction and improvement, without regard to
 15 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451),
 16 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the
 17 repair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or
 18 other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire,
 19 flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by
 20 reason of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acqui-
 21 sition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and water
 22 rights; to remain available until expended, ~~\$12,400,000~~
 23 \$24,000,000, of which not to exceed \$135,000 shall be
 24 available for the construction of additional school facilities
 25 at Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.

1 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
2 AUTHORIZATION)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
4 thority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway
5 Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-
6 Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), including acqui-
7 sition of right-of-way for the eastern entrance road, Rocky
8 Mountain National Park, Colorado, \$22,000,000, to remain
9 available until expended.

10 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for general administration of
12 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
13 regional offices, \$1,330,000.

14 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

15 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
16 available for the purchase of not to exceed eighty-four
17 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including
18 not to exceed seventeen for replacing United States Park
19 Police cruisers; purchase of one aircraft; and the objects
20 and purposes specified in the Acts of August 8, 1953 (16
21 U. S. C. 1b-1d) and July 1, 1955 (16 U. S. C. 18f):
22 *Provided*, That all receipts for the fiscal year 1959 from
23 the operation of the McKinley Park Hotel in Mount
24 McKinley National Park, Alaska, may be applied to, or

1 offset against, costs of managing, operating, and maintaining
 2 the hotel and related facilities, and any receipt or other
 3 revenues in excess of such costs shall be deposited at least
 4 annually into the Treasury of the United States as miscel-
 5 laneous receipts.

6 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

7 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

8 Salaries and Expenses

9 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commis-
 10 sioner, \$307,800.

11 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

12 Management and Investigations of Resources

13 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
 14 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
 15 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
 16 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other
 17 authorized functions related to such resources; operation of
 18 the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National
 19 Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; maintenance of the herd of
 20 long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Ref-
 21 uge; purchase or rent of land, and functions related to wild-
 22 life management in California (16 U. S. C. 695-695c) ; and
 23 leasing and management of lands for the protection of the
 24 Florida Key deer; ~~\$11,508,000~~ \$11,616,000; and, in addi-
 25 tion, there are appropriated amounts equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per

centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, for management and investigations of the sport fishery and wildlife resources of Alaska, including construction.

Construction

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, ~~\$1,458,000~~ \$3,879,350, to remain available until expended.

General Administrative Expenses

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$714,100.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Management and Investigations of Resources

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; \$5,866,000; and, in

1 addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per
2 centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during
3 the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and
4 other products, for management and investigations of the
5 commercial fishery resources of Alaska, including construction.

6 Construction

7 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
8 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
9 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery
10 resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
11 \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

12 Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Fisheries Loan 13 Fund

14 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$313,000
15 of the fisheries loan fund shall be available for expenses
16 of administering such fund.

17 General Administrative Expenses

18 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
19 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in
20 the regional offices, \$175,000.

21 Administration of Pribilof Islands

22 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
23 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are
24 appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the proceeds

1 covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal
2 year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain
3 available for expenditure during the current and next suc-
4 ceeding fiscal years.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

6 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and
7 Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to
8 exceed ninety-six passenger motor vehicles for replacement
9 only; purchase of not to exceed nine aircraft for replace-
10 ment only; not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the dis-
11 cretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence con-
12 cerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and
13 Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as
14 authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 417) ; rations or commuta-
15 tion of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not
16 to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public
17 roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by
18 operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the
19 purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facili-
20 ties incident to such public recreational uses on conservation
21 areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes;
22 and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings,
23 and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and

1 Wildlife Service and to which the United States has title,
2 and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with
3 management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

4 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

5 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

6 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
7 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
8 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
9 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
10 of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American
11 Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531,
12 1422, 1431a (c)) ; salaries of the Governor of the Virgin
13 Islands, the Government Secretary, and the members of their
14 immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1591) ;
15 compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures
16 in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin
17 Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599,
18 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and 1572e) ; compensation and
19 expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized
20 by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)) ; grants to American
21 Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of
22 governmental functions; and personal services, household
23 equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the
24 operation of the houses of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii,
25 Guam, and American Samoa; \$2,100,000: *Provided, That*

1 the Territorial and local governments herein provided for
2 are authorized to make purchases through the General
3 Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropria-
4 tions available for the administration of Territories may be
5 expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and opera-
6 tion of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and
7 for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secre-
8 tary to be necessary.

9 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

10 For expenses necessary for the Department of the
11 Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the
12 Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement ap-
13 proved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat.
14 397), and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330),
15 including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the
16 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and
17 expenses of the judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
18 Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
19 in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental
20 functions; \$4,715,000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund
21 for loans to locally owned private trading enterprises shall
22 continue to be available during the fiscal year 1959: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That all financial transactions of the Trust
24 Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or in-
25 strumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory,

1 shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in ac-
2 cordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting
3 Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting
4 and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834) : *Provided further*,
5 That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
6 Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General
7 Service Administration: *Provided further*, That appropria-
8 tions available for the Administration of the Trust Territory
9 of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase,
10 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
11 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transporta-
12 tion purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in
13 carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trustee-
14 ship Agreement approved by Congress: *Provided further*,
15 That, notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust
16 Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive,
17 during the current fiscal year, from the Department of
18 Agriculture for distribution on the same basis as domestic
19 distribution in any State, Territory, or possession of the
20 United States, without exchange of funds, such surplus food
21 commodities as may be available pursuant to section 32
22 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C.
23 612c), and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949,
24 as amended (7 U. S. C. 1431).

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

1

2 For an additional amount for expenses necessary for
3 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949,
4 as amended (48 U. S. C. 486-486j), ~~\$4,000,000~~ \$5,-
5 300,000, of which not to exceed \$553,600 shall be available
6 for administrative expenses.

7

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

8 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
9 available until expended for the work authorized by law,
10 including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-
11 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
12 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
13 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,
14 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
15 and development of industries or travel in the area served;
16 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized
17 by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C.
18 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided,*
19 That no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of
20 said fund in excess of the minimum prescribed by the Classi-
21 fication Act of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except
22 the general manager of said railroad, one assistant general
23 manager at not to exceed the minimum prescribed by said

1 Act for GS-17, and five officers at not to exceed the mini-
2 mum prescribed by said Act for grade GS-16.

3 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
6 the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including
7 teletype rentals and service, and the purchase of one pas-
8 senger motor vehicle (at not to exceed \$5,500) for replace-
9 ment only, \$2,500,000.

10 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

11 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
12 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
13 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
14 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of buildings,
15 utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or de-
16 stroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
17 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this
18 authority until funds specifically made available to the De-
19 partment of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
20 exhausted.

21 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
22 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
23 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
24 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
25 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-

1 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Inte-
2 rior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for
3 fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment
4 of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.

5 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
6 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
7 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will con-
8 tribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall
9 be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity
10 in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30,
11 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements
12 for cost of supplies, materials and equipment, and for serv-
13 ices rendered may be credited to the appropriation current
14 at the time such reimbursements are received.

15 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
16 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
17 tion Act, 1959, shall be available for services as author-
18 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
19 U. S. C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates
20 not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total
21 amount not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation
22 of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of
23 reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences
24 in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by
25 the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized

1 by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or asso-
2 ciations which issue publications to members only or at
3 a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not
4 members.

5 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
6 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available
7 for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law
8 (5 U. S. C. 2131 and D. C. Code 4-204) .

9 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

10 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
13 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
14 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
15 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and com-
16 mittee meetings of the Commission either within or outside
17 the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
18 approved by the Commission, \$35,000.

19 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
22 Board of Review, including services as authorized by sec-
23 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
24 \$70,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; ~~\$68,857,000~~ \$81,357,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,760,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519): *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

1 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
 2 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
 3 where, as authorized by law; ~~\$12,128,000~~ *\$16,728,000*.

4 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 5 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in
 6 forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands,
 7 and in forest management and processing, and for advising
 8 timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
 9 others in the application of forest management principles and
 10 processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
 11 ~~\$12,195,000~~ *\$13,245,000*.

12 During the current fiscal year not to exceed ~~\$50,000~~
 13 *\$150,000* of the funds appropriated under this heading shall
 14 be available for the acquisition of sites authorized by the
 15 Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (16 U. S. C. 555),
 16 without regard to any other limitation on the amount avail-
 17 able for this purpose.

18 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

19 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 20 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
 21 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating
 22 to forest development roads and trails, including the con-
 23 struction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails
 24 on experimental areas under Forest Service administration,
 25 ~~\$23,750,000~~ *\$27,000,000*, to remain available until ex-

1 *pending, and this amount may be used to the extent neces-*
 2 *sary for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to*
 3 *authority contained in section 106 of the Federal-Aid High-*
 4 *way Act of 1956 (23 U. S. C. 155) and section 6 of the*
 5 *Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-381):*
 6 *Provided, That funds available under the Act of March 4,*
 7 *1913 (16 U. S. C. 501), shall be merged with and made*
 8 *a part of this appropriation: Provided further, That not less*
 9 *than the amount made available under the provisions of the*
 10 *Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under the pro-*
 11 *visions of such Act.*

12 *ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING*

13 *For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the*
 14 *Agricultural Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 188), \$500,000, to*
 15 *remain available until expended.*

16 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

17 Cache National Forest

18 For the acquisition of lands within the boundaries of
 19 the Cache National Forest, Utah, under the authority of the
 20 Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 632), \$50,000, to remain
 21 available until expended.

22 SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

23 For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior
 24 National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the
 25 Act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U. S. C. 577c-

1 577h), as amended, \$300,000, to remain available until
 2 expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
 3 shall be used for the acquisition of any land without the
 4 approval of the local government concerned.

5 Special Acts

6 For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest,
 7 Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended,
 8 \$10,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall
 9 be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the
 10 boundaries of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no
 11 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition
 12 of any land without the approval of the local government
 13 concerned.

14 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

15 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
 16 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of
 17 poisonous and noxious plants on national forests as authorized
 18 by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C.
 19 580h), \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

20 GENERAL PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

21 SEC. 201. Appropriations available to the Forest Service
 22 for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) pur-
 23 chase of not to exceed one hundred and twenty passenger
 24 motor vehicles for replacement only, and hire of such ve-
 25 hicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the pur-

1 chase of not to exceed six, of which four shall be for replace-
 2 ment only; (b) employment pursuant to the second
 3 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5
 4 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of
 5 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in an amount not to
 6 exceed \$25,000; (c) maintenance, improvement, and con-
 7 struction of aircraft landing fields in, or adjacent to, the na-
 8 tional forests, in an amount not to exceed \$250,000; (d)
 9 uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of
 10 September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131); (e)
 11 purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other
 12 public improvements, but the cost of any such building,
 13 exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply
 14 or sanitary system and of connecting the same with
 15 any such building, and exclusive of any tower upon
 16 which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed
 17 \$25,000 (\$30,000 in Alaska), except for one building which
 18 shall not exceed \$80,000: *Provided*, That one building may
 19 be constructed to serve the purposes of two or more build-
 20 ings at a cost not to exceed the sum of the limitations for
 21 separate buildings: *Provided further*, That any building,
 22 the cost of which as improved was \$25,000 or more, shall
 23 not be improved within any fiscal year by an amount in
 24 excess of 5 per centum of such cost (5 U. S. C. 565a)
 25 except that an additional \$400,000 may be used for improve-

1 ments at the Forest Products Laboratory; and (f) expenses
2 of the National Forest Reservation Commission as author-
3 ized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C.
4 514).

5 SEC. 202. Except to provide materials required in or in-
6 cident to research or experimental work where no suitable
7 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
8 priated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the pur-
9 chase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials
10 produced outside of the United States.

11 SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation to the Forest
12 Service in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda
13 purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before the
14 Congress.

15 SEC. 204. The Secretary may sell at market value any
16 property located in Yalobusha, Chickasaw, and Pontotoc
17 Counties, Mississippi, administered under title III of the Act
18 of July 22, 1937, and suitable for return to private owner-
19 ship under such terms and conditions as would not conflict
20 with the purposes of said Act.

21 SEC. 205. Funds appropriated under this Act shall not
22 be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of
23 the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C.
24 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries

1 of a national forest nor shall these lands or lands authorized
2 for purchase in Sanders County, Montana, be acquired with-
3 out the approval of the local government concerned.

4 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
7 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C. 70), creating an
8 Indian Claims Commission, \$177,700, of which not to exceed
9 \$3,600 shall be available for expenses of travel.

10 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
13 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), including
14 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
15 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$175 for the pur-
16 chase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$8,000
17 for expenses of travel; payment in advance for membership
18 in societies whose publications or services are available to
19 members only or to members at a price lower than to the
20 general public; and transportation and not to exceed \$15
21 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5
22 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for
23 members of the Commission serving without compensation;
24 \$225,000.

1 LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY,
2 AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

3 Not exceeding \$50,000 of the funds available for land
4 acquisition purposes shall be used during the current fiscal
5 year for necessary expenses of the Commission (other than
6 payments for land) in connection with land acquisition.

7 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

9 For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibi-
10 tion, and increase of collections from the surveying and
11 exploring expeditions of the Government and from other
12 sources; for the system of international exchanges between
13 the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological
14 researches among the American Indians and the natives of
15 lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United
16 States, independently or in cooperation with State, educa-
17 tional, and scientific organizations in the United States, and
18 the excavation and preservation of archeological remains;
19 for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and mak-
20 ing necessary observations in high altitudes; for the admin-
21 istration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the
22 administration, construction, and maintenance of laboratory
23 and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone,
24 under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended
25 by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of

1 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national
2 air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946
3 (20 U. S. C. 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for
4 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
5 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$52,525 for
6 expenses of travel; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uni-
7 forms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and al-
8 terations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of
9 manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications;
10 \$7,355,000.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

12 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of
13 Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and
14 administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by
15 the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by
16 the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution
17 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized
18 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
19 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer
20 of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art
21 associations or societies whose publications or services are
22 available to members only, or to members at a price lower
23 than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning
24 of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uniforms,
25 or allowances therefor for other employees as authorized by

1 law (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; purchase or rental of devices and
2 services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and
3 maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and
4 grounds; not to exceed \$2,400 for expenses of travel; and
5 not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works
6 of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made,
7 without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations
8 at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions
9 as the Gallery may deem proper; \$1,674,000.

10 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

11 CONTRIBUTIONS

12 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
13 form of grants, as authorized by law, \$130,000.

14 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN 15 ISLANDS CORPORATION

16 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
17 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
18 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
19 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
20 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
21 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
22 as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth
23 in the budget for the fiscal year 1959: *Provided*, That not
24 to exceed \$160,000 shall be available for administrative
25 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Cor-

1 poration, covering the categories set forth in the 1959
2 budget estimates for such expenses.

3 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 401. Unless otherwise provided by law, appropri-
5 ations contained in this Act available for expenses of travel
6 shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head
7 of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of
8 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
9 function or activity for which the appropriation concerned
10 is made.

11 This Act may be cited as the “Department of the
12 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959.”

Passed the House of Representatives February 18, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 1506

85TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 10746

[Report No. 1479]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 19, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 28, 1958

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 30, 1958
For actions of April 29, 1958
85th-2d, No. 67

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee ordered reported bill to extend mutual security program. Rep. Sullivan criticized Secretary's suspension of poultry inspection regulation. Sen. Watkins introduced and discussed bill to extend and expand fish and wildlife conservation programs.

SENATE

1. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendments S. 3051, to provide alternatives of either private or Federal acquisition of the part of the Klamath Indian forest lands which must be sold under the termination act. p. D362
Sen. Neuberger inserted an article he wrote, "Solving the Stubborn Klamath Dilemma," in which he urged that the Federal Government acquire the Klamath lands for the National Forest system. pp. 6823-5
2. SALINE WATER. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendments S. J. Res. 135, to authorize the Interior Department to construct and operate a salt-water conversion demonstration plant. p. D363
3. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 299, to accelerate construction of various reclamation projects in 17 Western States. Sens. Anderson, Johnson, and Case, S. D., discussed the measure, which would increase reclamation spending for 1959 from \$230 million as proposed by the President, to \$300 million..pp. 6847-8

4. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Javits inserted his report to his constituents on recent actions of Congress, explaining his position on the dairy and farm price support and acreage allotment freeze measures, and his support for extension of Public Law 480 and other programs. pp. 6812-15
5. ECONOMIC SITUATION. Sen. Johnson commended the Senate for passing various measures to combat recession and urged the House to act on the measures. p. 6791
Sen. Humphrey inserted six articles on the present economic situation, and asserted that action was needed to halt recession. pp. 6818-23
6. WHEAT AGREEMENT. Sen. Humphrey inserted a pamphlet, "The Arab Campaign Against American Jews," which included a section on the effect of an alleged boycott on the International Wheat Agreement. The pamphlet states that Arab refusal to handle wheat shipped on "blacklisted" vessels increases shipping costs which are paid in part (through Federal subsidy) by American taxpayers. pp. 6817-18
7. YOUTH CONSERVATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted a resolution of the Lewiston, Idaho, Farmers Union local, urging enactment of S. 3582 to establish a Youth Conservation Corps. p. 6795
8. INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS. The Interior Department and related agencies appropriation bill for 1959, including Forest Service items, H. R. 10746, was made the Senate's pending business, and Sen. Johnson announced that it would be considered Wed., Apr. 30. p. 6846

HOUSE

9. MUTUAL SECURITY. The Foreign Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 12181, to extend the mutual security program. p. D364
10. CONTRACTS. Both Houses received from GSA a report on contracts negotiated for research and development purposes for the six-month period ending Dec. 31, 1957. pp. 6793, 6886
11. COPYRIGHTS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8419, to provide a legal remedy for owners of copyrights against infringements by the U. S. p. D365
12. PERSONNEL. The Judiciary Committee tabled H. R. 4757 and 5267 to grant certain employees of the Departments of Labor, Commerce, HEW, the General Services Administration, and Federal probation officers protection of the Criminal Code against assaults and homicides. p. D365
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the bill to extend unemployment compensation benefits would be taken up Wed., Apr. 30, and would probably be debated for the remainder of the week. p. 6872

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Neuberger inserting an article, "The Columbia: Mightiest Power Builder on Earth," describing the water and power resources of the Columbia River. pp. A3863-4
Rep. Scudder inserted an editorial favoring the proposed Trinity River project. pp. A3877-8

if we went further than that, as the committee was importuned to do, it would seem to me we would be getting away from the basic purpose of the bill which, as I have mentioned, is set forth so well in the report.

Mr. President, again I congratulate the committee. It is a pleasure to support a subcommittee which is so conscientious and so effective in the discharge of its responsibilities as the subcommittee has been under the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS].

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, if I may, on behalf of the subcommittee, I thank the Senator from Connecticut for his very generous words. I also thank the Senator for his encouragement and for spurring us on months ago.

I remember the Senator told me, after spending months on the military programs, he was impressed with the need for the Cordiner report bill, and the need for advancement in the development of missiles. I remember telling the Senator then, "We will try to get the bill passed. You try to get the missiles up." We are still doing business, and I know the Senator is still interested in both those subjects and is doing a fine job.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute for the bill.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I now have certain material which was not available a few minutes ago. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point enclosure (2) on page 732 of the hearings, which contains a table in connection with the specialist groups, showing status as to shortages, including lawyers, engineers, electronic engineers and others.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ENCLOSURE (2)

EXTENT OF SHORTAGES OF OFFICER SPECIALISTS

The services report general shortages of officer specialists. They all believe, however, that a general adjustment of the military compensation system—such as S. 3081 or H. R. 11470—should resolve these shortages. More and better qualified officer specialists—through a revised pay structure—will be attracted to and retained in military careers.

Army: Status of officer strength in certain specialist corps as of Jan. 31, 1958

	Percent over or short, generals through captains	Percent over or short of requirements
Chemical Corps.....	-14.0	-13.1
Engineer Corps.....	-9.6	-5.6
Ordnance Corps.....	-11.9	-7.3
Judge Advocate General's Corps.....	-13.0	+8.0
Signal Corps.....	-12.7	-1.2

The relatively good position of the above corps is in numbers of officers only. Any shortages that develop can be filled in, within reasonable limits, by obligated tour officers from ROTC. However, this does not fill in any shortage in experience. The problem is the retention of the junior officers beyond the 2-year obligated tour.

The Army had during fiscal year 1957, 460 nonregular officers and 146 regular officers, who had formal legal training (although not necessarily members of any bar), and who were not members of the Judge Advocate General's Corps. These officers are serving at their own desire in other than JAGC.

Air Force: Officer shortages in specialist areas

Specialist field	Authorized	Assigned	Shortage	Percent authorized short ¹
Legal officers.....	1,260	1,164	-96	7.6
Aeronautical engineers.....	404	385	-19	4.7
Electronic engineers.....	517	434	-83	16.1
Mechanical engineers.....	321	288	-33	10.3
Nuclear research and physicists.....	295	274	-21	7.1
Communications-electronics.....	6,356	5,506	-850	13.4

¹ Shortages exist in all grades in all specialist fields excepting in the grade of lieutenant. The primary shortages in all specialist fields occur in the grades of captain and major.

There are a number of officers in the Air Force with legal training who are not now assigned as judge advocates. Several are being utilized in SAFLL, special investigations, and other special areas. In addition, there are a number who have had legal training who are serving with tactical units. In order to provide the numbers who are in these categories, it would require the obtaining of a special survey report which would take at least 30 days to complete.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

The Navy and Marine Corps report some shortages in all categories, but state their most serious shortages exist in qualified unrestricted line officers. About half of naval specialists are regular officers.

Mr. STENNIS. I should like to say one additional word with reference to the amounts carried in the bill, speaking only for myself, although I think it is largely the sentiment of all the subcommittee members. The figures carry just about as much increase as I think I could agree to. In conversation with Representative KILDAY, with whom we worked in close cooperation on the bill, I told him that we had his figures before us when we wrote our figures into the bill and that we yielded to him in part, which represents real consideration that we gave to the House figures.

I believe the overall cost of the bill represents as much as the Senate subcommittee and Senate full Committee on Armed Services thought we could agree to.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll and the following Senators answered to their names:

- Alken
- Allott
- Anderson
- Barrett
- Beall
- Bennett
- Bible
- Bricker
- Bridges
- Bush
- Byrd
- Capehart
- Carlson
- Carroll
- Case, N. J.

- Case, S. Dak.
- Church
- Clark
- Cooper
- Cotton
- Curtis
- Dirksen
- Douglas
- Dworshak
- Eastland
- Ellender
- Ervin
- Flanders
- Frear
- Fulbright
- Goldwater
- Gore
- Green
- Hayden
- Hickenlooper
- Hill
- Holland
- Hruska
- Humphrey
- Ives
- Jackson
- Javits
- Jenner
- Johnson, Tex.
- Johnston, S. C.
- Kefauver
- Kennedy
- Knowland
- Kuchel
- Langer
- Lausche
- Long
- Magnuson
- Malone
- Mansfield
- Martin, Iowa
- Martin, Pa.
- McClellan
- McNair
- Morse
- Morton
- Mundt
- Neuberger
- O'Mahoney
- Pastore
- Payne
- Potter
- Proxmire
- Purcell
- Revercomb
- Robertson
- Russell
- Saltonstall
- Schoepfel
- Smithers
- Smith, Maine
- Smith, N. J.
- Sparkman
- Stennis
- Symington
- Talmadge
- Thurmond
- Thye
- Watkins
- Wiley
- Williams
- Yarborough
- Young

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are absent on official business.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HOBLITZELL] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask that the yeas and nays be ordered on the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the pending bill is designed to establish a career force by providing a compensation system of the type needed to reward military personnel, to reduce the tremendous personnel turnover now being experienced, and to attract and retain highly qualified personnel in career service.

Regardless of the complicated machines which make up a modern military force, regardless of the maze of electronic computers which guide and control these machines, they are only as efficient as the personnel who operate them, and only as courageous as those who employ them.

Pay, of course, is not an end in itself. The goal we seek is a strong, alert, and completely combat competent armed force, to protect this country and its worldwide obligations. It is hoped that the bill will be of major assistance toward such a goal. It is hoped that it will provide somewhat the reward so well deserved by our men and women in uniform, and that its passage will also indicate to those who serve, often at great personal sacrifice, the gratitude and respect we here in this Chamber, and those in the country as a whole, hold for them.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] as chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] as chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], as well as the other members of the committee, deserve great credit, as does also Mr. Cordiner, who formulated the Cordiner report. His report

and the administration recommendations have been carefully considered.

The gratitude of all military personnel should go out to those people for the diligent and tireless work they have done on a very complicated subject.

I wish personally to compliment Mr. Ed Braswell, of the staff of the Committee on Armed Services, for his always outstanding assistance.

This is a good bill. Perhaps it is not perfect in all aspects, but I believe it is basically sound. Properly administered, it can help promote the security of the Nation.

I realize that the committee may wish to give future attention to some of the retired pay aspects, and I hope that they will bear this in mind and see how the measure operates in order to give further consideration along this line.

I am pleased that a unanimous committee brought the proposed legislation before the Senate. I know that the personnel of the services and the administration will appreciate the prompt action of Congress in this regard.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I should first like to congratulate the Committee on Armed Services in toto, and particularly the distinguished chairman of the committee, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], who heads that very important group in the Senate; our own ranking Republican member of the subcommittee, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]; the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]; and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], who has been so active; as well as the other members of the committee who have played a part in framing this very important measure.

There has been a great deal of painstaking work, which has resulted in the very excellent bill which is now under consideration. The purpose of the bill is, of course, to attract and maintain in the Armed Forces of our country the personnel needed to man the highly scientific weapons which are now at our disposal.

Personally, I have a reservation as to whether the bill, as presently worded, may not fail to meet its objective completely. This reservation is occasioned by a feeling that the failure to continue the time-honored system of computing the pay of retired officers may militate against the basic intent of the bill.

Of course, the recommendations of the Cordiner committee originally stressed this point.

On April 15, 1958, there was inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, at my request, a statement relative to the subject of the military pay bill. The statement included what appears to be a well considered editorial from the Washington Star of April 6, 1958, bearing on the subject.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point an editorial which appeared in the Washington Star of April 26.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AVOID THIS MISTAKE

It is regrettable that the Senate Armed Services Committee has followed the ill-

advised example of the House in breaking down the traditional relationship between active-duty and retired pay for military personnel. The importance of maintaining this relationship, under which retired pay rises in proportion to increases in pay for active officers, was stressed in the Cordiner report. The report pointed out that this assurance of automatic pay adjustments for retired officers has been a major factor in maintaining the stability of the Armed Forces in peacetime, since it has been an incentive for career service.

But the House, in a misguided economy move, ignored the advice of the Cordiner committee and the warnings of veteran military men—and the Senate committee has gone along with the House. Thus, for the first time in a century of legislating on service pay, it is proposed that retired pay be completely divorced from regular pay. Instead, a 6 percent cost-of-living increase for retired personnel is recommended. This departure from long-established policy would be a mistake. We hope the Senate, when the bill reaches the floor, will revise it so as to maintain the vital tie-up between active duty and retired pay.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the passage of the bill. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania (when his name was called). As I am a retired officer of the United States Army, I ask unanimous consent to be excused from voting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Pennsylvania is excused from voting.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are absent on official business.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HOBLITZELL] are necessarily absent, and, if present and voting, they would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 87, nays 0, as follows:

YEAS—87

Alken	Clark	Hickenlooper
Allott	Cooper	Hill
Anderson	Cotton	Holland
Barrett	Curtis	Hruska
Beall	Dirksen	Humphrey
Bennett	Douglas	Ives
Bible	Dworshak	Jackson
Bricker	Eastland	Javits
Bridges	Ellender	Jenner
Bush	Ervin	Johnson, Tex.
Byrd	Flanders	Johnston, S. C.
Capehart	Frear	Kefauver
Carlson	Fulbright	Kennedy
Carroll	Goldwater	Knowland
Case, N. J.	Gore	Kuchel
Case, S. Dak.	Green	Langer
Church	Hayden	Lausche

Long
Magnuson
Malone
Mansfield
Martin, Iowa
McClellan
Monroney
Morse
Morton
Mundt
Neuberger
O'Mahoney

Pastore
Payne
Potter
Proxmire
Purtell
Revercomb
Robertson
Russell
Saltonstall
Schoeppel
Smathers
Smith, Maine

Smith, N. J.
Sparkman
Stennis
Symington
Talmadge
Thurmond
Tye
Watkins
Wiley
Williams
Yarborough
Young

NOT VOTING—8

Butler
Chavez
Hennings

Hoblitzell
Kerr
Martin, Pa.
McNamara
Murray

So the bill (H. R. 11470) was passed.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendment, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, and Mr. BARRETT conferees on the part of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1506, H. R. 10746, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

I announce that a copy of the bill, of the report, and of the hearings, is on the desk of each Senator.

It is not planned to have any votes on the bill this afternoon. We expect to have the Senate convene tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon. So far as I am informed, I know of no yea-and-nay votes to be had on amendments.

It is planned to consider minor legislation during the rest of the week. We do not expect to consider any controversial bills during the balance of the week.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

There will be a call of the calendar; and Senators can, I believe, safely make their plans not to be in the Chamber the rest of the week, unless they wish to be here in connection with some special bills of their own.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas for the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 10746) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL NOON TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its deliberations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 1, 1958
For actions of April 30, 1958
85th-2d, No. 68

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Interior appropriation bill. Sen. Jackson urged expanded forestry program.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 10746, the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1959, which includes Forest Service items. pp. 6912-29
Agreed to the committee amendments en bloc. pp. 6912-13
Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Fulbright to increase the appropriation for the Fish and Wildlife Service by \$50,000. He explained that the additional funds would be used to acquire a site on which to establish an experiment station to conduct research on producing fish on land used for growing rice. pp. 6914-16
Sen. Yarborough offered, but later withdrew, an amendment which would have provided an additional \$300,000 for "research into the effects of poisonous pesticides on wildlife, as well as on domestic animals, and on human life." pp. 6928-29
Senate conferees were appointed. p. 6929
2. TIMBER RESOURCES. Sen. Jackson commended the Forest Service for its study and report, "Timber Resource for America's Future," listed 21 highlights of the report, expressed the hope that "the Secretary of Agriculture will take advantage of the legislative authority he now possesses to come forth with a national program of forestry," and inserted the letter from himself and seven other Senators to the Secretary on the report. p. 6909

3. PERSONNEL AWARDS. Sen. Neuberger commended Dr. Richard E. McArdle, Chief of the Forest Service, for receiving one of the career service awards of the National Civil Service League, stating that "his achievement was made possible by the outstanding service his associates have given over the years." p. 6897
4. WILDERNESS PRESERVATION. Sen. Neuberger inserted a letter from the chief forester of the American Forestry Assoc. objecting to certain features of S. 1176, to establish a national wilderness preservation program. The letter stated that the bill contains features "incompatible with the basic principle of multiple use of forest resources." pp. 6897-98
5. RECLAMATION. Received from the Interior Department four letters of notification of the receipt of projects under the Small Reclamation Projects Act for Calif., Nev., and Utah. p. 6890
6. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Thye inserted two articles on farm subsidies and food prices, which, he stated, disproved statements that farmers received half of their income from the Government, and inserted his own comments of a year ago analyzing the USDA budget and concluding that only part of the expenditures of USDA is for farm aid. pp. 6930-33
7. LANDS. The conferees on H. R. 6322, to delay the date for submitting plans for future control of the property of the Menominee Indians, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions. p. D371
8. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Gore spoke in favor of extending the reciprocal trade program. p. 6908
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the leadership expected to program the following measures: H. R. 4640, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act; S. 1356, to transfer certain functions under the Packers and Stockyards Act from this Department to FTC; S. Res. 287, to authorize a study of problems of the textile industry; S. 3683, to provide aid for area redevelopments; and S. Res. 299, to accelerate reclamation construction projects. p. 6929-30
Sen. Mansfield announced that the calendar would be called on Thurs., May 1. p. 6942

HOUSE

10. FOOD ADDITIVES. Rep. Delany criticized the Food and Drug Administration for allowing the use of a pesticide, aramite, which he contended had been shown to cause cancer, on various fruits and vegetables. He urged passage of his bill, H. R. 7798, to prevent the use of harmful food additives, and noted especially that it prohibits carcinogenic compounds. pp. 6991-3
11. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. Began debate on H. R. 12065, to extend unemployment compensation to individuals who have exhausted their benefits.
12. WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported S. 2557, to extend for three years, from 1958 to 1961, the consent of Congress to negotiations between Neb., Wyo., and S. Dak. as to certain waters extending into the three states. p. D370

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10746

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 30, 1958

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1959, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

3 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

4 Salaries and Expenses

5 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
6 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1951–
7 1958), authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water
8 for beneficial consumptive uses, ~~(1)\$785,000~~ \$825,000.

9 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

10 Salaries and Expenses

11 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to
12 discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas,
13 including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
14 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
15 petroleum and its products, and natural gas; and for con-
16 trolling the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required
17 by law (15 U. S. C. 715) ; ~~(2)\$500,000~~ \$550,000.

18 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

19 Salaries and Expenses

20 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
21 ~~(3)\$2,750,000~~ \$2,825,000, and in addition, not to exceed
22 \$100,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appro-
23 priation from other accounts available to the Department
24 of the Interior: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed
25 for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant

1 to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as
2 amended.

3 OFFICE OF MINERALS MOBILIZATION

4 Salaries and Expenses

5 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to dis-
6 charge his responsibilities, including cooperation with the
7 metals and minerals industry, with respect to the conser-
8 vation, exploration, development, production, and utilization
9 of mineral resources, including solid fuels, \$262,000.

10 (4) ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS

11 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions
12 of the "Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Colum-
13 bium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956"
14 (70 Stat. 579), exclusive of section 2a, including services
15 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
16 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$3,200,000, to remain available until
17 December 31, 1958.

18 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

19 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

20 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement
21 development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and
22 performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the
23 management of lands and their resources under the jurisdic-
24 tion of the Bureau of Land Management, including \$250,000
25 for the operation and maintenance of access roads on (5) or

1 *adjacent to the revested Oregon and California Railroad*
 2 *grant lands, (6)\$20,940,000 \$22,940,000: Provided, That*
 3 *this appropriation may be expended on a reimbursable basis*
 4 *for surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of*
 5 *the Bureau of Land Management: Provided further, That,*
 6 *for the purposes of surveying federally controlled or inter-*
 7 *mingled lands and operation and maintenance of access*
 8 *roads, contributions toward the costs thereof may be ac-*
 9 *cepted.*

10

CONSTRUCTION

11 For construction of access roads on (7)*or adjacent to the*
 12 *revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands and*
 13 *(8)on Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands; acquisition of*
 14 *(9)rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent*
 15 *to such lands; acquisition of rights-of-way on the revested*
 16 *Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, and on Coos Bay*
 17 *Wagon Road grant lands and lands in the vicinity of the*
 18 *Fraser River and Indian Creek, Colorado, and lands in the*
 19 *vicinity of Rattlesnake Mountain and Shirley Mountain,*
 20 *Wyoming, and lands in the vicinity of the Lemhi River,*
 21 *Idaho; acquisition and construction of buildings and appur-*
 22 *tenant facilities; and construction and maintenance of recrea-*
 23 *tional facilities in Alaska; to remain available until expended,*
 24 *(10)\$4,435,000 \$4,685,000: Provided, That the amount*
 25 *appropriated herein for road construction shall be transferred*

1 to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Com-
2 merce: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated
3 herein for construction of access roads on the revested
4 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made
5 a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California
6 land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund
7 in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the
8 second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act
9 of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

10 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

11 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
12 shall be available for purchase of twenty-eight passenger
13 motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of one
14 aircraft for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dis-
15 mantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and main-
16 tenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to
17 which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of ap-
18 propriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Manage-
19 ment expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon
20 and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon
21 Road grant lands (other than those expenditures for refor-
22 estation, for construction and operation and maintenance of
23 access roads, and for acquisition of rights-of-way and of
24 existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands, which are
25 reimbursable to the Treasury) shall be reimbursed from

1 the 25 per centum referred to in section C, title II, of the
2 Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the
3 special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land
4 Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24,
5 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the
6 "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund": *Provided further*,
7 That the amount appropriated for maintenance of access
8 roads and \$500,000 of the amount appropriated for
9 reforestation on the Oregon and California Railroad grant
10 lands, under the appropriation "Management of lands and
11 resources", shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the
12 Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second
13 paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of said Act of August
14 28, 1937.

15 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

16 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
17 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
18 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
19 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
20 during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees
21 under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all
22 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under sec-
23 tion 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; ~~(11)\$57,469,000~~ \$58,809,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian arts and crafts as authorized by law; ~~(12)\$17,000,000~~ \$18,100,000, and in addition, \$524,000 of the Revolving Fund

1 for Loans, Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall be used in connec-
 2 tion with administering loans to Indians: *Provided*, That the
 3 Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend income re-
 4 ceived from leases on lands on the Colorado River Indian
 5 Reservation (southern and northern reserves) for the benefit
 6 of the Colorado River Indian Tribes and their members dur-
 7 ing the current fiscal year, or until beneficial ownership of the
 8 lands has been determined if such determination is made
 9 during the current fiscal year.

10

CONSTRUCTION

11 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
 12 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
 13 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepa-
 14 ration of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering
 15 services by contract; ~~(13)\$13,800,000~~ \$40,571,000, to re-
 16 main available until expended~~(14)~~, of which not to exceed
 17 \$12,000 may be paid to the North Dakota State Water Con-
 18 servation Commission for the construction of culverts at Zei-
 19 baugh Pass, North Dakota: *Provided*, That no part of the
 20 sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of
 21 land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New
 22 Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the
 23 boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*,
 24 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the

1 acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
 2 Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside
 3 the boundaries of existing reservations.

4 ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION
 5 OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

6 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 7 thority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway
 8 Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-
 9 Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), \$8,000,000,
 10 to remain available until expended.

11 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for the general administration
 13 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses
 14 in field offices, \$3,450,000.

15 PAYMENT TO MENOMINEE TRIBE OF INDIANS

16 For reimbursement to the Menominee Tribe of Indians
 17 of necessary expenses involved in preparing for termination
 18 of Federal supervision, in accordance with the Act of July
 19 14, 1956 (70 Stat. 544), \$200,000, to remain available
 20 until expended.

21 PAYMENT TO KLAMATH TRIBE OF INDIANS

22 For reimbursement to the Klamath Tribe of Indians
 23 of necessary expenses involved in preparing for termination

1 of Federal supervision, in accordance with the Act of
2 August 14, 1957 (71 Stat. 347), \$250,000, to remain
3 available until expended.

4 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

5 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
6 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
7 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred sixty-
8 five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, which
9 may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance pay-
10 ments for service (including services which may extend
11 beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed
12 pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 452),
13 and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain
14 Indian tribes; purchase of ice for official use of employees;
15 and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty
16 provisions.

17 TRIBAL FUNDS

18 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be
19 expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated
20 \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for
21 expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes,
22 including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition,
23 and other assistance to Indian children attending public
24 and private schools (which may be paid in advance or
25 from date of admission); purchase of land and improve-

1 ments on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of
2 the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased;
3 lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses
4 of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes
5 under approved contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of
6 tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other
7 tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately
8 owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at
9 rates established administratively but not to exceed those
10 applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief
11 of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27,
12 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employ-
13 ment of a recreational director for the Menominee Reserva-
14 tion and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of whom
15 shall be appointed with the approval of the respective tribal
16 councils and without regard to the classification laws: *Pro-*
17 *vided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein,
18 tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the
19 current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by
20 the governing body of the particular tribe involved and ap-
21 proved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no part
22 of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for
23 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
24 Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside
25 or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if

1 such acquisition results in the property being exempted from
2 local taxation.

3 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

4 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

5 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
6 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering
7 topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources
8 of the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify
9 lands as to mineral character and water and power resources;
10 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
11 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
12 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
13 licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and dissemi-
14 nate data relative to the foregoing activities; ~~(15)\$36,-~~
15 ~~000,000~~ \$36,915,000, of which ~~(16)\$6,035,000~~ \$6,950,000
16 shall be available only for cooperation with States or munici-
17 palities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That
18 no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than
19 one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water
20 resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any
21 State or municipality.

22 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

23 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
24 be available for purchase of not to exceed ~~(17)ninety-two~~
25 ~~passenger motor vehicles~~, for replacement only one hundred

1 *and twelve passenger motor vehicles, of which ninety-two are*
2 *for replacement only; reimbursement of the General Services*
3 *Administration for security guard service for protection of*
4 *confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topo-*
5 *graphic maps and for the making of geophysical or other*
6 *specialized surveys when it is administratively determined*
7 *that such procedures are in the public interest; construction*
8 *and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant*
9 *facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations; and pay-*
10 *ment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls*
11 *of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to*
12 *represent the United States in the negotiation and admin-*
13 *istration of interstate compacts.*

14 BUREAU OF MINES

15 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

16 RESOURCES

17 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
18 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
19 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
20 Territories and possessions; and developing synthetics and
21 substitutes; \$18,339,000.

22 HEALTH AND SAFETY

23 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
24 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and control-
25 ling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$5,900,000.

1 (18)CONSTRUCTION

2 *For the construction and improvement of facilities under*
3 *the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available*
4 *until expended, \$1,719,000.*

5 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary for general administration of
7 the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
8 offices, \$1,095,000.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
11 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed
12 seventy-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement
13 only; providing transportation services in isolated areas
14 for employees, student dependents of employees, and
15 other pupils, and such activities may be financed under
16 cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of cer-
17 tificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and
18 first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized
19 to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contribu-
20 tions from public and private sources and to prosecute
21 projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State,
22 or private: *Provided further*, That the sums made available
23 for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army,
24 Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the
25 Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines,

1 and said sums, together with all other payments to the
 2 Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special
 3 helium production fund, established pursuant to the Act
 4 of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)) :
 5 *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized,
 6 during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any
 7 Government agency, including corporations, any metal or
 8 mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants
 9 operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such
 10 sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
 11 receipts.

12 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

13 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

14 For expenses necessary for the management and protec-
 15 tion of the areas and facilities administered by the National
 16 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of
 17 condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
 18 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
 19 plans and working drawings) and archeological values in
 20 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
 21 Basin) ; (19)~~\$14,150,000~~ \$14,632,000.

22 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

23 FACILITIES

24 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
 25 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road

1 maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on a
 2 reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other
 3 physical facilities essential to the operation of areas admin-
 4 istered pursuant to law by the National Park Service,
 5 ~~(20)\$11,600,000~~ \$12,750,000.

6

CONSTRUCTION

7 For construction and improvement, without regard to
 8 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451),
 9 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the
 10 repair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or
 11 other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire,
 12 flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by
 13 reason of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acqui-
 14 sition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and water
 15 rights; to remain available until expended, ~~(21)\$12,400,000~~
 16 \$24,000,000~~(22)~~, of which not to exceed \$135,000 shall
 17 be available for the construction of additional school facilities
 18 at Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.

19

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

20

AUTHORIZATION)

21 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 22 thority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway
 23 Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-
 24 Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), including acqui-

1 sition of right-of-way for the eastern entrance road, Rocky
2 Mountain National Park, Colorado, \$22,000,000, to remain
3 available until expended.

4 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for general administration of
6 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
7 regional offices, \$1,330,000.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
10 available for the purchase of not to exceed eighty-four
11 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including
12 not to exceed seventeen for replacing United States Park
13 Police cruisers; purchase of one aircraft; and the objects
14 and purposes specified in the Acts of August 8, 1953 (16
15 U. S. C. 1b-1d) and July 1, 1955 (16 U. S. C. 18f) :
16 *Provided*, That all receipts for the fiscal year 1959 from
17 the operation of the McKinley Park Hotel in Mount
18 McKinley National Park, Alaska, may be applied to, or
19 offset against, costs of managing, operating, and maintaining
20 the hotel and related facilities, and any receipt or other
21 revenues in excess of such costs shall be deposited at least
22 annually into the Treasury of the United States as miscel-
23 laneous receipts.

1 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

2 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

3 Salaries and Expenses

4 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commis-
5 sioner, \$307,800.

6 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

7 Management and Investigations of Resources

8 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
9 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
10 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
11 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other
12 authorized functions related to such resources; operation of
13 the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National
14 Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; maintenance of the herd of
15 long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Ref-
16 uge; purchase or rent of land, and functions related to wild-
17 life management in California (16 U. S. C. 695-695c) ; and
18 leasing and management of lands for the protection of the
19 Florida Key deer; ~~(23)\$11,508,000~~ \$11,616,000; and, in
20 addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to 12½ per
21 centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the
22 next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other
23 products, for management and investigations of the sport

1 fishery and wildlife resources of Alaska, including construc-
 2 tion.

3 Construction

4 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
 5 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
 6 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife
 7 resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
 8 ~~(24)\$1,458,000~~ \$3,929,350, to remain available until ex-
 9 pended.

10 General Administrative Expenses

11 For expenses necessary for general administration of
 12 the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such
 13 expenses in the regional offices, \$714,100.

14 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

15 Management and Investigations of Resources

16 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
 17 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protec-
 18 tion, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, includ-
 19 ing whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;
 20 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-
 21 cerning such resources; promotion of education and training
 22 of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions
 23 related thereto, as authorized by law; \$5,866,000; and, in

1 addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per
2 centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during
3 the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and
4 other products, for management and investigations of the
5 commercial fishery resources of Alaska, including construction.

6 Construction

7 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
8 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
9 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery
10 resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
11 \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

12 Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Fisheries Loan

13 Fund

14 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$313,000
15 of the fisheries loan fund shall be available for expenses
16 of administering such fund.

17 General Administrative Expenses

18 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
19 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in
20 the regional offices, \$175,000.

21 Administration of Pribilof Islands

22 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
23 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are
24 appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the proceeds

1 covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal
2 year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain
3 available for expenditure during the current and next suc-
4 ceeding fiscal years.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

6 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and
7 Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to
8 exceed ninety-six passenger motor vehicles for replacement
9 only; purchase of not to exceed nine aircraft for replace-
10 ment only; not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the dis-
11 cretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence con-
12 cerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and
13 Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as
14 authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 417) ; rations or commuta-
15 tion of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not
16 to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public
17 roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by
18 operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the
19 purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facili-
20 ties incident to such public recreational uses on conservation
21 areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes;
22 and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings,
23 and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and

1 Wildlife Service and to which the United States has title,
2 and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with
3 management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

4 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

5 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

6 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
7 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
8 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
9 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
10 of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American
11 Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531,
12 1422, 1431a (c)) ; salaries of the Governor of the Virgin
13 Islands, the Government Secretary, and the members of their
14 immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1591) ;
15 compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures
16 in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin
17 Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599,
18 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and 1572e) ; compensation and
19 expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized
20 by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)) ; grants to American
21 Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of
22 governmental functions; and personal services, household
23 equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the
24 operation of the houses of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii,
25 Guam, and American Samoa; \$2,100,000: *Provided*, That

1 the Territorial and local governments herein provided for
2 are authorized to make purchases through the General
3 Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropria-
4 tions available for the administration of Territories may be
5 expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and opera-
6 tion of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and
7 for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secre-
8 tary to be necessary.

9 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

10 For expenses necessary for the Department of the
11 Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the
12 Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement ap-
13 proved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat.
14 397), and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330),
15 including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the
16 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and
17 expenses of the judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
18 Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
19 in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental
20 functions; \$4,715,000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund
21 for loans to locally owned private trading enterprises shall
22 continue to be available during the fiscal year 1959: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That all financial transactions of the Trust
24 Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or in-
25 strumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory,

1 shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in ac-
2 cordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting
3 Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting
4 and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834) : *Provided further,*
5 That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
6 Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General
7 Service Administration: *Provided further,* That appropria-
8 tions available for the Administration of the Trust Territory
9 of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase,
10 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
11 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transporta-
12 tion purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in
13 carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trustee-
14 ship Agreement approved by Congress: *Provided further,*
15 That, notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust
16 Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive,
17 during the current fiscal year, from the Department of
18 Agriculture for distribution on the same basis as domestic
19 distribution in any State, Territory, or possession of the
20 United States, without exchange of funds, such surplus food
21 commodities as may be available pursuant to section 32
22 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C.
23 612c), and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949,
24 as amended (7 U. S. C. 1431).

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

For an additional amount for expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949, as amended (48 U. S. C. 486-486j), ~~(25)\$1,000,000~~ \$5,300,000, of which not to exceed \$553,600 shall be available for administrative expenses.

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund in excess of the minimum prescribed by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at not to exceed the minimum prescribed by said

1 Act for GS-17, and five officers at not to exceed the mini-
2 mum prescribed by said Act for grade GS-16.

3 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
6 the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including
7 teletype rentals and service, and the purchase of one pas-
8 senger motor vehicle (at not to exceed \$5,500) for replace-
9 ment only, \$2,500,000.

10 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

11 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
12 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
13 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
14 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of buildings,
15 utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or de-
16 stroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
17 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this
18 authority until funds specifically made available to the De-
19 partment of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
20 exhausted.

21 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
22 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
23 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
24 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
25 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-

1 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Inte-
2 rior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for
3 fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment
4 of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.

5 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
6 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
7 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will con-
8 tribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall
9 be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity
10 in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30,
11 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements
12 for cost of supplies, materials and equipment, and for serv-
13 ices rendered may be credited to the appropriation current
14 at the time such reimbursements are received.

15 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
16 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
17 tion Act, 1959, shall be available for services as author-
18 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
19 U. S. C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates
20 not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total
21 amount not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation
22 of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of
23 reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences
24 in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by
25 the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized

1 by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or asso-
2 ciations which issue publications to members only or at
3 a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not
4 members.

5 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
6 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available
7 for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law
8 (5 U. S. C. 2131 and D. C. Code 4-204) .

9 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

10 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
13 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
14 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
15 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and com-
16 mittee meetings of the Commission either within or outside
17 the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
18 approved by the Commission, \$35,000.

19 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
22 Board of Review, including services as authorized by sec-
23 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
24 \$70,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; ~~(26)\$68,857,000~~ \$81,357,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,760,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519): *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

1 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
 2 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
 3 where, as authorized by law; ~~(27)\$12,128,000~~ \$16,728,000.

4 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 5 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in
 6 forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands,
 7 and in forest management and processing, and for advising
 8 timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
 9 others in the application of forest management principles and
 10 processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
 11 ~~(28)\$12,195,000~~ \$13,245,000.

12 During the current fiscal year not to exceed ~~(29)\$50,-~~
 13 ~~000~~ \$150,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading
 14 shall be available for the acquisition of sites authorized by the
 15 Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (16 U. S. C. 555),
 16 without regard to any other limitation on the amount avail-
 17 able for this purpose.

18 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

19 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 20 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
 21 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating
 22 to forest development roads and trails, including the con-
 23 struction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails
 24 on experimental areas under Forest Service administration,
 25 ~~(30)\$23,750,000~~ \$27,000,000, to remain available until ex-

1 pende**(31)**, and this amount may be used to the extent neces-
 2 sary for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
 3 authority contained in section 106 of the Federal-Aid High-
 4 way Act of 1956 (23 U. S. C. 155) and section 6 of the
 5 Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-381):
 6 *Provided*, That funds available under the Act of March 4,
 7 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501), shall be merged with and made
 8 a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not less
 9 than the amount made available under the provisions of the
 10 Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under the pro-
 11 visions of such Act.

12 **(32)**ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

13 *For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the*
 14 *Agricultural Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 188), \$500,000, to*
 15 *remain available until expended.*

16 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

17 Cache National Forest

18 For the acquisition of lands within the boundaries of
 19 the Cache National Forest, Utah, under the authority of the
 20 Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 632), \$50,000, to remain
 21 available until expended.

22 **(33)**SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

23 *For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior*
 24 *National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the*
 25 *Act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U. S. C. 577c-*

1 577h), as amended, \$300,000, to remain available until
2 expended: *Provided, That no part of this appropriation*
3 *shall be used for the acquisition of any land without the*
4 *approval of the local government concerned.*

5 Special Acts

6 For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest,
7 Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended,
8 \$10,000: *Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall*
9 *be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the*
10 *boundaries of a national forest: Provided further, That no*
11 *part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition*
12 *of any land without the approval of the local government*
13 *concerned.*

14 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

15 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
16 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of
17 poisonous and noxious plants on national forests as authorized
18 by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C.
19 580h), \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

20 GENERAL PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

21 SEC. 201. Appropriations available to the Forest Service
22 for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) pur-
23 chase of not to exceed one hundred and twenty passenger
24 motor vehicles for replacement only, and hire of such ve-
25 hicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the pur-

1 chase of not to exceed six, of which four shall be for replace-
 2 ment only; (b) employment pursuant to the second
 3 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5
 4 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of
 5 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in an amount not to
 6 exceed \$25,000; (c) maintenance, improvement, and con-
 7 struction of aircraft landing fields in, or adjacent to, the na-
 8 tional forests, in an amount not to exceed \$250,000; (d)
 9 uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of
 10 September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131); (e)
 11 purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other
 12 public ~~(34)~~improvements, but the cost of any such building,
 13 exclusive of the cost of constructing a ~~water supply~~
 14 or sanitary system and of connecting the same with
 15 any such building, and exclusive of any tower upon
 16 which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed
 17 \$25,000 ~~(\$30,000 in Alaska)~~, except for one building which
 18 shall not exceed \$80,000: *Provided*, That one building may
 19 be constructed to serve the purposes of two or more build-
 20 ings at a cost not to exceed the sum of the limitations for
 21 separate buildings: *Provided further*, improvements: *Pro-*
 22 *vided*, That any building, the cost of which as improved was
 23 \$25,000 or more, shall not be improved within any fiscal year
 24 by an amount in excess of 5 per centum of such cost (5
 25 U. S. C. 565a) except that an additional \$400,000 may be

1 used for improvements at the Forest Products Laboratory;
2 and (f) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Com-
3 mission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1,
4 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514) .

5 SEC. 202. Except to provide materials required in or in-
6 cident to research or experimental work where no suitable
7 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
8 priated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the pur-
9 chase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials
10 produced outside of the United States.

11 SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation to the Forest
12 Service in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda
13 purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before the
14 Congress.

15 SEC. 204. The Secretary may sell at market value any
16 property located in Yalobusha, Chickasaw, and Pontotoc
17 Counties, Mississippi, administered under title III of the Act
18 of July 22, 1937, and suitable for return to private owner-
19 ship under such terms and conditions as would not conflict
20 with the purposes of said Act.

21 SEC. 205. Funds appropriated under this Act shall not
22 be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of
23 the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C.

1 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries
2 of a national forest nor shall these lands or lands authorized
3 for purchase in Sanders County, Montana, be acquired with-
4 out the approval of the local government concerned.

5 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
8 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C. 70), creating an
9 Indian Claims Commission, \$177,700, of which not to exceed
10 \$3,600 shall be available for expenses of travel.

11 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
14 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), including
15 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
16 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$175 for the pur-
17 chase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$8,000
18 for expenses of travel; payment in advance for membership
19 in societies whose publications or services are available to
20 members only or to members at a price lower than to the
21 general public; and transportation and not to exceed \$15
22 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5
23 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for

1 members of the Commission serving without compensation;
2 \$225,000.

3 LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY,
4 AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

5 Not exceeding \$50,000 of the funds available for land
6 acquisition purposes shall be used during the current fiscal
7 year for necessary expenses of the Commission (other than
8 payments for land) in connection with land acquisition.

9 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

11 For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibi-
12 tion, and increase of collections from the surveying and
13 exploring expeditions of the Government and from other
14 sources; for the system of international exchanges between
15 the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological
16 researches among the American Indians and the natives of
17 lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United
18 States, independently or in cooperation with State, educa-
19 tional, and scientific organizations in the United States, and
20 the excavation and preservation of archeological remains;
21 for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and mak-
22 ing necessary observations in high altitudes; for the admin-
23 istration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the
24 administration, construction, and maintenance of laboratory
25 and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone,

1 under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended
2 by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of
3 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national
4 air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946
5 (20 U. S. C. 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for
6 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
7 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$52,525 for
8 expenses of travel; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uni-
9 forms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and al-
10 terations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of
11 manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications;
12 \$7,355,000.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

14 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of
15 Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and
16 administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by
17 the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by
18 the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution
19 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized
20 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
21 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer
22 of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art
23 associations or societies whose publications or services are
24 available to members only, or to members at a price lower
25 than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning

1 of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uniforms,
2 or allowances therefor for other employees as authorized by
3 law (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; purchase or rental of devices and
4 services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and
5 maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and
6 grounds; not to exceed \$2,400 for expenses of travel; and
7 not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works
8 of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made,
9 without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations
10 at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions
11 as the Gallery may deem proper ; \$1,674,000.

12 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

13 CONTRIBUTIONS

14 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
15 form of grants, as authorized by law, \$130,000.

16 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN 17 ISLANDS CORPORATION

18 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
19 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
20 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
21 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
22 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
23 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
24 as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth
25 in the budget for the fiscal year 1959: *Provided*, That not

1 to exceed \$160,000 shall be available for administrative
2 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Cor-
3 poration, covering the categories set forth in the 1959
4 budget estimates for such expenses.

5 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 401. Unless otherwise provided by law, appropri-
7 ations contained in this Act available for expenses of travel
8 shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head
9 of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of
10 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
11 function or activity for which the appropriation concerned
12 is made.

13 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the
14 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959."

Passed the House of Representatives February 18, 1958.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments April 30, 1958.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 30, 1958

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

be held, and decisions made. When it was decided to abolish the long-established machine tractor stations and permit individual collective farms to buy and keep their own farm machinery, this decision was reached within the party, not by debate in the Supreme Soviet.

Nor can these votes be regarded in any way as a guide to the party leadership as to how the Soviet people feel about them or their program. Nomination of candidates is done by unanimous open voting in open meetings. On election day the voter is permitted to make use of a secret polling booth if he wishes, but he is not required to do so. The ballot needs no "X," it can be put in the box as printed, without further effort. Since the elector is not required to use a booth or do anything but drop his prepared ballot in the box, that is what he usually does. To enter the booth is to indicate to one and all an intention to cross out the official party-endorsed candidate. In a state-organized referendum on the state's own policy, such an act obviously is the work of an oppositionist, and this in an election day atmosphere in which even failure to appear at the polls may be regarded as an evidence of anti-state activity.

But the party obviously feels there is value in these elections or it would not expend time and effort in organizing them—and the expenditure of both these resources is enormous. Partly the purpose behind this investment of resources may be the need felt by every regime (even a one-party regime) for popular endorsement and consent to its program, no matter how unreal the conditions under which that endorsement be produced.

Partly the purpose may be to have on hand a representative state body (the Supreme Soviet) to appear to maintain some of the realities of western democracy. Though the comparison has no validity whatever, many Soviet citizens are undoubtedly convinced that their Supreme Soviet is something like the American Congress. Moreover, the very existence of a parliament serves to divert a measure of public attention from the true location of Soviet power in the hands and institutions of the Communist Party.

Then, too, the elections are a great decoration day ceremony for honoring those who have excelled in building socialism—not just party leaders, but people in every stratum of Soviet life, and work. The honor of Supreme Soviet membership is widely distributed and there is no question but that members of the Supreme Soviet wear their honor proudly.

The 1,378 unopposed members of the Supreme Soviet seem to be all sorts of persons, to come from all walks of life. Some are bench workers, some collective farmers, some teachers, some party officials. There is probably no major activity in the U. S. S. R. that does not count a Supreme Soviet delegate among its numbers. Many are younger people, many are women. This is possible since candidates for the Supreme Soviet are not picked to govern, but are picked because of their contribution to the building of socialism.

A record-breaking dairymaid, a master plasterer, a scientific researcher, an explorer, a high party functionary—these would be ideal candidate types. Members of the Supreme Soviet do not put in the long, hard months of work typical of an American Congressman. They are not bothered with tough policymaking decisions on farm legislation, taxes, or foreign policy, although a few are more active than the majority by virtue of committee assignments.

In theory candidates may be nominated by any public organization—a trade union, a youth group, a cooperative, a meeting of factory workers. In practice units of the Com-

munist Party operate in all organizations having the right to nominate candidates, and these units are probably the first point of candidate selection.

One must say "probably" because details of party work in proposing and selecting candidates are obscure. One cannot say how much instruction may come from above in these matters, or how much the views of local organizations are followed in picking those whose names are to go on the unopposed ballot.

What can be said is that the Soviet Union is a one-party state and that the Communist Party operates effectively and finally at every level of the election process. Party Secretary Nikita Khrushchev remarked to the American observers of the March 16 voting that the American team was "quite right in noticing the party organization plays a major role in selecting candidates" and that in the final analysis nominations were made by "reliable persons."

This does not mean that the party takes every job for itself. On the contrary, the organization is anxious to have nonparty people among the list of nominees. Much is made of the "bloc of Communist and non-party people," the official label under which the 1,378 official candidates seek votes. Although a substantial minority are not party members, all are supposedly loyal and zealous supporters of the regime—they could not have qualified for this honor if they were not, nor would the party send them to the Supreme Soviet had it any doubts about them.

Frequently more than one name will be put up by the public organizations of the area to be represented—but the extra names are those of national leaders like Khrushchev, Voroshilov, or Mikoyan. If several names are proposed, an unofficial preselection meeting of representatives of public organizations within the district will be held. At these preselection meetings, voting is by show of hands, and there is no evidence of any meeting ever having a contested or split vote. All decisions seem to be made unanimously, whether these decisions are to put forward a single local candidate, or to present a national figure, or to combine the two and suggest several candidates.

National leaders in the U. S. S. R. can be on the ballot in only one district, but meetings may suggest their names in any number of constituencies. Such extra nominations are a special type of honorary mention in Soviet politics, and all save one are later declined by the leaders concerned.

Thus, but one genuine candidate comes before the voters on election day. As one observer put it 20 years ago, in commenting on the way in which but a single candidate was finally registered in each district, "Some machinery must have been in operation which is not revealed by the public record." That machinery was—and is—the party.

Once the candidate has been formally registered for the district, the campaign machinery can get up full steam. Basic to getting out the vote in the unopposed Soviet election is the agitpunkt—literally an agitation point. There will be about as many of these agitpunkts as there are voting precincts, some 150,000 in the March 16 elections. The agitpunkt may be a room or two in a factory, perhaps the foyer of a large office building—any place to which attention of the voters may be directed and from which the roundup of voters may be directed. Prominently identified by large red signs and furnished with election literature, the agitpunkt will be manned by volunteer agitators for weeks before the actual voting.

Election materials featured in most agitpunkt locations will include pictures and biographies of the official candidates, posters urging people to vote, magazine and newspaper tables, and usually a copy of the list of

voters in the precinct concerned. While not universally the case, many of the agitpunkt operations are dismantled on election eve and reappear on election day at precinct polling places.

From the agitpunkt a huge army of agitators moves out during the campaign to insure that all citizens of 18 and over have been listed by the local authorities and that all are aware of their duty on election day. Indeed it would be hard for the Soviet citizen to be unaware of the voting process. Press and radio, banners and decorations, agitpunkt centers and agitators, big rallies and small local meetings—all combine to press home the date of the vote and the opportunity of the citizen to endorse the work of the party and the regime.

As to the campaign itself, there is no contest, of course. For the March 16 election there were no competing banners, no contesting canvassers, no seeking after votes between rival candidates. The public decorations, the campaign rallies, the meetings organized by agitators and by candidates—all were pitched to constant themes: the unity of party and state, the great accomplishments of the U. S. S. R. domestically, "peace" in foreign affairs, the glowing future of the Soviet Union, and the like. From time to time, as with Party Secretary Khrushchev's speech in Moscow 2 days before the actual voting, these themes were interlarded with attacks on the West, criticisms of Western election methods; and comment on the hard life of the Western worker.

On election day the polls opened at 6 in the morning, and polling operations seemed to go smoothly everywhere and to be well (if massively) organized. For a typical Moscow precinct of some 2,000 voters as many as twenty or twenty-five clerks would be on hand to check voter names and hand out ballots.

Lines were not long, for the voting procedures was hardly onerous. Although curtailed voting booths were provided for any who might care to use them, on-the-spot observation indicated that less than one elector in fifty did so. For the vast majority of voters the prepared ballots passed directly from election clerk to ballot box.

For those too ill or infirm to come to the polls, an official came around with a miniature ballot box into which the votes of electors confined at home might be placed. For those absent from home, special certificates were issued to enable them to vote anywhere in the Soviet Union. With all the exhortations of the weeks prior to election day it is not surprising that most precincts had virtually every vote cast by mid-afternoon. For any laggards the party organization provided stimulus, agitators going around to residences to point out their duty to those few who had failed to appear at the polling place.

At midnight the polls closed. Ballot boxes were sealed and the counters carefully noted the few ballots in which the voter had bothered to cross out the name of the single official candidate—the only way in which he might indicate opposition. With the figures all over the Soviet Union totaled up, it could then be announced that 99.97 percent of the voters had appeared at the polls and that all save a few hundred thousand had indicated their support of the "bloc of Communist and nonparty people."

Perhaps the real answer to our first question—"Why?"—comes actually in the very unanimity and massiveness of the vote cast. Soviet elections are but one in the long series of "methods of activism" pursued in Soviet society—methods designed to weave the citizen and his life inextricably into a world of active struggle against capitalism. For party members or for ordinary citizens "passivism" is wrong; it is the error of resting a moment from assigned tasks, of momentarily standing passive and mute, aside

from the struggle. Activity is a key word in Soviet life, and elections present maximum activity. Everyone participates—this one as an agitator, that one as an election clerk, everyone as a voter. In the Soviet mind, every participant is thus an activist and every participant commits himself just a bit more to the Communist way of life.

CONTROL OF ADVERTISING OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, recently I have received in my office many petitions and letters from organizations and individuals in Minnesota expressing their interest in the Langer bill, S. 582, which prohibits interstate transmission, by mail or otherwise, of newspapers, periodicals, newsreels, photographic films, or records advertising alcoholic beverages or soliciting orders therefor, also prohibiting liquor advertising by radio.

Since hearings on this measure are today being resumed by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, I ask unanimous consent to read into the record the names of individuals and organizations who have written urging support of S. 582.

Mr. William R. Peterson, chairman, and Mr. Fred D. Shandorf, secretary of the Minnesota Methodist Board of Temperance, Rosemount, Minn.; Mrs. E. H. Nickum, Rochester, Minn., who sent in a petition with 117 signatures; Mrs. Emma Bjornstad, Duluth, Minn., who sent in a petition with 145 signatures; Mrs. Sophie Rasmussen, Milaca, Minn., who sent in a petition with 18 signatures. A petition circulated by the Reverend Harold E. Lind, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Red Wing, Minn., consisting of 42 signatures. Mrs. Ardell E. Nelson, social action secretary of the Women's Missionary Federation, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Kirkhoven, has written in behalf of the membership of that organization. Petitions have also been received from Rev. V. A. Jensen, pastor, Glendorado Lutheran Church, Princeton, Minn.; Mrs. Frances N. Wiest, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Lester Skoberg, president, First English Lutheran Ladies Aid, Sacred Heart, Minn.; Mrs. Dana Portner, Northfield, Minn.; Mr. D. W. Fuller, Danube, Minn.; the Reverend Herbert D. McDonald, pastor, First Baptist Church, Milaca, Minn.; Mrs. Paul Everts, Foley, Minn.; Rev. Lawrence Palmquist, Oak Park, Minn.; and Mrs. Clarence Fondell, Dawson, Minn.

I should also like to make special mention here of the very deep interest in S. 582 expressed by my very good friend, Mr. Wilbur Korfhage, administrative director of the United Temperance Union, Minneapolis, Minn.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and

the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10746) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments, under the heading "Title I—Department of the Interior—Departmental Offices—Office of Saline Water—Salaries and Expenses," on page 2, line 8, after the word "uses", to strike out "\$785,000" and insert "\$825,000."

Under the subhead "Office of Oil and Gas—Salaries and Expenses," on page 2, line 17, after "(15 U. S. C. 715)", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$550,000."

Under the subhead "Office of the Solicitor—Salaries and Expenses," on page 2, at the beginning of line 21, to strike out "\$2,750,000" and insert "\$2,825,000."

On page 3, after line 9, to insert:

ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the "Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956" (70 Stat. 579), exclusive of section 2a, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$2,318,000, to remain available until December 31, 1958; and the unobligated balance of the funds made available under this heading in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958 (Public Law 85-77), shall remain available until said date.

Under the subhead "Bureau of Land Management—Management of Lands and Resources," on page 4, line 4, after the word "on", to insert "or adjacent to"; and in line 6, after the word "lands", to strike out "\$20,940,000" and insert "\$22,940,000."

Under the subhead "Construction," on page 4, line 15, after the word "on", to insert "or adjacent to"; at the beginning of line 17, to strike out the word "on"; in the same line, after the word "of", to insert "rights-of-way and of", and on page 5, line 3, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$4,435,000" and insert "\$4,685,000."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Indian Affairs—Education and Welfare Services", on page 7, line 14, after the word "museums", to strike out "\$57,469,000" and insert "\$58,809,000."

Under the subhead "Resources Management", on page 7, line 24, after the word "law", to strike out "\$17,000,000" and insert "\$18,100,000."

Under the subhead "Construction", on page 8, line 15, after the word "contract", strike out "\$13,800,000" and insert "\$40,526,000", and in line 16, after the word "expended", to insert "of which not to exceed \$12,000 may be paid to the North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission for the construction of culverts at Zeibaugh Pass, N. Dak."

Under the subhead "Geological Survey—Surveys, Investigations, and Research", on page 12, line 15, after the word "activities", to strike out \$36,000,000 and insert "36,915,000", and in line 16, after the word "which", to strike out "\$6,035,000" and insert "\$6,950,000."

Under the subhead "Administrative Provisions", on page 13, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "ninety-two passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only" and insert "one hundred and twelve passenger motor vehicles, of which ninety-two are for replacement only."

On page 14, after line 7, to insert:

CONSTRUCTION

For the construction and improvement of facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available until expended, \$1,719,000.

Under the subhead "National Park Service—Management and Protection," on page 16, line 3, after the word "Basin", to strike out "\$14,150,000" and insert "\$14,632,000."

Under the subhead "Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities", on page 16, at the beginning of line 12, to strike out "\$11,600,000" and insert "\$12,750,000."

Under the subhead "Construction", on page 16, line 22, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$12,400,000" and insert "\$24,000,000, of which not to exceed \$135,000 shall be available for the construction of additional school facilities at Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz."

Under the subhead "Fish and Wildlife Service—Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife—Management and Investigations of Resources", on page 18, line 24, after the word "deer", to strike out "\$11,508,000" and insert "\$11,616,000."

Under the subhead "Construction", on page 19, at the beginning of line 11, to strike out "\$1,458,000" and insert "3,879,350."

Under the subhead "Alaska Public Works", on page 25, line 4, after "(48 U. S. C. 486-486j)", to strike out "\$4 million" and insert "\$5,300,000."

Under the heading "Title II—Related Agencies—Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Forest Protection and Utilization," on page 29, at the beginning of line 14, to strike out "\$68,857,000" and insert "\$81,357,000."

On page 30, line 3, after the word "law", to strike out "\$12,128,000" and insert "\$16,728,000."

On page 30, line 11, to strike out "\$12,195,000" and insert "\$13,245,000."

On page 30, line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$150,000."

Under the subhead "Forest Roads and Trails," on page 30, at the beginning of line 25, to strike out "\$23,750,000" and insert "\$27 million", and on page 31, line 1, after the word "expended", to insert "and this amount may be used to the extent necessary for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in section 106 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (23 U. S. C. 155) and section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-381)."

On page 31, after line 11, to insert:

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 188), \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

On page 31, after line 21, to insert:

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minn., under the provisions of the act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U. S. C. 577c-577h), as amended, \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local government concerned.

Under the subhead "General Provisions, Forest Service", on page 33, line 12, after the word "improvements", to strike out the comma and "but the cost of any such building, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed \$25,000 (\$30,000 in Alaska), except for one building which shall not exceed \$80,000: *Provided*, That one building may be constructed to serve the purposes of two or more buildings at a cost not to exceed the sum of the limitations for separate buildings", and in line 21, after the word "*Provided*", to strike out "further."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill, as thus amended, be regarded, for purposes of amendment, as original text; provided that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement to this order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous consent request of the Senator from Arizona? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the amount of the bill as passed by the House of Representatives was \$413,145,600.

The net amount by which the bill was increased by the Senate committee was \$75,794,350.

The total of the bill as reported to the Senate is \$488,939,950.

The amount of the budget estimates considered was \$414,484,600.

The amount of 1958 appropriations, including the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, and the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, is \$459,865,100.

The bill as reported to the Senate is \$74,455,350 over the budget estimates, and \$29,074,850 over the appropriations for the fiscal year 1958.

I invite attention to the following statement on page 2 of the committee report:

The committee recognizes that the recommendations represent a substantial increase over the budget estimates. However, it is the view of the committee that the funds recommended are fully justified and required to:

1. Provide adequate education facilities for Indian children;
2. Continue the 10-year program for the development of the national parks;
3. Strengthen management, protection, and development practices on our public lands and national forests;
4. Provide for an adequate research program for the conservation and development of natural resources; and

5. Provide for the construction of a limited number of long-deferred facilities that are urgently needed for various management and research programs.

In addition to being a sound program from the standpoint of wise conservation and development practices, it must be recognized that an expansion of these programs will provide many job opportunities throughout the country immediately, as no time-consuming plans and preparations are required.

Mr. President, I wish to emphasize as strongly as I can that the increases recommended by the committee will provide jobs immediately. The programs provided for are not new but an expansion of going programs. To a large extent these increases recommended by the committee will merely offset a curtailment of these programs recommended in the budget.

These programs will be administered by permanent agencies in the Department of Agriculture and Department of the Interior. For the most part, plans and specifications are available for the construction projects, and all that has to be done is award the contracts.

It will not be necessary to engage architects or to do anything else which will take a great deal of time. The work is available and ready if Congress will provide the money.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 19, line 11, it is proposed to strike out "\$3,879,350" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,109,350."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is my hope that action can be taken to provide the necessary funds to equip the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to expand an important fish hatchery at Creston, Mont., to take care of the increased demand for trout and other fish.

The May issue of the National Geographic has a wonderful article on our national parks by Conrad Wirth, Director of the Park Service. It is entitled "Heritage of Beauty and History." As I read it last night, I was struck by the opening lines where Mr. Wirth related the need to inspect our parks. He told of the necessity of settling an argument on whether to stock a trout stream in Glacier National Park in my State of Montana.

This is a real and pressing problem because we do not have enough trout in Glacier to meet the demands of the expanding number of fishermen who seek to enjoy Isaac Walton's sport in the scenic and inspiring grandeur of this magnificent park. The Park Service cannot solve this problem because the fish that are needed must come in large measure from the Creston fish hatchery, managed by a sister agency in the Department of the Interior—the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. This hatchery is the only one in Montana that requires major improvement. It has been in operation since 1939 and it has not developed to its full potential. I ask unanimous consent that a letter that I have received from the Whitefish Rod and Gun Club and a justification for these funds be inserted in the record at

the close of my remarks. It would take only \$230,000 to expand this hatchery, and with this small sum the capacity could be doubled.

I sincerely hope that the committee will give the proposal its very serious and thoughtful consideration.

I ask unanimous consent that a statement and correspondence relative to the fish hatchery be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement and correspondence were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Federal fish hatchery at Creston, Mont., was constructed in 1939 and operated jointly by the National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service until transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service in 1944. The Creston hatchery was not developed to full potential at the time of establishment. Since that time, construction funds in the following amounts have been provided for improvements at the hatchery:

Fiscal year 1957 (construction of trout raceways)-----	\$18,000
Fiscal year 1958 (storage building)-----	15,000

To fully develop the Creston hatchery to its full potential would require the items included in the following improvement and expansion program:

Fish-food preparation and cold-storage building-----	\$52,000
Raceways-----	80,000
Replace troughs with concrete tanks and 20 hatching troughs-----	9,000
2 sets of quarters with garages-----	30,000
Replace water-supply line to spring-----	30,000
Domestic water supply and sewage system-----	4,000
Construct bridge-----	5,000
Engineering and contingencies-----	20,000
	<hr/> 230,000

The Creston hatchery has produced an average of 52,000 pounds of trout (cut-throat, rainbow and brook) annually during the past 3 years. An improvement and expansion program, as outlined above, would almost double the capacity of rearing facilities at the hatchery.

JUSTIFICATION

The Federal fish hatchery at Creston, Mont., was established in 1939 to provide fingerling trout for stocking waters in Glacier National Park. In the last 10 years, however, because of increased tourist travel and greater emphasis placed upon the sport of fishing as a source of relaxation, the fishing pressure on trout populations in the waters of northwestern Montana has become much greater. Thus the Creston hatchery is now required to restock waters in a large area in northwestern Montana in addition to its assignment of maintaining trout populations in Glacier National Park waters. The construction of Hungry Horse Dam has added to the problem of maintaining the fishery resource of the area. The fishing pressure has increased to the point where many streams must be restocked with legal-sized trout in order to maintain populations.

The Creston hatchery is in need of a major improvement program which will provide facilities for expanding production, especially that of legal-sized trout. The hatchery is operated in close cooperation with Montana State Fish and Game Commission, and the fish produced are assigned to areas selected in accordance with approved management plans. Existing facilities are not adequate to permit the increased production necessary to meet present commitments, and it is believed that requirements will increase annually.

There are four Federal hatcheries in Montana. The units at Ennis and Bozeman have received funds in recent years for major improvements. At Miles City, funds are available for construction of a new hatchery. Only the Creston hatchery in Montana requires major improvement.

WHITEFISH ROD AND GUN CLUB,
Whitefish, Mont., April 25, 1958.
Senator MIKE MANSFIELD,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Our district is very much interested in the expansion of our Creston Fish-Cultural Station, as the present fish output is scarcely adequate to meet our fishing pressures which supplies Glacier National Park and a large surrounding area.

As chairman of the fish committee for the Rod and Gun Club and also the chamber of commerce, I have recently visited the regional directors office in Portland, Oreg., and enclosed is a copy of their letter itemizing expenditures necessary to fully develop the Creston Station Hatchery.

It is our understanding that funds are available for fish hatchery development and we wish to express the urgent need for further expansion of our Creston Station.

Your sincere cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated, and we await your reply with interest.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH Z. GERBER,
Chairman, Fish Committee.

ARTHUR GOLIE,
President, Rod and Gun Club.
D. R. RAMSHAW,
President, Chamber of Commerce.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE,
Portland, Oreg., April 16, 1958.
Mr. J. Z. GERBER,
Whitefish, Mont.

DEAR MR. GERBER: During your visit to our office the plans for the expansion of our Creston station were discussed and we agreed to furnish you with a list of the items required for the development of the hatchery.

This year we are building a storage building that is presently out on bid that will house the station's vehicles and distribution units. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

Last year we constructed 6 new raceway ponds which increased the capacity of the station. These ponds cost in the neighborhood of \$18,000.

To fully develop this station, the following items are needed:

Fish food preparation and cold storage building, estimated cost, \$2,000.

Additional raceway ponds, \$80,000.

Replacement of hatchery troughs with concrete tanks, \$9,000.

Two additional residences for employees, \$30,000.

Additional water-supply lines and sewage-disposal units, \$34,000.

Miscellaneous items, such as a bridge across the creek, engineering, and contingencies, estimated at \$25,000.

If construction funds become available for the items listed, the station would be in a better position to produce sufficient legal-sized trout to adequately take care of the hatchery's zone of responsibility. Naturally, if the above facilities were provided, the operation allotment for the station would have to be increased in order to provide sufficient personnel and expenses for rearing larger numbers of fish.

We trust that the above information fulfills your request for data on our Creston fish-cultural station.

Sincerely yours,

J. T. BARNABY,
Chief, Division of Sport Fisheries.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I sincerely hope that the Senator from Montana will not press his amendment, so that the committee may be afforded an opportunity to look into the project during its hearings on the supplemental appropriation bill. The project was not considered by the committee in the hearings on the pending bill. If he will withdraw his amendment I can assure him that at the appropriate time it will be given the careful attention of the committee.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I appreciate the statement of the chairman of the committee. I would have presented the amendment to the committee, but I received the communication regarding it only within the past several days, since the bill has been reported. With the assurance of the chairman of the committee, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from Montana withdraws his amendment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to cover an emergency situation with regard to a spillway on an Indian reservation which was washed out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 8, line 15, it is proposed to strike out "\$40,526,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$40,571,000."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I may say to the distinguished chairman of the committee that the change would involve \$45,000. It would be used to replace a spillway which was washed out at the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation near Wounded Knee, S. Dak. The dam is a 70,000 cubic-foot dirt-fill dam. Obviously it is of no use at the present time and the Government's investment is standing idle. I would have presented the matter to the committee earlier, but I was unable to get the figure on the cost of the repair work until the first of this week. I had written for it earlier. I may say that the dam is on a live stream, which runs the year around. It is near an Indian school. It also provides some recreation. There is a limited amount of irrigation with respect to some gardens. I would appreciate it if the committee would accept the amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator spoke to me about the matter yesterday. I suggested that he speak to the ranking minority member of the subcommittee. If it meets with his approval, I will have no objection to including it in the bill.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, my colleague did speak to me about, and I am familiar with, the situation and the problem presented. It is a very desirable item and should be incorporated in the bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have no objection to the adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a more extended statement with regard to the amendment be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY MR. CASE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

The purpose of the amendment is to provide \$45,000 for replacement of a spillway at the Wounded Knee Dam on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak. This dam, involving 70,000 cubic yards of earth fill, is located on a live stream which flows the year round. The original concrete chute spillway, with a small mechanical outlet, proved inadequate and went out some time ago, and the entire value of the dam and reservoir has therefore been lost until this repair can be made.

Under date of March 25, 1958, I asked the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for a report on requirements for restoration of the spillway. The reply of the acting area director, dated April 17, 1958, was forwarded to me by Assistant Commissioner E. J. Utz under date of April 24, and was received the first of the week, which accounts for my inability to present the matter to the Appropriations Subcommittee during the time that it was conducting its hearings.

The area director's report states that although there is a very limited acreage of irrigable land below the dam, it does have considerable recreational value. His statement to the Commissioner as relayed to me says, in part:

"The lake would provide particular recreational advantages to the Wounded Knee Day School and the Wounded Knee community as it is located only a mile below the school and community area. Well-maintained gravel roads parallel the south edge of the lake site making it easily accessible to the population of the surrounding towns of Martin, Pine Ridge, and Kadoka. The Wounded Knee Dam is of considerable size involving approximately 70,000 cubic yards of earth fill. It is located in a scenic area which would be conducive to camping, boating, fishing, and general outdoor recreation. The estimated cost of replacing the spillway on this structure would amount to approximately \$45,000. The Wounded Knee Creek on which the dam is located is a live stream which flows year long."

In view of the fact that the Government at one time invested considerable money in this dam with a 70,000-cubic-foot fill and is getting no returns whatever because of the loss of the spillway and because of the great value that it would be to the nearby Indian community and Indian school as well as the many people who live in the towns mentioned by the area director, it seems to me only good business that the Government should repair the spillway and thereby restore the reservoir and lake for the use indicated.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 19, line 11, it is proposed to strike out "\$3,879,350" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,929,350."

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, the amendment calls for an increase of \$50,000. I discussed the matter with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, and the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. It would enable the

project to get under way by the acquisition of land. The authorization bill was passed recently, but too late for the Bureau of the Budget to act upon it. It has been approved by the Department of the Interior. Unless the land is acquired, no progress can be made. This will leave the major expenditures, such as the construction of the proposed buildings, and so forth, to be considered later by the committee. However, unless we can get the money for the acquisition of the land, the whole matter will be held up for another year. I hope the committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. MUNDT. I should like to say to the chairman of the committee that the Senator from Arkansas did discuss this matter with me yesterday. As I understand, this is a going project. An effort is being made to find a better use for rice land when it is not being used for growing rice. The amendment would expedite action in the field of research and experimentation and helpfulness. It does not involve any new buildings at this time. On that basis, I am willing to have the amendment included in the bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. Under the circumstances, I have no objection to the amendment the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], who is the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, has approved. It is essential to get the program started, and it does not involve any excessive expenditure this year.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct. The committee will have full opportunity, as will the Bureau of the Budget, to examine into additional expenditures. The amendment will merely make possible the acquisition of land so as to get the project under way, and will enable the planning of the project. The committee has already allowed \$30,000 for planning, but nothing can be planned unless there is something in the nature of a site to enable the project to proceed.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in my remarks a more complete statement concerning this item, a letter I have received from Assistant Secretary of the Interior Ross Leffler; and an article entitled "Fish in the Rice Fields," written by Hart Stilwell, and published in Coronet magazine for May 1958.

There being no objection, the statement, letter, and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR FULBRIGHT

The amendment merely increases the appropriation for the Fish and Wildlife Service by the amount of \$50,000. The appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior for fiscal year 1959, H. R. 10746, already contains an item of \$30,000 to be used for an engineering survey of a proposed Fish Research Facility for the rice areas of Arkansas.

In the last session of the Congress, I sponsored a bill, S. 1552, which authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, to construct and maintain a research and experiment station to carry on studies relating to fish farming. It was unanimously passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives, and was signed by the President

on March 15 of this year. It is now Public Law 85-342.

The bill was signed into law by the President after the Department of the Interior had submitted its budget requests to the Congress. For that reason, no appropriation was made for this activity by the House of Representatives. However, I appeared before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee to request funds for the fish research station, and the committee included the item of \$30,000 to initiate planning and surveys.

The amendment would make available an additional \$50,000 to be used by the Department to acquire a site on which the experiment station is to be located and would provide funds for some of the expenses incidental to the land acquisition.

This is a very small item, but it is extremely important to the people of my State, and, indeed, to the rice farmers of this Nation. Fish farming has been developed in this country primarily by the farmers on their own initiative. They have not had the benefit of assistance from governmental sources. It is, of course, impossible for each individual farmer to conduct programs of research and experimentation to provide the information needed to make fish farming a profitable operation. They have been plagued with many problems to which no answers are readily available, such as the type of fish best suited for this kind of operation; methods of stocking, feeding, treating, and avoiding diseases; marketing methods; and so forth. The additional item of \$50,000 would guarantee that this program will proceed in an orderly manner.

The Department of the Interior has indicated to the Congress that it could effectively use \$213,000 for this project. However, the amendment which I have offered merely increases the appropriation by the amount of \$50,000. I am hopeful that the \$30,000 which is included in the bill at the present time for planning and surveys, together with the additional \$50,000 which my amendment proposes, will enable the Department to proceed with this important work, and will place it in a position to complete the planning of the project and acquire a site by the time we consider the next Department of Interior appropriation bill. If this can be done, this project could be completed and in operation in a year, or perhaps 18 months.

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1958.

HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: This will acknowledge your letter of March 27 concerning the desirability of securing an appropriation to carry out the purpose of Public Law 85-342 which the President signed on March 15. You will recall, I am sure, that the Department reported favorably on your bill S. 1552, which has now become law.

We feel there are good possibilities through research for the development of scientific fish husbandry of warm-water species which can contribute to the domestic food supply.

Preliminary study for the work is being done, and the station and laboratory will be planned for completion within a 2-year period. Site selection and acquisition, development of a dependable water supply, and the necessary facilities will consume much of the first year. Concurrently, we would start to assemble the staff of specialists for the work and to arrange for their familiarization with the area, the agricultural situation, and for discussions with local institutions for development of definitive, coordinated programs. Actual construction will require several months after contracting is

completed, and we might expect to be in full operation toward the end of the second year.

Budgets for initiating the work authorized by Public Law 85-342 will be given consideration along with other Department needs and within the fiscal policy.

Sincerely yours,

ROSS LEFFLER,
Assistant Secretary.

[From Coronet of May 1958]

FISH IN THE RICEFIELDS

(By Hart Stilwell)

There's a brandnew industry in the land—raising fish in the rice fields.

Some refer to it as fish husbandry. But by any name you choose to call it, to most Americans it tops them all in weird crop rotation—rice 2 years, then carp and catfish 2 years, then rice again, and so on. Actually, it is almost as old as agriculture itself, since it was practiced in China more than 4,000 years ago. And if the supply of ricefield fish were suddenly cut off, millions of people in the Orient would starve.

Right now, this venture is proving a bonanza to rice farmers in Arkansas, and 250 of them have banded together in the Arkansas Fish Farmers Cooperative to promote the industry. Members have more than 60,000 acres planted to fish, and they have been trying, through the help of the University of Arkansas, Senator J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, of Arkansas, Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH, of Texas, and others, to gain approval for a \$500,000 Federal fish-farming experiment station in Arkansas.

So fish farming is with us, and destined to spread to millions of acres of ricelands, then to cotton lands and soybean lands and other flatlands that are irrigated.

There are two sound reasons for this. First, the fish crop brings a good profit from land that otherwise would lie idle. Second, land on which fish have been raised invariably produces about twice as much rice, and without fertilization. At current prices, this means an additional \$125 gross income per acre.

Thomas Wayne Wright, United States Soil Conservation expert at Lonoke, Ark., who is working with the fish farmers, cites the typical experience of George Ryland of the Pinchback Planting Co., of Grady, who harvested 100 bushels of rice an acre on a 65-acre farm after 2 years of fish farming, without doing any fertilizing. Prior to fish growing, the yield had been 55 bushels an acre, with fertilizing. He also harvested 500 pounds of fish per acre, mostly buffalo (a large fish of the sucker family) for which he received 15 cents a pound.

J. L. Huffer, of England, Ark., has not only increased the yield on his 640-acre farm from 50 to 100 bushels an acre by fish farming, but he has found that the fish, particularly buffalo and carp, actually do his plowing as well as his fertilizing.

They root around in the bottom so much that all Huffer does now in planting is sow rice from an airplane. He doesn't go to the expense and trouble of disking the land.

Huffer says that if fish are left on the land longer than 3 years, the soil becomes so rich it must be planted to something other than rice the first year. Rice will grow too rank and yield little.

Fish enrich the soil in at least two ways that biologists and soil analysts know of: they increase the supply of nitrogen by as much as .2 percent; and by eating vegetable growth, insects and other creatures in and on the water, they increase the amount of organic matter in the soil.

Also, the fish and the standing water combine in killing off weeds, the curse of the rice grower and the main reason he must

let his land remain idle for a year or two after several crops.

This new industry started by accident in the flatlands around Stuttgart, Ark. Several farmers pumped water from fishponds onto their rice fields and were astonished at the big increase in yield, which in some places jumped from 55 to 134 bushels an acre.

Then others farmers, using the standard Arkansas lowland method of killing timber by flooding the land for 3 years or so, were equally amazed at the mighty fish population on their flooded lands. Many made a neat profit charging sports fishermen to fish; others gathered up the fish and sold them when they drained the land.

The obvious next step was actual fish farming.

In the Orient, where fish farming is older than the written word, fantastic harvests are reported, at times up to 8,000 pounds an acre. But that is achieved by flooding the land with sewage, a method not acceptable in this country.

Dr. John W. White, of the University of Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, who is working on fish farming, believes a yield of about 500 pounds to an acre should be achieved by the American fish farmer as soon as he gets onto the knack of this new kind of farming—that is, 500 pounds in 2 years. It takes most species now being used—carp, buffalo, catfish, bass—about 2 years to reach commercial size. A carp, for instance, may grow to weigh eight or ten pounds in that time; a bass may reach two pounds.

Arkansas farmers are not certain yet which kind of fish is going to turn out best. It may be some "foreigner", such as the tilapia, a favorite in fish farming in Japan and now being studied in this country.

Malcolm Johnson, who left his job with the Soil Conservation Service to open a fish hatchery at Tillar, Ark., to supply seed stock to farmers, thinks the ideal combination is big-mouth buffalo—a tough native fish sometimes called gourdhead—and large-mouth black bass. (Arkansas, to encourage fish farming, changed her law and is the first State to permit the sale of "home-grown" bass.)

Johnson says a good average yield on a buffalo-bass combination should be 500 pounds of buffalo and 50 pounds of bass. The buffalo usually sells for 18 cents a pound; bass for 35 or 40.

A few rice farmers have experimented with something closely resembling the "feeding-out" process in handling livestock. These farmers stock fish, usually catfish, on their land when they flood it for the rice crop, then harvest the fish along with the rice, turning a quick but small profit on this feeding-out process. But the general practice is to flood the land for 2 years and let the fish really grow.

There are problems, literally dozens of them, linked with this new venture. And there are byproducts, some of which are of far more interest to millions of Americans than the fish farming itself.

Fish farmers have had difficulty getting seed stock and plenty of trouble harvesting their crop. Then there are diseases among fish, and the danger of cold. But all these problems are being studied.

As for byproducts—thousands of sports fishermen are going to start roaming the rice paddies, looking for bass and other game fish—for a fee. Duck hunters will thank the fish farmers for vastly increased feeding and resting areas for waterfowl. And, as Dr. White explains, fish farming is of tremendous value in conserving and using both our water and soil to the fullest.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. I congratulate the chairman of the committee and the members of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations on their constructive work on this important bill. I refer in particular to their recommendations concerning the Forest Service, and especially the section of the bill pertaining to forestry research.

Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of all Senators at this moment, because I wish to refer them to a picture mounted in the rear of the Chamber. The picture is of a bristle cone pine tree in California. It was sent to me by Mr. Millard Barnum of the United States Forest Service. This fine tree has been established as being the oldest living thing in the world. It has been scientifically established that not only this particular tree, but also a few other trees in the same locality, are about 4,600 years old. Thus they are the oldest living things in the world.

I believe, however, that the results of the work of the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], in promoting forestry research and other forestry programs will live longer than that pine tree has already lived. He is looking at least that far into the future in genetics research and other phases of forestry research, which are so sorely needed. So I commend him, as I think the Nation does also, for the splendid work he has done, not only in this field, but in many others.

I wish to speak briefly about one or two other outstanding pieces of work done by the United States Forest Service in the field of genetics research as it concerns trees. The Service has three principal stations: Rhinelander, Wis.; Placerville, Calif.; and Gulfport, Miss. I visited the California and Mississippi stations and have an on-the-ground, working knowledge of their important work.

The Wisconsin Research Center has developed new and better varieties of timber species which grow in the northern area of the Nation. The California and Mississippi centers are devoted largely to research in developing better varieties of pine trees. Even though the process is a long one, they are, as rapidly as possible, developing a super pine tree which will have many superior qualities. The super tree, a hybrid, will have bred into it qualities which will make it more disease resistant and more insect resistant, as well as making it more adaptable to some soils, and assuring a faster rate of growth and a higher production of pulp wood or timber per acre.

In the decades to come, the results of this important research will have a powerful impact on the economy of the Nation. In addition, the work will make possible tremendous strides in meeting the rapidly increasing timber demands.

The bill also provides funds for extended tree-planting and better management of forest lands for the production of timber, the conservation of water, and forage management practices for various areas.

One of the most critical needs is that for better physical facilities for the vital research programs, more laboratory space, additional greenhouses, and related research installations. These installations are not expensive at all, but they are absolutely essential. Time is running out on us for work of this kind.

In its newly published volume entitled "Timber Resources for America's Future," the Forest Service points out that by 1975, which is just around the corner, we shall be cutting down each year about 14 percent more timber than is being produced, and shall be losing about 9.6 billion board-feet a year.

Further estimates are that by the year 2000 we shall be losing up to 80.2 billion board-feet annually. Each year we shall be cutting 76 percent more of our timber than is being produced.

Again, I express great gratitude to the chairman and the members of the subcommittee and commend them for their special attention to a very inexpensive but far-reaching, nationwide program along this line.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I associate myself with what the Senator from Mississippi has said. I, too, thank the chairman and other members of the committee for what they have done by providing \$60,000 additional at Crossett and Harrison stations in Arkansas to provide for research in forestry.

I assure them that I am positive this is a good investment, one which will be returned many times over in the value of the increased production of the national forests alone. Moreover, the research will aid the private forests in that area many times over the amount which has been included in the bill.

I congratulate the committee. I think the country owes them a great debt for their foresight in enabling the natural resources to be preserved as will be done by this bill.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Mississippi and the Senator from Arkansas.

Minnesota, too, has a great land area which is suited to the growing of trees. We have a high rate of tree growth for pulpwood, forest products, and timber production. So I am always vitally interested in forest research activities. In fact, research is the new frontier of this era or this century.

More and more tree harvesting is being done because of the increased demand for timber products. So the future holds a vast opportunity for wise development, through research, of hybrid trees, if we will but set our minds to the responsibilities and the tasks.

The Bureau of Mines, also, conducts similar research projects. I refer specifically to the research facilities in the mining areas of northern Minnesota, where there are extensive mineral deposits. Taconite low-grade ore is locked up in the rocks. Thirty years ago it was thought to be an overburden, involving the expense of removal in order to reach the higher grade ore deposits. But now in northern Minnesota there are in the taconite field great iron ore developments, involving the crushing and pulverizing of the rock and the ex-

traction of the mineral from the rock deposit. An industry is being developed which promises to continue into future generations.

All this has been accomplished by research. Therefore, every opportunity to develop the additional resources of our Nation through research should be encouraged.

That is why I am glad to join with the Senator from Mississippi and the Senator from Arkansas in paying tribute to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], for the work he has done with respect to forestry development. The Senator from Arizona can be found in the Committee on Appropriations room in the forenoon and afternoon, day after day, throughout the entire legislative session. He is one of the most energetic, hard-working Senators I know. I pay tribute to him. There is nothing which concerns him more than does research, because he knows that the opportunities in that field are unlimited.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator from Minnesota, the Senator from Mississippi, and the Senator from Arkansas.

The budget estimate for research is \$12,128,000. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,728,000. The recommended increase of \$4,600,000 will provide:

First, \$2,600,000 for the strengthening of research programs throughout the country. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the tabulation on pages 30 and 31 of the Senate report, setting forth the recommended increases for forestry research.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Recommended research pro- gram increases</i>
Forest genetics, seed and planting research:	
Gulfport, Miss. (genetics)-----	\$70,000
Placerville, Calif. (genetics)-----	70,000
Rhineland, Wis. (genetics)-----	70,000
Lake City, Fla.-----	75,000
Marianna, Fla.-----	15,000
Macon, Ga. (seed and nursery)-----	75,000
Botineau, N. Dak. (shelterbelt planting)-----	35,000
Corvallis, Oreg. (seed orchards)-----	15,000
Subtotal-----	425,000
Timber management:	
Stoneville, Miss.-----	75,000
Alexandria, La.-----	75,000
Crossitt, Ark.-----	60,000
Harrison, Ark.-----	60,000
Columbia, Mo.-----	75,000
Charleston, S. C.-----	60,000
North Carolina (Bent Creek and Statesville)-----	50,000
Virginia (Piedmont)-----	60,000
Grand Rapids, Minn.-----	60,000
Carbondale, Ill.-----	35,000
Warren, Pa. (Kane Experimental Forest)-----	50,000
Lebanon, N. J.-----	40,000
Berea Research Center, Ky.-----	30,000
Subtotal-----	730,000

Project—Continued

	<i>Recommended research pro- gram increases</i>
Range management and wildlife habitat research:	
Fresno, Calif. (San Joaquin Range)-----	\$35,000
Boise, Idaho (for cheatgrass range)-----	30,000
Grand Junction, Colo.-----	15,000
Washington, D. C. (recreation-wildlife habitat)-----	12,000
Subtotal-----	92,000
Watershed management research:	
Arizona (mixed conifer area)-----	60,000
La Crosse, Wis.-----	60,000
Laramie, Wyo.-----	60,000
Glendora, Calif. (San Dimas)-----	60,000
Franklin, N. C.-----	20,000
Oxford, Miss.-----	20,000
Columbus, Ohio-----	20,000
Albuquerque, N. Mex.-----	40,000
East Lansing, Mich.-----	50,000
Subtotal-----	390,000
Forest fire research:	
Missoula, Mont.-----	100,000
Macon, Ga.-----	100,000
Subtotal-----	200,000
Forest insects research:	
Albuquerque, N. Mex.-----	50,000
East Lansing, Mich.-----	25,000
Dutch elm disease in New England-----	18,000
Subtotal-----	93,000
Economic research: Feasibility survey of a newsprint pilot papermill to utilize low-quality hardwoods-----	20,000
Forest utilization research:	
Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.-----	100,000
Carbondale, Ill.-----	50,000
Subtotal-----	150,000
Total, research program and urgent facilities-----	2,100,000

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the recommended increase will provide, second, \$2,500,000 for the construction of needed research facilities at Gulfport, Miss.; Placerville, Calif.; Rhineland, Wis.; Grand Rapids, Minn.; Lake City, Fla.; Rapid City, S. Dak.; Missoula, Mont.; and Columbus, Ohio.

With a few minor modifications, the research program recommended by the committee is the one recommended to the committee by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], who is a member of the National Forest Reservation Commission. He made an extensive tour of the national forests following the last session of Congress, and subsequently presented to the committee a program for the expansion of forest research. The committee found this program to be a very reasonable one; and, as I have stated, the committee adopted it with only minor changes.

At the hearing, when the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture was present, I made the following statement:

This increasing trend in timber-sales receipts does not surprise me. When Secretary Benson first took office, I wrote him a letter and told him that it was my opinion that if steps were taken to offer additional timber for sale that it would not be long before such receipts reached \$100 million.

At that time these receipts were about \$65 million a year.

I further stated:

It is my understanding that in the fiscal year 1956 these receipts were \$110 million, so my prediction was correct.

In other words, when we make appropriations of this kind, we are providing for a better development of our natural resources, and you will get your money back. In this case our money comes back in the form of increased timber receipts.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I should like to add a word of appreciation for the consideration the chairman of the committee and the committee gave to the item of research facilities for our timber resources. I should also like to express my appreciation of the consideration given for the saline water research program.

I note that the committee has allowed the amount of the budget estimate, thus restoring the amount of the reduction made by the House of Representatives. Because I believe that, likewise, great returns will be received by the country from it, I believe it important that this item be included.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. In connection with the item on page 3, dealing with the "Acquisition of Strategic Minerals," I wonder whether that was recommended or requested by the Department.

Mr. HAYDEN. It was not recommended by the Department, but there is authority of law for it.

The amendment provides for an appropriation for necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956. It is estimated that approximately \$2,318,000 will be required for the fluorspar program, and the remainder will be required for the asbestos program.

I understand that on Monday of this week the Secretary of the Interior appeared before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and recommended a new program for our domestic mineral producers.

These funds would implement the asbestos and fluorspar provisions of the

existing law which terminates on December 31, 1958.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Although I know the Secretary of the Interior did make such a recommendation, it is my understanding that it has not been evaluated by the committee. Some of us may feel that the recommendation goes too far, although the Congress as a whole may decide to follow it.

Nevertheless, it is my understanding that the adoption of this amendment would have the net effect of partially extending the procurement of these strategic minerals, even without the adoption of any legislation.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is authority of law for it; and if this amendment were to go out on a point of order, I would immediately offer an amendment calling for the appropriation of the money, since it is authorized by law.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But the use of the unobligated balance would not then be provided for.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct. A point of order would lie against the use of the unobligated balance, but not against appropriations of money authorized by existing law.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But we could stop the use of the unobligated balance, and can let that money revert to the Treasury; and we could stop the expenditure of it beyond the period which this bill authorizes.

Mr. HAYDEN. I may say, in respect to fluorspar, that it is found in many places in the United States, but principally in southern Illinois. At the hearings before our committee, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] stated that information had been given to him that fluorine is one of the elements which is highly essential in the missile program; that there will be a tremendous demand for it. So his argument was that we should develop our own domestic fluorine resources rather than depend upon foreign sources.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That may well be; but I think that should be established at the hearings on the bill which is being recommended by the Secretary, and that we should at least have the recommendations of the departments.

Therefore, pending the receipt of that information, I shall be constrained to make a point of order against this portion of the bill; and I would oppose the committee amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator from Delaware may have forgotten it; but he made a similar point of order once before on the availability of those funds. If the Senator from Delaware does make the point of order, I shall offer an amendment, namely, that the amount of money required for this program, which is authorized by law, be appropriated.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the committee amendment on page 3, beginning with line 10, and continuing through line 21, inclusive, is not in order, by virtue of the fact that it constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I concede the point of order.

I send to the desk an amendment and request its immediate consideration.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I request a ruling on the point of order.

Mr. HAYDEN. I concede the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). The Chair sustains the point of order of the Senator from Delaware that the amendment constitutes general legislation on an appropriation bill.

The amendment submitted by the Senator from Arizona will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, after line 9, it is proposed to insert the following:

ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the "Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956" (70 Stat. 579), exclusive of section 2a, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$3,200,000, to remain available until December 31, 1958.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, in opposition to the committee amendment, I merely point out that it provides for the appropriation of \$3,200,000 for the purchase of so-called strategic minerals, not any of which has been recommended by the departments. In fact, on various occasions the representatives of the departments have testified before the committees, and have said they do not need these minerals and, that they already have adequate reserves in the stockpiles.

Until such time as a need for these minerals has been established and until representatives of the departments charged with carrying on the programs have appeared before the congressional committees and have recommended the acquisition of these minerals, I believe it would be unwise for this money to be spent for a program which, as I have said before, obviously is not needed for the purpose for which it is proposed that the funds be appropriated.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I cannot agree with the Senator from Delaware, because both items are needed.

The asbestos program involves the development of deposits of high-grade asbestos which are free from iron and other minerals. We need a domestic source of this mineral. At the present time 90 percent of our consumption is from foreign sources.

From the testimony given by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], I am convinced that the fluorspar is particularly important to our national defense.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I think the Senator from Delaware is primarily concerned with whether any additional funds are provided for the acquisition of tungsten by the Government. Can the Senator from Arizona give the Senator from Delaware some assurances on that point?

Mr. HAYDEN. Not a cent of this money is for the acquisition of tungsten.

If the pending amendment is agreed to, the bill as thus amended will read in part as follows:

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the "Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956" (70 Stat. 579), exclusive of section 2 (a).

Section 2 (a) is the tungsten section of Public Law 733.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I recognize that point. However, several years ago I incorporated in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement from the General Services Administration and statements from Mr. Flemming and from the Secretary of Defense and from representatives of various other departments, all of whom said none of these minerals were needed; and their statements at that time included fluorspar as not being needed.

Mr. HAYDEN. But the situation has changed somewhat since then.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It may have. If so, why have not representatives of the departments appeared before our committees and so stated?

As of this moment, it is my understanding—and if I am in error, I wish the Senator from Arizona would correct me—that at the present time no responsible agency of the United States Government which has charge of the defense or stockpiling programs has been before the committee and has said this is needed for the national defense, or has said that our stockpiles were inadequate. I do not think favorable testimony on this matter has been submitted either to the Appropriations Committee or to any other congressional committee.

It is true that testimony was given earlier this week in favor of a broad support program for certain minerals. But it was described as a support program to boost the economy, and not to bolster the national defense. I shall have more to say on that proposal later. I repeat that, to my knowledge—and if I am in error, I wish the Senator would correct me and tell me how I am in error—there has been no testimony from any responsible agent of the Government having charge of our stockpiling program or of our defense that there is a need for it in our national stockpiling program.

Mr. HAYDEN. I may point out that it is designed to preserve 2 industries badly needed in the United States. One has to do with the development of asbestos, particularly on the Pacific coast, where high-grade asbestos is found. The other has to do with the development of fluorspar, which is a source of fluorene, which, according to testimony presented to our committee by the Senator from Illinois, is highly essential for our national defense, and will be in great demand. I think Senators should take cognizance of the fact that there is a need for domestic sources of these 2 minerals, aside from the stockpiling program.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I respect the testimony before the committee by the various Senators. I do not question their sincerity. But I repeat my question: Has there been any testimony before the Senator's committee or any other committee of Congress by any agency or any official in charge of our defense

or our stockpiling program who has stated this program is needed?

Mr. HAYDEN. Let me say what I said before: This is not presented as a stockpiling program.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I appreciate that. I go back to my original contention that, on the contrary, there has been a lot of testimony before the committees that it is not needed. Mr. Fleming went so far as to say it would be a waste of the taxpayers' money. I agree with him.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Secretary of the Interior has testified time and time again that it is in the national interest to develop our domestic sources of these minerals.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Any Senator voting against the appropriation certainly is not voting for abandonment of the industries. We have many industries in this country which are in dire need of help and could stand an appropriation of a few million dollars. The mere fact that we are not appropriating to help an industry which needs money does not mean we are trying to abandon it or eliminate it.

I repeat, I understand there has been no testimony for this program on the part of any responsible agency of government. On the contrary, there has been repeated testimony by officials saying it is not needed. I close my argument by agreeing with their statement that such an appropriation would be a complete waste of the taxpayers' money by paying for a program for which there is no need.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am sorry, but I do not agree.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. I was present in the committee hearings when this question arose. The committee discussed it. I feel perfectly justified in supporting the committee's action. I supported it at the time the committee gave consideration to it. There is no question in my mind that the development of fluor spar is desirable, and, indeed, is necessary. We are certainly in need of it. It is a proven fact that we must import fluor spar. If fluor spar is deposited anywhere in this country, as we know it is in southern Illinois, it should be developed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. As a member of the subcommittee handling the Interior appropriation bill, I am fully aware of the profound understanding of the chairman of the subcommittee, who also is chairman of the full Appropriations Committee, and of his interest in the conservation and development of natural resources, primarily in the public land States of the West. I think the increased funds for the management of, and the various programs within, the Forest Service will prove most beneficial in

many ways, particularly in increasing revenues through the building of access roads and making available recreation facilities through the Operation Outdoors program.

I am in hearty accord with that program and the impetus which will be given the Forest Service in the development of those programs.

The chairman of the subcommittee has also offered an amendment, which has received approval, providing expanded funds for the construction of Indian schools on reservations—boarding schools and day schools. I have some doubt in my mind as to whether the initiation of this expanded construction program will mean a reversal in the general educational program which has been sponsored during the past decade by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. I am sure the Senator approves efforts have been made to integrate the education of Indian children in the public schools of our Nation, in order to provide contacts and to better qualify Indians to assume their full responsibilities. I know the Senator is aware of that policy. I should like to have some assurances from him, at a time when we hear so much about integration, and as we recognize the equity and fairness involved in providing adequate educational facilities for our Indian children, that there is no congressional intent to reverse this policy by keeping the Indian children in schools on reservations and out of the public schools of our country.

Mr. HAYDEN. Only yesterday I talked with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. That is the last thing in the world he would want done. I think he is prouder of the efforts he has made and the support he has had from Congress in building dormitories in towns, such, for example, as Gallup, Holbrook, Winslow, and other places, where Indian children who are old enough to be separated from their families can be placed in dormitories and then go to public schools. There they learn as much on the playgrounds as they do in the schools. That is where they get a working knowledge of the English language. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs expressed great pride in the accomplishment of his administration.

The largest increase recommended by the Committee is for the construction program for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The budget recommended \$13,800,000, and the House allowed \$13,800,000, and the Committee recommends \$40,526,000—an increase of \$27,526,000 over the budget estimate. Of the total recommended, \$36,758,000 is for the buildings and utilities program and the balance of \$3,768,000 is for the construction of irrigation systems.

Last year the Department of the Interior presented to the Congress a 10-year program for the construction of education facilities that was designed to provide for adequate schools and related facilities for all Indian children of school age. For the current fiscal year this plan called for a buildings and utilities program totaling \$17 million, and only \$11 million was appropriated. For fiscal 1959 the program calls for

\$38 million, and the budget recommends only \$10 million.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the tabulation on page 297 of the Senate hearings, setting out the requirements for this program.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The long-range construction program for buildings and utilities contemplated appropriations in a 10-year period as follows:

1958-----	\$17,100,000
1959-----	38,000,000
1960-----	51,000,000
1961-----	43,500,000
1962-----	46,000,000
1963-----	46,000,000
1964-----	64,500,000
1965-----	64,500,000
1966-----	71,700,000
1967-----	66,200,000
1968-----	34,000,000

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, it is the view of the committee that this program should be continued substantially in accordance with the original schedule presented. Therefore, an additional \$27.7 million is recommended.

Much has been said about the termination of Federal supervision over Indians, and I think it is desirable when the individual tribes are ready for such action. However, if we are to have Federal termination we will have to provide education for Indian children.

At the present time 8,000 Indian children of school age are not attending school because of the lack of adequate facilities. The budget estimate would provide accommodations for only 506 additional. The increase recommended by the committee will provide for 3,500 additional seats.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Then the distinguished Senator from Arizona approves of the policy which has been effective for several years, does he?

Mr. HAYDEN. Absolutely.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Wherever possible, Indian children should be enrolled in the public schools to help them to be indoctrinated with Americanism, and to make it possible for them to know the customs of the American people.

Mr. HAYDEN. An Indian child who goes to a public school and who associates with English-speaking children acquires knowledge of the language he could not get in any other way, and acquires it faster.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Those contacts and associations instill confidence in the Indian children, and encourage them to leave the reservations and seek employment, thereby becoming full fledged American citizens.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Indian children find they can successfully compete in the classroom with the white children, and that gives them confidence to go out to successfully compete with white men anywhere.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. So far as the State of Idaho is concerned, all of the Indian schools on reservations have been closed down for several years. I am sure splendid progress has been made by the enrolling of our Indian children in the public schools, giving those Indian children the same educational opportunities which are available to young white Americans.

Mr. HAYDEN. In my judgment the best money we have spent, so far as Indian education is concerned, is the contribution we have made to the States to provide for the education of Indian children in the public schools.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. I am glad the Senator from Idaho raised the question, because it is in line with the tenor of the discussion which we had in the executive session of the committee at the time we approved some of the substantial items relating to the education of Indian children. The discussions in the executive sessions of the committee were not a matter of public record and are not in print. I think it is desirable, therefore, that to review the legislative history, which the Senator from Idaho in his colloquy with the distinguished chairman of the committee has so firmly established.

It is the desire of our subcommittee, and I am sure of the Senate and of the Congress, in making the additional money available for the education of Indian children, to have it used with complete consistency with the splendid program being promoted so aggressively and effectively by Commissioner Glenn Emmons, which contemplated that wherever possible there be a commingling of the Indian children with the white children of the area, and that wherever possible contracts be entered into with States or local school districts for that purpose. In some instances perhaps, the Federal Government will provide the building, and the State or local school district will provide the educators, or sometimes the facilities. It is felt that the schools should be open to the Indian children and open to the white people in the area. The legislation is intended to be written with sufficient flexibility so that the Indian Bureau can utilize its ingenuity and administrative capacity to make the schools in the Indian areas function in such a way as to help the Indian children primarily and essentially by making schools available so that white and Indian children can study together.

As the chairman of the committee pointed out, in some instances the program takes the form of providing dormitories for Indian children in white communities, where the Indian children will have a place to stay and eat, but will be able to go to school with the white children. In some places, it is necessary to erect a school building in cases where there can be a joint arrangement to provide the necessary finances.

Throughout every single appropriation for the education of Indian children and for the construction program,

the whole emphasis is upon assuring a continuation of the policy of the Indian Bureau, under Glenn Emmons, to provide for the commingling of the races, the Indians and the whites, because we have found inevitably, when that is done, the Indian children advance much more rapidly.

I am sure the chairman of the committee will agree that the legislative history we are making is a correct summation of our thinking out loud in the executive session of the committee when we considered these matters.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator has stated the facts as I understand them to be.

Mr. MUNDT. I thank the Senator.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I express again my appreciation of the enlightened position taken by the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee with regard to the education of Indian children. I think we are making progress in that regard.

The principle of encouraging the Indian children to commingle with the white children, or to take their schooling in the regular day schools, is a good one. As evidence of the principle which is involved, I might recite the testimony in regard to my own State which was given a few years ago, by an experienced educator in the Indian school field.

For a number of years in the Indian schools there was a separate and special course of education. It was developed by some person who worked in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, supposedly with the idea of serving the Indians. It was a course of education which was designed to keep the Indian children Indians, so to speak. I personally did not believe in it.

Indian parents who had many children, some of them going to white schools and some to Indian schools, reported to me that their children who mingled with the white children, getting the regular course of study, seemed to do better.

The matter came to a head in connection with an Indian boy I appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. It was found that although he was able to enter the Academy there were certain deficiencies in his fundamental A B C's as a result of having attended Indian schools. This was a great handicap. Although he was a very capable and a very popular boy he was not able to keep up with his work at Annapolis. Eventually he left the Academy. He went into the Marine Corps and got his wings. He became a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

I talked with the mother of the boy afterward, and she wanted to know why the boy could not keep up with the scholastic requirements at the Naval Academy, even though he was able to establish his personal ability when he went into the Marine Corps. I explored that matter. I talked with an Indian mother who had 10 children, 4 of whom had gone to the white schools and 6 of whom had gone to other schools. The mother told me there was no difference in the oppor-

tunities the children had at home, but that the children who had gone to the white schools did better.

As a result, I introduced a bill to make it possible for the South Dakota course of study to be taught in the Indian schools where a majority of the parents or the patrons of the school desired to have that done. The bill was resisted at the time by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. I had introduced the bill on a general basis. Finally it was agreed that the bill might be approved if its application were restricted to South Dakota. I accepted that as a compromise.

As a result of the legislation, referenda were instituted in many schools. I was interested in hearing the statement of Mr. Newport, who was for a number of years the superintendent of the Indian School System at the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Indian Agency. Mr. Newport told me that in every single case where a referendum was instituted the parents of the children voted to have the South Dakota course of study used in preference to the one which had been carried on for some time by the Indian Bureau. The parents wanted the children to be able to mix in the community and not feel they were handicapped, a feeling they had when they received a different and a sort of specialized type of education. The result was that the South Dakota course of study has been largely used in the Indian schools.

I cite that as an illustration of the soundness of the principle to which the committee has indicated its preference by providing for dormitories or other facilities, so that the Indian children, as soon as they reach a proper age or have the facilities, can follow a regular course of study. I think that is the proper approach.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator for his comments.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I desire to commend warmly the Committee on Appropriations, and especially the distinguished chairman of the committee, for forward-looking vision in the work on the appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior and related agencies. The bill represents a responsible and constructive regard for wise development and utilization of our natural resources.

I am particularly interested, from the standpoint of my State, in the wise consideration that is shown to forestry research. Wisconsin's forests were her first great natural resource; they have been depleted to a large extent by the present time, but with good management and careful development, forest industries can be greatly magnified in importance to our overall economy, to the great benefit of the entire Nation.

The appropriation bill provides for the first step toward realization of my proposal for a pilot-plant newsprint mill to utilize low-quality hardwoods for producing newsprint paper.

I have introduced a bill to authorize establishment of a demonstration pilot-plant papermill project, to be carried

out by a commercial paper manufacturing firm in cooperation with Forest Service scientists. This pilot-plant project would work out the final details, in actual commercial-scale operation, of the new process for manufacturing newsprint from low-quality hardwoods. It would open the door for widespread use of this abundant Wisconsin resource, for which there is now little or no market.

The Appropriations Committee's recommendation of funds to finance a preliminary feasibility survey of such a project will greatly shorten the time that would be needed to get such a project underway and into actual operation once it has won final congressional approval.

This bill also permits vast improvement in the operations of three important forestry research projects in Wisconsin—the Northern Forestry Genetics Institute at Rhinelander; the watershed management research project in southwestern Wisconsin, headquartered at La Crosse; and the Forests Products Laboratory in Madison.

The Northern Forest Genetics Institute at Rhinelander is given a far greater opportunity to operate than the administration permitted. The bill provides \$200,000 for construction of research facilities at the Rhinelander Institute; no funds for this purpose were proposed by the administration. And the bill provides \$105,000 for actual research work at the Rhinelander Institute—an increase of 200 percent above the administration's recommendation of only \$35,000.

The science of forest genetics might completely transform our northern forests. Scientists believe that spectacular improvements in rate-of-growth, quality, and disease and insect resistance of forest trees can be achieved by genetics research. One has only to consider the tremendous improvements made in corn during the last few decades as a result of scientific genetics work, for example, to appreciate the possibilities.

The bill provides \$400,000 for construction of an urgently needed new heating plant at the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, and \$100,000 more than the administration requested for salaries for scientific and technical personnel at the Forest Products Laboratory.

The bill greatly expands the opportunity for forestry research in connection with watersheds in the hilly, unglaciated area of southwestern Wisconsin. Forestry management in the region is directly tied in with its unusually severe flood-control problems. The increase for this project from \$15,000 to \$75,000 will permit a real start to be made on this important project.

I very much thank the distinguished chairman of the committee.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wish to join my colleagues in thanking the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee and members of the committee for their foresight, and for what I believe

is their prudent allocation of much needed funds.

I was particularly pleased to note that in connection with the National Park Service the committee recommended a substantial increase in terms of construction funds for the National Park Service program. I have always taken an interest in our national parks. I intend to visit one or more of them this year again, as a citizen, as a head of a family, as a dad with his sons and daughters.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the committee recommendation of \$24 million for the construction program of the National Park Service is an increase of \$11,600,000 over the budget estimate of \$12,400,000. It is the view of the committee that the sum recommended is required in order to continue the 10-year development program—known as Mission 66, for our national parks.

Of the total recommended, \$22,406,000 is for the construction of buildings and utilities and the balance of \$1,593,200 is for the acquisition of lands and water rights.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the tabulation on page 70 of the Senate hearings setting forth the 1959 requirements to continue the Mission 66 program.

This tabulation indicates that a building and utilities program of \$22.3 million is required, and the committee has recommended a program totaling \$22.4 million.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Tabulation showing amounts needed in 1959
fiscal year to keep Mission 66 on schedule

	Budget allowance, 1959	Original estimate, 1959	Differ- ence
Management and protection.....	\$14,632,000	\$17,200,000	\$2,568,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	12,000,000	12,750,000	750,000
General administrative expenses.....	1,330,000	1,525,000	195,000
Construction:			
Buildings, utilities, and other facilities.....	10,806,800	22,318,800	11,512,000
Acquisition of lands and water rights.....	1,593,200	2,181,200	588,000
Subtotal.....	40,362,000	55,975,000	15,613,000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization):			
Parkways.....	9,782,000	16,000,000	6,218,000
Roads and trails.....	12,218,000	16,000,000	3,782,000
Subtotal (liquidation of contract authorization).....	22,000,000	32,000,000	10,000,000
Total, National Park Service.....	62,362,000	87,975,000	25,613,000

Mr. HUMPHREY. Let me say to the chairman of the committee that this is a great public service, and one which people everywhere will deeply appreciate.

I also thank the Senator for the appropriation for the Bureau of Mines laboratory construction, which means so much to the State of Minnesota, to the Middle

West, and to the Nation, as a whole. This particular laboratory has been an item of interest to me as long as I have been a Member of the Senate.

I have also noticed that the funds for Federal grants-in-aid to State nurseries were increased to the amount which was available last year and for the current fiscal year. This is very desirable. We are finding that one of the great shortages in the conservation-reserve program sponsored by the Department of Agriculture is in respect to trees and saplings. The State nursery program is a vital part of our total reforestation effort.

I note from the report that there was an increase of \$200,000 in the item for the Lake States Forestry Laboratory at Grand Rapids, Minn. This is of great importance to our forest program and our timber program.

I also note that funds for the Quetico-Superior National Forest land purchases in the wilderness area provide another \$300,000. The gratitude of every conservation group in America goes out to the committee for its foresight, because the Quetico-Superior area is one of the few virgin timber areas on the continent, and we hope to be able to develop the Quetico-Superior program to its full completion.

I thank the Senator and the other members of the committee for their helpfulness.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I wish to join the Senator from Minnesota and the Senator from Wisconsin in their observations with respect to the sums provided for in the Interior Department appropriation bill regarding related agencies, such as the Forest Service.

I also desire to add what seems to me a very pertinent and important fact. I believe that our debt to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and his associates is heightened by the circumstance that in recent years the Soviet Union has been undertaking what may possibly be the most comprehensive program of resource development ever planned in any country in history.

As a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs I was startled—and I know my colleagues shared the amazement—by what we were told by Gen. E. C. Itschner, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], and others who have returned from European Russia and Siberia, about what the Soviet Union is undertaking with respect to its waters, forest resources, minerals, and all the other vast resources of a nation the area of which is 2½ times greater than that of the United States plus Alaska.

So when we preserve the resources of the United States, we are conducting programs not only for our own benefit, but for the benefit of the entire free world.

I was particularly pleased that \$1.5 million was added for reforestation and stand improvement in the Forest Service. This is of special importance to the State of Oregon, which has the most valuable

national forests in the country, and in which more lumbering is done commercially than anywhere else in the Nation.

In addition, I was delighted—and I am sure other Senators from Western States share my gratification—that the Appropriations Committee added \$3 million to Operation Outdoors. Earlier the distinguished chairman of the committee referred to Mission 66 in the National Park Service. If I am not mistaken, Operation Outdoors is to the national forests what Mission 66 is to the national parks. Operation Outdoors seeks to improve campgrounds, trails, shelters, picnic grounds, and other areas in the national forests where people can find recreation.

Mr. HAYDEN. In that connection, the recommendations of the committee include \$11,020,000 for the development and maintenance of recreational and public use areas in the national forests, which is an increase of \$3 million over the budget estimate.

In reporting the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill for fiscal year 1957, the committee made the following statement in its report—Senate Report No. 1772, 84th Congress:

The committee has recommended funds to initiate a long-range program for the improvement of the national parks. It is the view of the committee that the Forest Service should present a program of this nature, and that funds to implement such a program should be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for consideration in the budget for fiscal year 1958.

Such a program—known as Operation Outdoors was submitted to the Congress.

During the course of the hearings I discussed this program with officials of the Forest Service and they pointed out that the planned program included \$11,500,000 for the current fiscal year and only \$8,020,000 was appropriated; that for fiscal 1959 the program called for \$15,500,000 and the budget included only \$8,020,000.

If we are to continue this program it is imperative that additional funds be provided. During last year there were 61 million visitors to these recreational areas in the national forests, and the number continues to increase annually.

Adequate facilities, such as water and sanitation, must be provided. Also it is essential from the standpoint of management and protection of the forests that we have these developed areas.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the tabulation on page 526 of the hearings.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Operation Outdoors—Recreation-public use comparison of planned program with available funds

	Planned program	Amount available	Difference
Fiscal year 1958...	\$11,500,000	\$8,020,000	—\$3,480,000
Fiscal year 1959...	15,500,000	8,020,000	—7,480,000
Total.....	27,000,000	16,040,000	—10,960,000

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I believe that even more people visit the national forests today than visit the national parks.

Mr. HAYDEN. My information is that the number is about the same.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I should like to ask one further question with respect to the amount added to the appropriation for Operation Outdoors. Was it the thought of the chairman of the committee that in programing the locations where funds are to be spent, some consideration should be given to the local unemployment factor, in distinguishing between two areas of equal recreational importance?

Mr. HAYDEN. I believe it would be proper for the Forest Service to do that. There are not only some differences in situations, but I believe the Forest Service is fully aware of where the money can be best used at this time.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I should not want the record to go unchallenged too far in that regard, because that was not primarily what the committee had in mind in connection with Operation 66 and Operation Outdoors. We were essentially interested in deriving the greatest conservation value for the dollar. Everything else being equal, I would say the situation described by the Senator from Oregon might come into the picture. However, this is not a boondoggle operation. This is not an antidepression measure. This matter can stand on its own bottom in all time to come from the standpoint of advancing the conservation resources of the country and the improvement of the great outdoors recreation areas, whether in periods of depression or prosperity. The project is not to be considered as a depression relief measure, or anything like that.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator has exactly expressed the attitude of the committee in that regard.

Mr. NEUBERGER. That is my attitude also. I became interested in Project 66 and Project Outdoors even before I became a Member of the Senate, and before the names describing the projects came into existence.

Mr. MUNDT. I began advocating such projects even before I heard of Operation 66 and Operation Outdoors.

Mr. NEUBERGER. My question to the chairman specifically referred to two areas of equal recreational importance.

I recognize that the primary purpose of the fund is to improve national parks and national forests, for the benefit of people who wish to camp and hunt and fish and hike, and do all the other things which can be done in the great outdoors and in the wilderness. My question specifically referred to two projects of equal recreational importance.

Mr. MUNDT. I do not wish to have any misunderstandings; with reference specifically to recreation, the committee stood mute. We were interested primarily in conservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Undoubtedly the Forest Service could take that factor into consideration.

Mr. NEUBERGER. That is what I thought the answer of the chairman of the committee would be, and it is the only answer that could properly be given to my question. There are undoubtedly areas of equal recreational importance, one being an area where there might be a vast labor surplus force, in which a great many people could be put to work in improving trails and campsites, and so forth.

The greatest program ever undertaken in the national forests, according to the chief of the Forest Service, particularly with respect to recreation, was the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930's. It was begun primarily to get jobless boys off the streets of our great cities. However, it resulted in the greatest expansion that has ever occurred in outdoor activities, particularly in the Western States. Therefore, that factor has not been disregarded. That is a part of the history of our country during the past quarter century. I believe the RECORD should show that.

Mr. MUNDT. The RECORD should also show that there is not the remotest relationship between the CCC program and the determination of our committee to advance, as far as and as fast as we can, in the direction of sound national conservation at this time.

We did not construe the proposal, and I will not construe it, whether we may have more prosperity or less prosperity, as primarily an economic measure. This is something the country needs, and needs badly, at any time. I would not wish the record even remotely to indicate that our judgment in this connection was influenced because we expected to do more conservation work in depressed areas, and less in areas which were not depressed. I say that because I doubt whether even a Solomon, if he could be reincarnated, and were made the Chief of the Park Service or Forest Service, could find two situations where things were completely equal. If it were possible to reincarnate Solomon, and he could find such equal situations, then I would agree it would be wise for him to spend the money first in the area which was depressed. However, I do not believe that we can produce a Solomon, in or out of Government.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I am pleased, at least, that the Senator from South Dakota should offer such a suggestion, provided we could reincarnate Solomon. I would remind the Senator that he has been placing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, of late, editorials and speeches on the subject of how prosperous South Dakota is. I, along with my distinguished senior colleague, represent the State of Oregon which unfortunately, for the past 4½ years has had, winter after winter, virtually the highest unemployment rate in the Nation.

Therefore, we may have a slightly different perspective on what it means when there are thousands of people in a State out of work, who have exhausted their unemployment benefits, and do not know where they can get any more work, or where they can get any shelter for their families. Therefore, we might have

a different idea of what joblessness means.

Mr. MUNDT. I am happy that South Dakota should enjoy a period of prosperity.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I am happy also for South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. I regret that the State of Oregon is not so fortunate at the present time. However, I wish the RECORD clearly to show that, despite the prosperity in the State of South Dakota and the temporary unhappy situation in the State of Oregon, the program we are discussing is nationwide. It is a conservation program. It is no part of a leaf-raking or CCC program, and has nothing to do with an anti-depression program. I hope that next year both Oregon and South Dakota will be equally prosperous.

Mr. NEUBERGER. We share that hope.

Mr. MUNDT. And we hope that Congress will continue to expand the conservation program.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I have several other questions which I should like to ask of the distinguished chairman of the committee. I note that the bill contains an item of \$3,750,000, which has been added for structural improvements, including housing, to make a total of \$12,360,000. Is it the opinion of the chairman that some of this additional money can be used for new housing, as well as for lookout towers, warehouses, and other such facilities?

Mr. HAYDEN. The testimony before our committee demonstrated that it was highly essential in many places that the dilapidated living quarters be replaced by adequate housing. We cannot expect a young man who has completed his course in a forestry school and has qualified for a position of this kind, particularly a young married man, to go into the forest and live like a trapper. On the other hand, the quarters provided for are not expensive. They can be built reasonably, and it was the intention of the committee to include them, of course. As you know, the employees pay rent for the use of these houses.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the Senator. The regional officials of the Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest have told me that outstanding graduates of schools of forestry have been discouraged from joining the Forest Service because such shabby housing facilities have been provided for them in the past.

Last Monday, April 28, I introduced, in cooperation with other Senators, a bill to expand forest research in cooperation with forestry colleges. Is it the opinion of the chairman that the Secretary of Agriculture could utilize some of the forest research money to enter into cooperative agreements with colleges of forestry in certain instances?

Mr. HAYDEN. There has been no testimony before our committee to that effect. I should not like to pass judgment on it without knowing more about it.

Mr. NEUBERGER. That subject has not been testified to before the committee?

Mr. HAYDEN. No.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I should like to ask the chairman several questions about the appropriations for forest access roads and trails, which are so important to the harvesting of the full allowable cut of national forest timber in the States where the forests are located. As a member of the Senate Public Works Committee, I was closely associated with the action which provided an increased authorization for 1959-60. Am I correct in understanding that the \$27 million in cash recommended by the Committee on Appropriations will allow \$34,664,000 worth of projects to be undertaken in fiscal year 1959 on forest roads?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator's figures are correct.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Am I also correct in assuming that the committee is not limiting the Forest Service in any way, and should it appear to be good business, the Forest Service can utilize during fiscal year 1959 part of the access-road money authorized for 1960, as provided by law?

Mr. HAYDEN. The law provides for it.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I am sure the chairman appreciates the fact that in order to provide the fully allowable timber cut, we must set up a road-construction program. Would it be the chairman's view, if the economic situation indicated it to be feasible, that we could move into the 1960 program during the next fiscal year?

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not know enough about the facts to answer that question definitely. However, the Forest Service does exercise good judgment as to what should be done in that respect. What has happened in the past is that the Department of Agriculture has never taken advantage of the contract authority it has under the Federal-Aid Highway Acts. When the Secretary of Agriculture was before our committee, he assured us that the Department would take advantage of the law and would do it immediately with respect to money made immediately available in the Highway Act that was just passed by the Congress. The Department of Agriculture is going to use its contract authority immediately. I think it will be a fine thing for the Department of Agriculture to, as the other departments do, utilize its contract authority, and not wait until they have the cash in hand before going to work.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the Senator for his very helpful answers. I doubt if any program is more important to the Pacific Northwest than the program for access roads, which enable the harvesting of our national forest timber on a competitive basis which is fair to all operators, sawmills, and lumber companies.

I reiterate what I said earlier. I doubt that any other bill has been brought before the Senate in modern times which provides for such generous and wise conservation and development of our natural resources, as does the bill now before the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations a few questions concerning the bill for the purpose of making a legislative history. When I have finished asking the questions, I shall offer an amendment which does not call for any additional funds, and which I hope, after I have explained it, the chairman will see fit to take to conference, to see if in conference it will prove to be as meritorious as I think it is.

Before I ask the questions and explain the purpose of the amendment, I commend the Committee on Appropriations and its very able chairman for the real and significant increases which have been made over and above the Eisenhower budget. I say, with no flattery on my lips, that the leadership and statesmanship of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] in the field of Senate appropriations both humble and inspire me. I am certain that no one in the history of the Senate has made a more brilliant record in being exceedingly fair, impartial, and judicious in handling the appropriation problems of Members of the Senate and the States which they represent than has the Senator from Arizona. We have but another example of that statesmanship in the form of the bill being considered this afternoon.

Congress has shown its awareness not only of the problem posed by the recession, but also of the need to preserve our natural resources and to develop them for the future.

I am particularly pleased because many of the increases which have been allowed in the bill are in line with the suggestions and recommendations of the two Senators from Oregon and with the recommendations shared by our colleagues in Congress.

I shall first discuss the Bureau of Land Management budget. A \$2 million increase has been allowed by the committee. Funds which were transferred from certain activities for Alaska firefighting have been restored, and operations have been stepped up. Increases have been made in the construction program in the Bureau of Land Management budget which are vitally needed.

The Park Service budget and Mission 66 have received most careful consideration. Funds for improvement and protection have been restored by the Senate committee. Funds for the maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities have been increased above the budget estimate. These are vitally needed funds which will take care of expanded park use. The administration made a \$5 million cut in the Mission 66 construction program. The Senate committee has not only restored the program to its previous level, but has increased it, from the administration's request of \$12.4 million, to \$24 million. The committee has provided the Senate with a detailed list of the projects typical of those which can be speeded up. It fully justified putting Mission 66 on an expanded basis rather than cutting it back. The committee has also authorized that the Road and

Trail and Parkway program go forward at fully authorized amounts.

The committee's action on the Forest Service has been most fair and understanding. Each and every program with which many of us have long been associated, has received fair consideration. The vital reforestation program has been increased by \$1.5 million. Operation Out-Doors, which the administration cut back, has been placed back on schedule. Funds have been added for structural improvements, such as housing, lookouts, and warehouses. Insect and disease control and soil and water management have been accelerated. The committee has allowed \$4,600,000 increase for forest research; \$2,100,000 will go to strengthen research programs, and the balance will be spent for the construction of urgently needed facilities. While not one of these new facilities will be in Oregon, the results of the research that will be performed will benefit Oregon and every other State in the Union.

The committee has restored the cut which the administration proposed in the Clarke-McNary Act. We have 52 million acres in need of reforestation, and the administration proposed an 80-percent reduction in this program. The committee acted not only with wisdom, but with restraint.

I am particularly pleased by the committee action on forest roads and trails. I had asked that this program be brought up to the full authorization, and the committee has done this. The result of getting this program up to par will be to the benefit of not only the national forests but also every person in the Nation who is in the market for a house. This one increase alone will do a tremendous amount to help put the national forests on a full production basis.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that this appropriation bill represents the attitude of our distinguished majority leader, who has determined that he will not sit by and wring his hands or make cheerful statements about the condition of our economy. This is a budget which is responsive to needs that exist. It is a budget which will put people to work now. It is a budget which will develop the Nation for the long-term growth of our economy.

At this point, I wish to ask the chairman of the committee for some information. Some of the people in my State have suggested to me that it would be vital to increase the funds available for timber sales administration and management with the expectation that there would be an increase in the salability of national forest timber. The committee is aware, of course, that these requests did not come until a few days ago. Therefore, I shall ask the chairman if he would entertain a supplemental appropriation later in the fiscal year if it should be determined that the Forest Service could sell substantially more timber than can be processed with the funds allocated under the budget now before the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think that would be fair and proper, if the facts are as the

Senator has stated them, and they are corroborated by the Forest Service.

Mr. MORSE. I should want to have the facts established before the Senator's committee.

Would that also be the Senator's position with respect to the Bureau of Land Management budget?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. If a supplemental appropriation bill were to be considered by the Senate, and the facts justified such action as the Senator from Oregon is proposing, we would, of course, do what he requests. It would depend on what the facts were at that time.

Mr. MORSE. The burden of proof would be upon the two agencies concerned to present facts justifying the appropriation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. MORSE. I feel impelled to reiterate, in part, the colloquy I had last year with the Senator from Arizona, so that the new Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Secretary of Agriculture can study the legislative history and be guided by it.

Last year, after Congress passed the appropriation bill, the Department of Agriculture impounded \$1 million of the timber-access road money. Then the Department dribbled out the money with political announcements as though the administration had manufactured the money; as though Oregon's delegation in Congress were nonexistent, the notification being made first in the State to candidates for office, and subsequently to the Oregon delegation. But we are used to that, and I am good humored about it.

While, on the one hand, the myth of more money was being perpetrated, the President's budget requested only \$23,099,000 for roads for 1959, while the previous year's budget had been \$24,336,000.

I point out also that while the construction of timber access roads with appropriated funds was being cut back, the construction of such roads by timber purchasers had increased. That means the Federal timber was sold to the purchaser, but at a price which permitted him to build his own roads.

The timber purchaser construction method puts a drain on Treasury receipts. In 1956, \$23.4 million of receipts were drained off by this method while in 1958 the drain has increased to \$32.7 million. I say this with some feeling because of the \$9.3 million increased drain, \$7.4 million occurred in Oregon and Washington. Our counties are losing \$1.8 million more than heretofore due to the heavy reliance of this administration on timber purchaser road construction.

Oregon and Washington have suffered substantial unemployment; yet the administration budget proposed less money for access roads; and, under its program, it was also proposed to cut more heavily into funds properly due the counties which are struggling with this recession at the grassroots. These policies have also further strangled the small and medium size timber operators.

I should like, at this point, to ask the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee some questions about the road and trail program:

Is it the position of the chairman of the committee that the full amount of the authorization for forest roads should be used?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is highly advantageous to the Forest Service and also to the Treasury of the United States to handle the matter in that way.

Mr. MORSE. Is it also the view of the chairman of the committee that these funds should not be impounded while the Department permits timber purchasers to proceed to build roads, thereby draining off receipts?

Mr. HAYDEN. I oppose very much the impounding of the funds appropriated by Congress, without letting Congress know about it. However, there is not a provision of law requiring the Bureau of the Budget to notify the Congress when funds are placed in reserve or impounded. I think there should be such a law.

Mr. MORSE. I do not intend to digress into a discussion of that matter, which may come up in connection with legislation to be proposed later. But does the chairman of the committee disagree with me when I point out that, in effect, this impounding practice has become a form of an individual item veto in the case of an appropriation bill, at least to the extent that it succeeds in delaying—probably until another fiscal year—the expenditure of an appropriation which the Congress in its wisdom has said should be spent?

Mr. HAYDEN. Of course, it is true that the President and all other executive officers take an oath to see that the laws are duly executed. But they exercise their judgment with respect to them. I found out long ago, when I first came to the Congress, that it is impossible to make any department spend any money that has been appropriated, unless the department wishes to do so. It is lawful, but I question the policy.

Mr. MORSE. I do not question the lawfulness; but I, too, question it as a public policy.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PROXMIER in the chair). Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. So that the record will not indicate that the impounding of public moneys, in connection with appropriations, is a Republican invention, I should like to call attention to the fact that it was practiced by President Truman and by preceding Presidents, and is something with which the Congress has wrestled for a long time.

Mr. MORSE. And I am sure the Senator will recall that at the time when I sat on his side of the aisle, I, too, criticized President Truman for that practice. I do not think it is a proper practice, regardless of what President may exercise it.

Although the President has a right so to act, it seems to me that when the Congress has appropriated funds to be used for construction of public-access roads, there should be a very good reason why the execution of the judgment of the Congress should be postponed. But we do not get notice of the reason; we only receive notice that the funds have been impounded.

That is why I am trying now to write this legislative history today, through the distinguished Senator from Arizona, because I think it will have great weight with any administration—Republican or Democratic—after we show what the Senator from Arizona thinks about a matter such as this.

Let me say to my friend, the Senator from South Dakota—as he has already noted—that I am not opposed to the road contract approach entirely. I think there are particular instances in which it is wise economy to proceed in that way. But we have been faced with a cutback in the Federal construction of access roads into the Federal timber—and such roads would benefit the small mill operators in my State—and an increase in the timber purchaser road-construction program, which many of us feel gives undue benefit to the large timber operator who has sufficient money to be able to purchase a large tract of land and to get the stumpage cost knocked down to such an extent that he can build the road himself. But the little fellow does not have that kind of money, and has to rely upon the federally constructed road.

That is why I am pleased that all the members of the committee this year did so magnificent a job in recognition of the need for some federally built access roads, to the tune of the increase for which the committee voted.

Would it be the view of the Senator from Arizona that if there were to be a cutback in the road program, it should be done by reducing timber purchaser road construction, rather than Federal access-road construction?

Mr. HAYDEN. Obviously, it would be best for the Treasury of the United States to proceed in that way.

Mr. MORSE. Does the Senator from Arizona agree with me that an accelerated road program using appropriated funds and contract authority can be a very useful economic weapon in the fight against recession?

Mr. HAYDEN. There can be no question about that.

Mr. MORSE. Is it the opinion of the chairman of the committee that if the recession problems continue, or if there is an increase in the demand for timber, it is desirable to speed up the construction by utilizing the advance contract authority contained in the Highway Act?

Mr. HAYDEN. I think it should be used almost exclusively by the Department of Agriculture just as it is by the Department of the Interior in connection with building Indian reservation roads and National Park Service roads. It is entirely proper to take advantage of the contract authority and to let the contracts and to get the work done.

Mr. MORSE. As the Senator from Arizona has pointed out in correspond-

ence with me, that is exactly what he suggested to the Secretary of Agriculture when the Secretary was before his committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. If the Department elected to use advance contract authority, would the Senator from Arizona be agreeable to considering a supplemental appropriation, if requested by the Department?

Mr. HAYDEN. I think that, by and large, we can handle this matter in the proper way. We probably shall have enough money at the moment. If facts develop to show that more money is needed, I would be in favor of providing it. In other words, we have to judge each instance by the conditions which exist at the time.

Mr. MORSE. Now I shall move to a brief discussion of the purpose of the amendment I like to offer. Before doing so, or before I explain it, in order that the RECORD may be clear, let me ask this question: It is true, is it not, that under the arrangement the Federal Government has with the Oregon O. and C. counties, in the O. and C. timber areas, the counties may spend for the construction of roads up to 25 percent of the receipts they get in lieu of taxes, for Federal timber?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. MORSE. That is true, is it not?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. It is my understanding that the counties have been well satisfied with that procedure.

Mr. MORSE. The counties are well satisfied with it; in fact, I hold in my hand a news statement from the Salem Statesman, of Salem, Oreg., of April 15, 1958, in which Mr. Frank Sever, the attorney for the O. and C. counties, is quoted as saying that "the counties generally have indicated that they want to spend no more than the present 25 percent of timber receipts for access roads and other improvements."

But the county officials have made clear to me and to my office that they want to be free to spend up to 25 percent, if the funds are made available.

That brings me to a question which I wish to present to the Senator from Arizona. I had hoped to have a chance to talk to him before I brought up the matter on the floor of the Senate. But I have been so involved today that this is the first opportunity I have had to present it to him.

My purpose is to assure that the full 25 percent of the receipts which the counties have earmarked for roads and reforestation will be available if the counties so desire and if a later estimate of the receipts indicates that that can be done.

The present indications are that revenue sufficient to handle a \$6 million program of reforestation and road construction will be forthcoming in the fiscal year 1959. That is the present estimate, I understand—namely, \$6 million.

However, the program level will be approximately \$500,000 below that amount. In other words, although the estimate will be approximately \$6 million, the program level is now fixed at about \$500,000 below that amount.

This provision is not mandatory, and would become operative only after the Secretary consulted with local O. and C. officials. The amendment which I shall offer will help avert a substantial drop in the O. and C. program, and is very important, since the Bureau of Land Management has just announced that, in order to complete its 12,000 miles of network, another 6,300 miles of access roads will be needed.

My amendment will not add one more penny of appropriation to this bill. It is consistent with the O. and C. counties' position that up to 25 percent of their share of receipts should be used for roads and reforestation; but they usually know 60 to 90 days before the end of the year about what the total receipts will be, and it will put them in such a position, in the last quarter of the fiscal year, that if they see that the receipts are going to be greater than they originally estimated, they can proceed to contract for the building of additional roads and contract for reforestation, up to the 25 percent; no more.

Let me restate my question: What my proposal, in effect, makes it clear to the O. and C. counties that if the actual income or receipts will be greater than is contemplated under the present road-building and reforestation schedule, they can proceed to contract up to the 25 percent of what they believe the total receipts will be.

I would word an amendment as follows:

On page 5, line 6, after "provided further," insert the following: "That if the Secretary of the Interior finds that the amount to be accredited to the general fund of the Treasury for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958, under the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876) will be greater than the amount appropriated herein, such amount appropriated shall be increased to equal such amount accredited, if the county officials of the counties entitled to benefits under such second paragraph agree to such increase."

We leave it entirely to the counties. As I have indicated, the counties are bound by the 25-percent figure, but this proposal at least would give them an opportunity, when they see they are to get more money than they thought they would, to speed up their program in the last quarter, because they need the additional 6,300 miles of road beyond the mileage contemplated by the program.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am afraid the Senator has two strikes against the amendment.

Mr. MORSE. The advice of the Senator from Arizona will have great effect on me. I have not offered an amendment yet. I should like to have the Senator's views on it.

Mr. HAYDEN. My understanding is that the rules of the Senate forbid an appropriation based upon a contingency. This proposal is an "if". That is the first reason for not adopting the amendment. Secondly, it is always very much better to have a budget estimate or a recommendation from a department in advance of making an appropriation.

If the situation arises which the Senator says may arise, and if there is a

need to do what he wants done, and that matter is brought to the attention of the Bureau of Land Management the matter can be presented in the consideration of the supplemental appropriation bill by the committee. We can take testimony to determine if an additional appropriation is justified.

Mr. MORSE. I am completely satisfied by the Senator's explanation. I accept his judgment in regard to the matter. I shall not offer the proposal as an amendment. That is why I followed this procedure. If I had had an opportunity to talk to the Senator before hand, I would not have taken as much time as I have. I did not have a chance to speak to the Senator. However we have made a record which will be available to all concerned.

Mr. HAYDEN. I assure the Senator that if there is any change that justifies doing what he has suggested, and the facts develop that to be the case, there will be other opportunities to carry out the proposal.

Mr. MORSE. I close by saying again I thank the Senator from Arizona for what I consider to be a most statesmanlike job he and his committee have done in presenting the report. On behalf of the people of my State, I repeat, and I know I speak the views of my colleague [Mr. NEUBERGER], as he indicated, I thank the chairman and the committee for the fairness with which they have treated the forest problems of my State.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. I know how fair the Senator has been in response to questions asked by Senators. I shall be brief. There are three matters which affect my State about which I should like to ask the Senator. In Lyon and Trigg Counties, in southwestern Kentucky, much of which will be inundated by the lake behind Barkley Dam on the lower Cumberland, a great many citizens are disturbed about plans of the Department of the Interior to acquire additional large tracts of land for a game and wildlife refuge.

Last year I asked the Senator this same question. Are there any funds in the bill which will enable the Department to acquire such land?

Mr. HAYDEN. No, there are no such funds provided. Congress is about to provide by law for an increase in the price of duck stamps. The resulting additional money is to be devoted exclusively to the acquisition of lands for wildlife refuges. That is a source of funds into which the Senator from Kentucky can look, and probably he will find some of those funds can be utilized for the purpose he has in mind.

Mr. COOPER. I may say to the Senator I myself am opposed to the acquisition of additional large tracts of land for the refuge. Much of the lands in that area will be taken in any event by Barkley Lake.

Can I be assured that there is no money provided in the bill to pay for the acquisition of such lands?

Mr. HAYDEN. No, there is no appropriation for that purpose, and the only

money made available for that purpose will come from increased funds as a result of the sale of duck stamps.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. The proposed duck-stamp legislation has not yet completed its passage through Congress. I think it should be enacted into law. I think the wildlife refuges are very important. If the Senator from Kentucky has a particular area in his State in which he thinks it will be against the public interest to locate such a refuge, he can still be in favor of the duck-stamp bill. He should lodge his protest with the Fish and Wildlife Service and point out to it that the area to which he has reference is not the place to locate a refuge. If he succeeds, I will say to him that we in South Dakota will be glad to have one.

Mr. COOPER. I thank the Senator. The question is whether the Kentucky Woodlands National Wildlife Refuge should be or should not be increased in size. I believe most of the people do not believe its size should be increased.

Mr. MUNDT. Nothing our committee has done will disturb the status quo in any way.

Mr. COOPER. I should now like to ask about the appropriation relating to the development of the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, which lies in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, and which is an area through which 300,000 of the earliest settlers of the West passed from the eastern seaboard.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the tabulation which appears in the committee report shows a recommended increase in the amount of \$268,000 for that item.

Mr. COOPER. That is under Mission 66.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. COOPER. I understand in that part of the appropriation which obligates funds for roads and trails, there is included \$425,000 for the grade separation at U. S. 25E, and for access roads.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is a part of the program submitted by the Bureau of the Budget. It is in the approved budget program.

Mr. COOPER. I have been informed that is correct. That has been approved.

One other question, and then I shall desist.

In 1954, a forest research center was established at Berea College, Kentucky. I think it has been quite successful in its land management and timber management aspects, and also in timber utilization. I asked the committee to appropriate additional funds for the project. I understand the budget request was approved at \$50,275, and that an additional \$30,000 was added to those funds for the Berea College center.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator has been correctly informed.

Mr. COOPER. I want to thank the distinguished Senator and join with others in expressing my own appreciation of the Senator's fairness and thoughtfulness in all these matters.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I rise to commend the Appropriations Committee for its action on the Interior appropriations bill and to announce that I plan to support the recommended increases reported by the committee.

The appropriation of \$489 million, recommended in this measure, represents an increase of only \$29 million over the appropriations for the past fiscal year. And in view of the fact that this bill carries funds for administration, development, and protection of the public lands and resources of the United States and its possessions, this represents a very modest increase for a program which affects virtually every man, woman, and child in this country, and embraces a land acreage totaling 455 million acres in the 48 States and another 300 million acres in the Territories.

The Appropriations Committee report explained and justified the \$76 million increase which the Senate committee made above the levels recommended in the House bill. I shall not cover the same ground, but I wish to comment briefly on some increases that affect my State directly.

The item for management of lands and resources carries an increase of \$2 million above the House figure. Actually, this is only an increase of \$1 million, inasmuch as \$1 million will go to make up funds diverted from the entire management program for fire fighting, essentially in Alaska, during the current fiscal year.

The combined restoration and increases, however, represent a total increase for essential management areas of \$230,000 for lease and disposal of land and mineral resources; \$100,000 for management of grazing lands; \$350,000 for forestry management of BLM lands; \$120,000 for cadastral surveys, a very important item for my State; \$550,000 for the important area of soil and moisture conservation; and \$650,000 for weed control.

Anyone familiar with the problem of managing the 468 million acres of BLM lands in 26 States and Alaska needs no explanation of the importance of these programs, which traditionally have been conducted on an austerity basis.

An editorial in the Salt Lake Tribune of August 21, 1957, dealt with the problem of reseeding burned-over rangelands on the public domain, and in view of its applicability to the present consideration of the bill, I hereby request unanimous consent to have this editorial printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks, along with a letter of October 18, 1957, from BLM Director Woolley, giving his views on the recommendations in the editorial.

There being no objection, the editorial and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SEED THE BURNED LANDS

Many thousands of acres of rangeland have been burned over this hot and dry summer throughout the intermountain West.

Blackened areas which had been covered with dry, low-type grass and brush extend as far as the eye can see in a shocking number of sections, particularly in south-central Idaho, where towns, farms and other

valuable property have been damaged or endangered by racing flames.

Much of the land is publicly owned, a great deal of it administered by the Federal Bureau of Land Management. Many years of unregulated or inadequately controlled grazing, plus some deliberate and unwise burning, have removed the desirable forage and only form of plant life, largely cheatgrass, remains. This is highly flammable when mature and a poor range cover.

After the land has been burned over conditions are good for reseeding the land into desirable grasses which are not only more palatable for livestock but put down deeper roots and serve as a better protective cover for the soil. These grasses, particularly the wheat grasses, remain green longer even in drought conditions and therefore do not burn at every drop of a match or cigarette.

The Bureau of Land Management has reseeded programs under way but the job of rehabilitating some 150 million acres of Federal range is incredibly large. Funds should be available to reseed the burned over rangelands so that beneficial grasses will sprout as soon as moisture falls. Cooperative programs should be ready to go, particularly in acute problem areas.

A Bureau of Land Management report says about 50 percent of Federal rangelands are in a state of severe to critical erosion and 32 percent are eroding moderately. This is gross waste—destruction of topsoil. Cheatgrass should be replaced with desirable plants.

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT,

Washington, D. C., October 18, 1957.

Hon. ARTHUR V. WATKINS,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WATKINS: The editorial from the August 21 issue of the Salt Lake City Tribune on burned-over lands in Utah and Idaho that you recently sent to me with your letter of October 9, has been reviewed with a great deal of interest. Thank you for calling our attention to the publicity given to the problem of range fires in those two States, and requesting my comments on the availability of funds for use in reseeding burned-over rangelands and about program planning to remedy the adverse conditions created by range fires.

The Bureau of Land Management has not requested appropriations specifically for the purpose of revegetating public lands denuded by fire. However, funds are available in the soil and moisture and weed-control programs which may be utilized for this purpose whenever the burned-over lands are of such character and so located as to make such operations feasible. Very often areas covered by fire are too rough to permit the use of ground-seeding equipment and sometimes are located in belts of low precipitation where successful reseeding is questionable.

Usually our soil and moisture conservation fund has been used to complete emergency seeding operations on burned-over areas. However, where halogeton is prevalent the halogeton control fund is likewise available to the extent that it can be diverted from previously planned work. Whenever either of these funds is used in this way, projects that were planned in justifying the appropriation have to be postponed and re-planned.

The availability of funds specifically for the purpose of the emergency revegetation would prove very helpful to the Bureau's operations. Planned programs would not then be interfered with and there would

exist a better possibility that needed vegetative rehabilitation practices would be completed on burned-over areas. The likelihood exists that every burn should be seeded with the best adapted forage species available. If such seeding could not be done with ground-planting equipment, which would be most desirable, then it may be done by aerial broadcasting. This seeding should follow the burn as promptly as proper seasonal conditions will permit.

Each year the Bureau prepares program plans providing for the amount of rangeland reseeding, along with other conservation and improvement works, which anticipated appropriations will permit. These reseeding projects are always planned with specific tracts of land in mind and therefore do not provide for subsequently burned areas.

The current year is the third of a 20-year departmental conservation program that was devised and approved on an accelerating basis whereby all depleted public lands under Interior Department jurisdiction were to receive appropriate treatment by the end of that period. It is hoped that this program may ultimately be completed as originally planned, but it has become necessary to curtail the work to some degree during the current fiscal year to absorb unprecedented fire suppression costs. This cutback will not only delay planned conservation accomplishment but will also present less latitude in diverting funds to handle needed reseeding of burned areas.

I hope that the above comments have given you a sufficient idea of the Bureau's methods of handling and financing emergency reseeding operations on burned-over rangelands. If you have any further questions concerning the program of the Bureau in this or any other matter I would be glad to answer them for you.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD WOOLEY, Director.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, 2 of the largest increases in this bill were made to expedite 2 major recreational resource improvement programs that have attracted nationwide interest and support. These programs are the Mission 66 program of the National Park Service, and the Operations Outdoors program of the Forest Service. These programs are of special interest to the West, because of our relatively large forest and park acreage. However, these two programs will improve public recreation areas and reserved acreage throughout the 48 States and our Territories.

Improvements made under this program also will contribute to the anti-recession program, because they involve essentially small construction jobs which can be undertaken this year. However, this factor is incidental to the long-range, overall importance of these two programs to outdoor public recreation and resource management.

The \$11.6 million increase for the construction program of the Park Service makes possible an improvement program totaling \$1,887,700 for Utah National Parks and Monuments and nearby Grand Canyon National Park. I have summarized the Senate-recommended increases in funds for visitor facilities at

these internationally known national park units as follows:

Name of park or monument	Senate-recommended increase	Total available under Senate bill
Arches National Monument	\$218,400	\$218,400
Cedar Breaks National Monument	99,600	111,600
Dinosaur National Monument	75,800	132,500
Grand Canyon National Park (Arizona)	167,500	888,500
Zion National Park		536,700
Total	561,300	1,887,700

Comparable figures were not provided in the report for the details of the \$3 million increase recommended in the Operations Outdoors program of the Forest Service. However, I recently received a report from the regional forester on the program pursued in Utah during the current fiscal year, and I hereby request unanimous consent to have this report printed in the RECORD at this point in these remarks.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Ogden, Utah, April 4, 1958.

Hon. ARTHUR V. WATKINS,

United States Senate.

DEAR ARTHUR: In answer to your inquiry of Secretary Benson's Office, we have been requested to send you a followup report on Operation Outdoors for the national forests in Utah.

With our letter of September 23, 1957, we sent you a tabulation of the rehabilitation and construction work we hoped to accomplish during the current fiscal year. On the attached sheet we have shown the planned work as well as the accomplishments we expect to attain by June 30. The final column sets forth the allotments to Utah forest supervisors for this work.

Our primary effort during the first year of Operation Outdoors has been directed toward placing wornout camp and picnic grounds in satisfactory condition. We have also intensified cleanup services at the 260 camp and picnic grounds within Utah national forests. Special attention has been given to the maintenance of sanitary facilities in those recreation areas situated in watersheds which provide culinary water for nearby communities.

Some of the larger areas where construction and rehabilitation work is being accomplished are as follows:

Ashley National Forest: Moon Lake campground, north of Altonah; Browne Lake campground, south of Manila.

Cache National Forest: Picnic areas in Logan Canyon.

Dixie National Forest: Navajo Lake campground, Duck Creek campground.

Fishlake National Forest: Ponderosa campground, east of Beaver.

Manti-LaSal National Forest: Oowah campground, southeast of Moab; Dolten Springs campground, east of Monticello.

Uinta National Forest: Little Mill campground, American Fork Canyon; Bear Canyon campground, southeast of Santaquin.

Wasatch National Forest: China Meadows picnic ground, near China Lake; Storm

Mountain picnic ground, Big Cottonwood Canyon.

The increase in public use of Utah national forests has exceeded our expectations. In 1957 there were 4.6 million visits—an increase of 12 percent over the previous year.

We will be glad to send you our plans for continuing the Operation Outdoors program

the coming fiscal year soon after we are advised as to the amount of funds which will be available.

Please let us know if you have any questions or desire additional information.

Sincerely yours,

FLOYD IVERSON,
Regional Forester.

Program for operation outdoors—Utah, fiscal year 1958

Forest	Work planned			Expected accomplishment by June 30, 1958			
	New construction units ¹	Rehabilitation		New construction units ¹	Rehabilitation		Funds allocated ²
		Units ¹	Water systems		Units ¹	Water systems	
Ashley.....	34	-----	-----	24	-----	-----	\$28,498
Cache.....	29	107	3	15	-----	2	81,862
Dixie.....	16	137	-----	36	59	-----	24,735
Fishlake.....	6	40	-----	-----	69	-----	34,219
Manti-LaSal.....	28	-----	-----	49	3	-----	30,991
Uinta.....	20	36	2	8	110	2	80,826
Wasatch.....	194	59	1	73	518	-----	134,092
Total.....	327	379	6	205	759	4	415,223

¹ A unit consists of a table, stove, and necessary facilities to accommodate a family group of 3.

² These figures represent allocations for on-the-ground project work. They do not include the cost of providing engineering or recreation landscape architect services provided the forests by the regional office or a proportionate share of supervision and planning costs at the national forest, regional and Washington office levels.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, the description of the activities undertaken during the first year of this program in one State should indicate the widespread public benefits which are starting to accrue from this program to restore the hitherto neglected public recreation facilities on our national forest lands.

Other Senate-recommended increases in Forest Service funds, totaling \$10 million, also appear to be eminently justified. The entire Forest Service program, I might add, is one of the few Government activities which has annual receipts approximating its expenditures. Many of the other appropriations in this budget also are offset to some degree by fees and other revenues. This, overall, is a revenue-producing budget and the participating agencies have been traditionally well managed and conservative. In the affirmation of this, I hereby request unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, an editorial from the Ogden Standard-Examiner of April 20, 1958, commenting favorably on the Mission 66 program of the National Parks Service. Similar comments could be made—and have been made by this and other area editorial writers—on the Forest Service program.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL PARKS PLEA

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY, Democrat of Montana, told the Senate last week that the Interior Department has failed to ask for sufficient funds to develop facilities in the national parks in accordance with the Mission 66 program. This is the time to improve our parks, the Montanan said, not only to provide better accommodations for the million of visitors, but to add permanent improvements to the parks and provide needed jobs. In support of larger appropriations, Senator MURRAY quoted Senator HARRY F. BYRD, Democrat of Virginia, a watchdog of the Treasury, as declaring he had never discovered in a National Park Service budget a request for nonessential item and the Service gets \$1.20 of value out of each dollar voted.

Praise from Senator BYRD is praise indeed and the quotations should help Senator MURRAY obtain increased funds for the parks.

Millions of Americans know from visits to the parks that more facilities are required to accommodate the increasing numbers eager to enjoy the parks. Every Senator and Representative surely knows that development is lagging. They should know this from studying the Mission 66 program for a 10-year project to bring the parks up to standards, so that by 1966 they will be able to serve the 80 million visitors it is estimated will be crowding the parks in that year.

Every informed American doubtless agrees with Senator MURRAY that this assuredly is no year to economize on our national parks and monuments.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, in closing, I also wish to commend the committee for providing an increase of \$2,421,350 for construction of fish and wildlife facilities. This action permits an appropriation of \$225,000 to complete construction of long-needed new facilities at the Springville, Utah, fish hatchery, which supplies game fish for planting in streams in Utah and adjoining areas. This is a most commendable project, and I feel sure that the other facilities covered in this appropriation increase warrant expedited construction.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to H. R. 10746.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 18, line 24, it is proposed to strike out "\$11,616,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$11,916,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Texas.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the amendment would, under the item of "Management and investigations of resources," under the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, increase the appropriation from \$11,616,000 to \$11,916,000. The increase is \$300,000, which is sought for the purpose of research into

the effects of poisonous pesticides on wildlife, as well as on domestic animals, and on human life.

Each year insect pests, plant diseases, and weeds take a toll estimated at \$11 billion from our economy. To combat this tremendous loss, some \$2 billion is spent each year on control measures, mostly for pesticidal chemicals and their application. More than 750 million pounds of pesticides, having a value of \$250 million, are now produced in the United States each year. About two-thirds of this production is for domestic utilization on about 100 million acres of the Nation's lands and waters.

Although there has been an enormous increase in the use of pesticides during the last 15 years, the industry estimates that it is supplying only one-sixth of the present need, so the outlook is for a vast and continued expansion of production of these poisons and their use on the lands, waters, plants, and food of America.

Effective control of pests is recognized as an essential part of our modern agriculture and public health programs. Oftentimes, however, the materials as applied cause direct or indirect damage to wildlife, fish, and domestic animals. Experience has shown that much of this loss is unnecessary and could be prevented or minimized by careful regulation of the rates, seasons, and methods of applying the control agents. Effective progress has been made in this direction as a result of intensive studies of several of the chemicals, such as DDT, which are in common use.

New formulations are appearing daily and there are now some 220 control agents available in the market. Two hundred and twenty different poisons are being sold in the American market. The present level of research is inadequate to screen these materials and learn their immediate and long-term effects on fish and wildlife. An expanded twofold program is needed to cope with the problem: Determinations of acute and chronic toxicity levels and effects on reproductive capacity of the various pesticides through studies of penned animals and on controlled sample plots; field appraisal of wide-scale operations such as those for fire ant, gypsy moth, spruce budworms, grasshopper, and Mormon cricket control, to determine their effects on fish and wildlife and to develop measures for reducing damage through changes in materials, rates, methods, and times of treatment.

For the purposes described, it is recommended that the sum of \$240,000 be added to subactivity (b) of item 6 for wildlife research and the sum of \$60,000 be added to item 3 for fishery research—fishery management research—under Management and Investigations of Resources, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Incidentally, this amendment has the support of the National Wildlife Federation and the Wildlife Management Institute, both of which are pleading for this small \$300,000 appropriation so that research can begin in this field to determine what the poisons are doing, not merely to the reproductive processes of

fish and wildlife, but also of all animal life, as well as human life.

Mr. C. R. Gutermuth, vice president of the Wildlife Management Institute, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., testified before the committee as follows, as shown on page 591 of the hearings:

We think that it is being very, very conservative to ask for a meager \$300,000 to start some real, honest-to-goodness studies on the effects of these powerful chemical controls. If the Congress sees fit, based on the meager amount of research that has been done on some of these chemicals which we point out here are 20 times more toxic than DDT, then certainly we ought to get some research going on this important thing.

Public concern is mounting over the effect of these economic poisons on fish and game and other beneficial insect and animal life, as well as on humans and livestock. The time to prevent losses is before new super-poisons go into commercial use. Each must be tested thoroughly in the laboratory and in the field. Formulations, time of application, methods, and doses must be worked out in advance in order to avoid unnecessary damage. We sincerely urge the committee to increase the appropriation for wildlife research by \$300,000.

I concur with the National Wildlife Federation and the Wildlife Management Institute in urging that the Congress appropriate this meager \$300,000 to begin essential research. I request the chairman of the committee not to resist this request for \$300,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I regret that I cannot agree to accept the amendment at this time, for this reason: The first we heard about the necessity for doing anything of this kind was at a hearing when the subject was brought to our attention by Mr. C. R. Gutermuth, vice president of the Wildlife Management Institute. There was no testimony whatever from the Department. There was no budget estimate. There was none of the background which usually accompanies a request of this kind.

I agree that perhaps something should be done, but I believe that the request requires a better justification than was made before our committee as to the need. The committee considered this request, and it was turned down.

Under these circumstances, I must oppose the amendment.

I regret very much that I cannot offer the Senator from Texas any encouragement at this time. On the other hand, the Senator should tell his friends in the Wildlife Management Institute and the other organizations that if they will pursue this request another year, taking it up with the Department, and persuading the Department to ask for the appropriation in the regular way, I believe that something can be done about it.

This subject has been brought up only recently. The large-scale use of such poisons is a recent development. It is a subject which should be carefully studied before we undertake to spend money.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I commend the distinguished chairman of the committee and the other members of the committee who sat with him in the hearings, for the appropriations which have been recommended. In a number of instances the committee has recommended increases over the budget esti-

mate and over the House figures. I believe that the subject of the preservation of our natural resources is close to the heart of every American. The committee has done a fine job.

I am offering an amendment providing for an additional appropriation of \$300,000 to study the toxicity of the various pesticides, some of which have been described. Some of them about to go on the market are 20 times more toxic than DDT.

This is an emergency situation. An appropriation was not requested by a department of the Government, as the able chairman has pointed out. It seems to me that it would not be amiss for Congress itself to initiate such an investigation, without waiting for the executive department to request it. We believe that the need is urgent. If the Department did not believe that such an appropriation was wise, or if it could handle the situation without the appropriation, in such a manner as not to waste a dollar, advance planning could be done for a larger appropriation. The subject is of such importance that it might well justify the Senate in taking the initiative, even though the Department did not suggest the appropriation.

We believe that the committee has done a magnificent job on the bill. Among appropriations for which I particularly wish to commend the committee is that for investigation and research into the subject of saline water, with the object of removing salt from the water and converting salt water to fresh water. Many of the projects for which the committee has recommended appropriations are basic to the expansion of the American economy.

Mr. President, in offering my amendment I do not make the slightest criticism of the patient consideration which the committee has given to the bill. More than 700 pages of testimony were taken. This indicates long and patient consideration. However, I believe that the item for which I am requesting an appropriation is important.

Mr. HAYDEN. I suggest to the Senator that he tell his friends connected with the various interested organizations that they should make a representation immediately to the proper department in Washington to the effect that something should be done about the situation. If there is an emergency, and if it can be proved to the satisfaction of the department which would spend the money, it will ask for it. There will be supplemental appropriation bills coming along in which such an item could be included.

Unless those who would be expected to do the work indicated that they wanted to do the work, we would have great difficulty in forcing money upon them. For that reason I think it would be the part of wisdom to handle the matter as I have suggested.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the chairman yield to me for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I should like to ask the distinguished chairman whether or not there will be an opportunity, in

connection with a supplemental appropriation bill, to present the request to the committee later during this session of Congress.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. We can then hold hearings on the subject.

I wish to impress upon the Wildlife Management Institute and other organizations which are interested that they should take the matter up with the proper officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service and have them study the problem, so that when we call them as witnesses they will have some information to give the committee.

It is important from the standpoint of what they will do with the money that will be made available to them.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, in the light of the clear statement of the distinguished chairman, the senior Senator from Arizona, that there will be an opportunity given to present the matter in connection with the supplemental appropriation bill later in this session of Congress, when wildlife organizations and conservation groups will have an opportunity more fully to present the case than it was presented before the committee's regular hearing, I shall withdraw the amendment at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOUGLAS in the chair). The amendment of the Senator from Texas is withdrawn.

The bill is before the Senate and open to amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were order to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 10746) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. KNOWLAND conferees on the part of the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to announce for the Record that the leadership expects to program the following measures:

Calendar No. 1459, H. R. 4640, the amendment of the Civil Service Retirement Act.

Calendar No. 1489, the stockyards bill, which had been referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. It is the bill which was introduced by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY].

Calendar No. 1490, S. 3632, the Atomic Energy Commission Acceleration Act.

Calendar No. 1497, S. 287, to investigate textile problems. I wish to talk to the chairman of the committee and some of the members of the Committee on Rules and Administration before I

agree to program it, but I have reviewed it with the policy committee.

Calendar No. 1519, S. 3683, the depressed areas bill.

Calendar No. 1533, S. 299, the accelerated reclamation program bill.

None of these bills will be taken up this week.

I hope to have the printed hearings and the committee reports available on all of them. When we come back next week I hope the Senate will be able to proceed with the consideration of the accelerated reclamation program bill, to be followed by either the depressed areas bill or the stockyards bill. I understand there is some controversy with respect to the last two bills.

I make this announcement so all Members will be on notice.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Texas a question. My attention was diverted while he was making his statement. I do not know whether he listed the Wool Act extension bill for consideration.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No; I did not.

Mr. MUNDT. I wonder whether we could have that bill added. Time is somewhat of the essence.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I appreciate the Senator's situation. I shall give it proper consideration.

CENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, the State of Minnesota has made phenomenal progress in the past 100 years. Nineteen hundred and fifty-eight will mark its centennial year. Last night, at a dinner given for members of Minnesota Chamber of Commerce organizations, a very interesting and thorough progress report was given on the State of Minnesota. It is one of the most complete and up-to-date word pictures I have seen in a long time. I should like permission to insert excerpts from this report in the RECORD at this time.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHAT'S UP

One hundred years are up in 1958 as Minnesota celebrates its centennial. Accent will be on what's happened in the past—but let's see what's up now and in the future.

We're up in population—100 years ago it was 152,000—2 million in 1908, and now 3,313,000.

Manufacturing is our leading employer, providing 220,000 jobs that pay over a billion dollars in wages.

Second is wholesale-retail providing over \$750 million in wages.

Then, farming, which provides income of over \$600 million.

Service enterprise provides over a half-billion dollars in wages.

Our food industry is our leading manufacturer. We rank second in the Nation in this field.

Second is machinery manufacturing, then paper and pulp; fourth is printing and publishing; fifth, chemical products; sixth is ordnance; seventh, metal fabrication; eighth, transportation; and ninth, lumber and wood products.

Our kids are growing up, and going up all over Minnesota are school buildings. Up

are property taxes as communities on a local level meet the need.

Minnesota is up in some pretty fast company in education. In total expenditures for higher education, we ranked seventh in the Nation.

We were up in sixth place in per pupil expenditures for public school education.

What's up with medical facilities? One of the principal factors in world-famous Rochester's growth through the years has been the Mayo Clinic. A continuing program is carried on by that institution. Right now, for instance, at the Mayo Institute, located just outside of Rochester, there is a half million dollar construction project for medical research facilities in progress. This brings the clinic's post-war building expenditure to something like \$25 million.

In Minneapolis new hospitals and remodeling of old facilities is underway, costing near \$35 million. This is Minneapolis' new health center. In St. Paul over \$27 million has or is being spent. Duluth has spent \$8 million on their hospitals.

On the drawingboards is a \$3 million new Winona hospital.

The State hospital at Brainerd typifies improvements at all State institutions. This administration building just opened, is but part of the \$12½ million program at Brainerd—other units are scheduled to start in May. * * *

Up in welfare costs—there are only seven States who pay more per recipient in old-age pension. Minnesota is paying \$79 per recipient, 30 percent above the National average of \$60.68.

Up in child care too—only six States beat us. We're 52 percent above the national average.

Speeding up—Is work on Minnesota's proposed 885 miles of Interstate Highway as pavements, grade separations and interchanges are laid down. Twin Cities expressway plans are nearing completion—Duluth's high bridge starts this fall. First interstate funds were used on this stretch between Owatonna and Medford. Construction is underway on portions of the interstate throughout Minnesota. Estimated cost of the interstate in Minnesota is \$730 million. These new routes will mean much to market development and aid in attracting tourists to our State.

What's up—in Minnesota's important tourist business? Here are some of the important developments. This Stillwater marina on the St. Croix is but one of four—a new marina is being built to accommodate 500 more boats—to meet the rapidly growing boating public's needs.

Going up—at Virginia is this \$200,000 ski area on Lookout Mountain. This was sparked by the Virginia Chamber and points up the increased interest in Minnesota's recreational winter advantages.

Looking down on South St. Paul—this great competitive livestock market, second largest in the world—more than a million dollars is paid each day to northwest livestock producers. Since livestock provides the greatest share of northwest farm income, the top-dollar prices this market provides are of importance to the economy of the entire northwest. More than 6,000 persons are employed in this huge livestock and meat center, and the market has often been termed the economic barometer of northwest agriculture. Constant improvements in stockyard and plant facilities keep the industry abreast of changing times. A new bridge over the Mississippi, part of the Interstate System—will be open by fall 1959—and will give better access to the livestock market.

Up in the air—yet down to earth—is the Twin Cities Wold Chamberlain Airport and

terminal expansion. There is an \$18 million Northwest Airline Base located there.

Speaking of military—up at Duluth here's the new SAGE building. Duplicate brain systems are now being installed, and will be completed in a year. Part of our new defense system, the brains will automatically give direction to these Duluth-based supersonic F-102's. But the future comes fast; thus the SAGE will guide missiles. Two missile bases are planned in the Duluth area—the Air Force's "goose" missile, designed to direct long-ranged missiles away from their target, will be based at the Duluth airport. Within 20 miles will be another base for this BOMARC missile—an unmanned interceptor. At Rochester they are building a brandnew \$4½ million airport at a relocated 1,900-acre site.

Here is shown the home office and main plant cluster of the huge Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.—today a world-famed industrial giant which grew in St. Paul from its infancy.

A recent survey of industrial firms indicates that industry may spend upward of \$40 million in expansion in the St. Paul area during 1958 and 1959.

This is the 3-M research center—the central building shown in the foreground is where Minnesota Mining conducts its basic and long-range projects—electrical products laboratory at center—the large building still under construction in the background will house the graphic products laboratory, doing research and developmental work on such items as "Scotchlite" brand reflective sheeting and "Thermofax" brand copying equipment.

Here is a preview of tomorrow—the St. Paul west side planned industrial district—a project well started on its way on a more than 600-acre tract of land. It includes flood control on the abutting bank of the Mississippi River and improvement of adjacent Holman Airfield.

And going up and looking up all over the State are new church facilities of every denomination. In Minneapolis alone—church constructions amount to \$10 million. The total of church construction throughout Minnesota amounts to many times this, reflecting the support for every needed spiritual values of our people.

What's up? Minnesota is up—up in population—up in industry—up in per capita income—up in spirit—up in opportunity—up and going further up toward unprecedented economic growth and prestige.

What can keep Minnesota going up? We all can—businessmen and political leaders, laborers and farmers, chambers of commerce and trade associations, all working together to strengthen our business climate, to meet and beat the competition of the other 47 States—because that business climate is what the decision-making investors will appraise when they decide where to expand.

It is up to us—all of us—to be sure that the Minnesota business climate helps these decision makers decide in our favor.

THE FARM PROGRAM

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, very few topics arouse as much discussion as the farm program. Likewise, there are very few subjects about which so many people do not have correct information. Mr. Alfred Stedman has written an excellent article in the St. Paul Sunday Pioneer Press for April 20 discussing a study made by the St. Paul Farm Campus under the direction of George A. Pond and Truman R. Nodland, wherein 165 farmers kept

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 20, 1958
For actions of May 19, 1958
85th-2d, No. 78

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bill to amend Federal Seed Act. House committee reported Commerce appropriation bill. Rep. Dixon urged transfer of certain functions under Packers and Stockyards Act.

HOUSE

1. FORESTRY. Passed as reported H. R. 6198, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, to exclude not more than 10 acres of land from the Sequoia National Park to become a part of the Sequoia National Game Refuge within the Sequoia National Forest. p. 8053
2. LIVESTOCK DISEASES. Passed without amendment H. R. 12126, to extend to wild animals the same prohibition against entry into the U. S. as domestic animals from any country where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists. pp. 8051-52
3. COPYRIGHTS. Passed as reported H. R. 8419, to provide a legal remedy for owners of copyrights against infringements by the Government. pp. 8048-49
4. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12540, the Commerce and related agencies appropriation bill for 1959 (H. Rept. 1725). p. 8101

Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10746, the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill for 1959, including the Forest Service. Senate conferees were appointed Apr. 30. p. 8042

The "Daily Digest" states that "conferees continued, in executive session, to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 11767, fiscal 1959 appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration, but did not conclude their work and recessed subject to call of the chair." p. D434

5. WHEAT. The "Daily Digest" states as follows: "Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Wheat met in executive session and recommended to the full committee that provisions of H. R. 12112 (amended) be made into a committee print for inclusion in an omnibus farm bill." The bill provides for the establishment of a domestic parity plan for wheat. p. D433
6. MEATPACKERS. Rep. Dixon spoke in favor of the transfer of certain functions under the Packers and Stockyards Act to the Federal Trade Commission, and stated that he intended to offer the language of S. 1356, as passed by the Senate, for H. R. 9020 when this legislation is considered by the House. p. 8062
7. TVA. Rep. Evins, and others, spoke in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the TVA, and praised the work of the agency. pp. 8070-78
8. FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONSHIPS. Rep. Cramer discussed Federal-State relationships, and stated that "we ... must make an about face and return federally usurped authorities and responsibilities to the States." pp. 8078-85

SENATE

9. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported the following bills:
S. 1939, without amendment, to amend the Federal Seed Act (S. Rept. 1590);
H. R. 6765, without amendment, to repeal the prohibition against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions (S. Rept. 1591);
S. 3076, without amendment, to authorize the transportation in the U. S. of live foot-and-mouth disease virus for research purposes (S. Rept. 1589).
p. 7977
10. WEED CONTROL. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported an original bill S. 3861, providing for the control of noxious weeds on Federal lands (in lieu of S. 672 and S. 2490) (S. Rept. 1588). p. 7979
11. SALINE WATER. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. J. Res. 135, to authorize the Interior Department to construct and operate a salt-water conversion demonstration plant (S. Rept. 1593). Sens. Anderson and Wiley commented on the bill. pp. 7977-9
12. WILDLIFE; INSECTICIDES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 2447, to authorize studies of the effects of insecticides upon fish and wildlife (S. Rept. 1592). p. 7977
13. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 6940, to reimburse owners of lands acquired under the Federal reclamation laws for their moving expenses. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 8020-8038
14. MINING. Passed as reported S. 3199, to provide that the period for doing annual assessment work on unpatented mineral claims would be from Aug. 15 to Aug. 15, commencing in 1959. pp. 8038-9

craft operations, United States aviation authorities are particularly desirous of having it held in this country. Your committee also feels that such a meeting would provide an excellent forum for acquainting the world's aviation leaders with developments in the American jet transport industry, and for discussion of the problems of jet operations which will be faced generally by the various member governments. Accordingly, it would be to the advantage and welfare of the United States to act as the host country for the important Assembly of next year.

IV. AGENCY COMMENTS

The Department of State and the Department of Commerce, as well as the Civil Aeronautics Board, are strongly in favor of the purposes of the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

SPOKANE VALLEY PROJECT, WASHINGTON AND IDAHO

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 1547, S. 2215. The intention is not that the Senate shall proceed with the bill today, but make it the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S.

2215) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Spokane Valley project, Washington and Idaho, under reclamation laws.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO WEDNESDAY

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its deliberations today it stand in adjournment until noon next Wednesday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CALL OF THE CALENDAR ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, at the conclusion of the morning hour, there may be a call of the calendar for the consideration of measures to which there is no objection, beginning with Calendar No. 1539.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEES TO FILE REPORTS DURING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the com-

mittees of the Senate be permitted to file reports during the adjournment of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM—ADJOURNMENT TO WEDNESDAY

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I should also like to announce, for the information of the Senate, that on Wednesday, May 21, it is planned that the Senate will consider the postal pay rate conference report, and that there will be a call of the calendar. In addition, if unanimous consent is granted and if the independent offices appropriation bill is ready, it is planned to have the Senate consider it on Thursday, May 22.

Mr. President, under the previous order, I move that the Senate adjourn until next Wednesday at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 16 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, until Wednesday, May 21, 1958, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate May 19, 1958:

IN THE NAVY

Vice Adm. Edmund T. Wooldridge, United States Navy, when retired, to be placed on the retired list in the grade of vice admiral in accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5233.

House of Representatives

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1958

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Right Reverend Monsignor Spiegel, pastor, St. Paul's Church, Butler, Pa., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Creator of all, we look to Thee in love and adoration; guide Thy servants, the representatives of the people of this great Nation. Direct their deliberations as they legislate for the welfare of the Nation, mindful that the beneficial laws they enact are destined to profit not only the citizens of this country but help to bring peace and happiness to the whole world.

Ever mindful that the final destiny of man is eternal happiness with God in heaven, as promised by Christ Who ascended to heaven before the eyes of the Apostles, we will be taken up into God's Heaven beyond the moon and sun and the final star in God's infinite universe. Let not Thy people worry about return to this earth for they will live eternally with God.

O Lord, Jesus Christ, we implore Thee to let Thy inspiration precede the actions of this august body and help them so that all their prayers and all their deeds may ever take their beginning from Thee and so begun may through Thee reach their completion through Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 15, 1958, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On May 14, 1958:

H. R. 12326. An act making urgent deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

On May 16, 1958:

H. R. 1126. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to exempt from duty pistols and revolvers not using fixed ammunition;

H. R. 2170. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to consummate desirable land exchanges;

H. R. 2935. An act for the relief of Apolonia Quiles Quetglas;

H. R. 4115. An act to authorize the conveyance of certain lands in Shiloh National Military Park to the State of Tennessee for the relocation of highways, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5149. An act to provide that whenever public lands have been heretofore granted to a State for the purpose of erecting certain public buildings at the capital of

such State, such purpose shall be deemed to include construction, reconstruction, repair, renovation, and other permanent improvements of such public buildings, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5208. An act to amend paragraph 1541 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to provide that the rate of duty in effect with respect to harpsichords and clavichords shall be the same as the rate in effect with respect to pianos;

H. R. 7508. An act for the relief of Harry J. Madenberger;

H. R. 7516. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to permit the importation free of duty of religious vestments and regalia presented without charge to a church or to certain religious, educational, or charitable organizations;

H. R. 8239. An act for the relief of Maria Dittenberger;

H. R. 8348. An act for the relief of Michael Romanoff;

H. R. 9655. An act to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Oregon State Centennial Exposition and International Trade Fair to be held at Portland, Oreg., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9917. An act to continue the temporary suspension of duty on certain alumina and bauxite;

H. R. 9923. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to permit temporary free importation under bond for exportation, of articles to be repaired, altered, or otherwise processed under certain conditions, and for other purposes;

H. R. 10792. An act to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing;

H. R. 11019. An act to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Kentucky State Fair, to be held at Louisville, Ky., and the International Trade Exhibition, to be held at St. Paul, Minn., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12009. An act to amend Public Law 85-162 to increase the authorization for appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 451. Joint resolution authorizing the One Hundred and First Airborne Division Association to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia;

H. J. Res. 528. Joint resolution to waive certain provisions of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens; and

H. J. Res. 556. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the California International Trade Fair and Industrial Exposition, Los Angeles, Calif., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the

following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1356. An act to amend the antitrust laws by vesting in the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction to prevent monopolistic acts or practices and other unlawful restraints in commerce by certain persons engaged in commerce in meat and meat products, and for other purposes.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 10746) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. KIRWAN, NORRELL, SIEMINSKI, MAGNUSON, CANNON, JENSEN, FENTON, BUDGE, and TABER.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT ON OPERATION OF THE TRADE-AGREEMENTS PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 384)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby transmit my second annual report on the operation of the trade-agreements program. This report is submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 350 (e) (i) of the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended by section 3 (d) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955. The trade-agreements program is carried out under the authority contained in the Trade Agreements Act of 1934 and its various amendments and extensions.

In the past year, free world exports reached \$100 billion and our own exports approached the huge total of \$20 billion for the first time. These facts, together with the developments in world commerce recorded in this report, dramatize the vital role that our trade policy has played in the attainment of eco-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 21, 1958
For actions of May 20, 1958
85th-2d, No. 79

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HIGHLIGHTS: Several Representatives commended, others criticized, Administration farm policies. House passed Commerce appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 12540, the Commerce Department and related agencies appropriation bill for 1959. pp. 8104-14
A point of order by Rep. Jones, Ala., was sustained against language in the bill which would have provided that "\$30,000,000 for forest highways was "to be derived from the 'Highway trust fund;.'" pp. 8108-10
Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Preston to strike out language in the bill which would have provided that unexpended balances as of June 30, 1958, and prior fiscal years, for forest highways, would be rescinded and revert to the general fund. Rep. Preston explained that the amendment was necessary due to the point of order by Rep. Jones. p. 8111
Rep. Preston stated that the Committee report on the bill "emphasized the fact that the Weather Bureau should not ignore the needs of agricultural weather reporting. When it was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce, the message of the President emphasized the fact that although that transfer was being made, perhaps in the interest of aviation, it should not neglect its service to agriculture." p. 8107
The "Daily Digest" states that "conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 10746, fiscal 1959 appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies." The bill includes funds for the Forest

Service. p. D441

2. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Hiestand and others commended Administration farm policies and urged enactment of the President's legislative program for agriculture. Other Representatives criticized Administration farm policies. pp. 8116-20, 8124-27
3. STATEHOOD. Rep. O'Brien urged enactment of legislation to grant statehood to Alaska. pp. 8103-04
4. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Dellay inserted an American Legion resolution urging Congress "to enact legislation that will prevent injury to and liquidation of industries essential to the defense and the economic welfare of our country." pp. 8115-16
Received a Me. Legislature memorial recommending that Congress provide in the "trade agreements legislation now before its adequate safeguards to remedy injury to domestic industry through import quotas and an effective legal control." p. 8133
Received a N. Y. League of Women Voters petition urging extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. p. 8133
5. PLYWOOD IMPORTS. Rep. Porter defended the policy of permitting the importation of plywood from Japan. pp. 8127-28
6. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Patman spoke in favor of legislation to create a system of small business capital banks. pp. 8128-31
7. EXPORT CONTROL. Received from the Commerce Department a quarterly report on export control. p. 8132
8. LOBBYING. Received from the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate the quarterly report on lobbying. pp. 8134-64

SENATE

9. IMPORTS. The Finance Committee ordered reported with amendments H. R. 6006, to provide for greater certainty, speed, and efficiency in the enforcement of the Antidumping Act. p. D438
10. SMALL BUSINESS. The Small Business Subcommittee ordered reported to the Banking and Currency Committee with amendment S. 3651, the proposed Small Business Investment Administration Act of 1958. p. D438

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. WOOL. Rep. Lane inserted a letter criticizing an ICA grant to Pakistan for the purchase of wool tops. pp. A4607-8
12. WATER POLLUTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Edmondson urging Congress to reject the President's recommendation that the water pollution control program be stopped, and supporting a proposal to enlarge it. p. A4620
13. CORN. Rep. Coad inserted a farmer's letter criticizing the operation of the soil bank and acreage allotment programs. p. A4627

establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effects of acts of Congress on State laws.

Also ordered favorably reported to the House H. R. 10805 (amended), a public claim bill, and several private claim bills.

MERCHANT MARINE

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Subcommittee on Merchant Marine ordered favorably reported to the full committee H. R. 5490 (amended), to authorize foreign vessels to be employed in the coastwise transportation of lumber from Savannah, Ga., to Puerto Rico. In a preliminary hearing testimony was received from Representatives Preston, Hardy, Bennett of Florida; and other witnesses.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Subcommittee held hearing on H. R. 2002, to credit for retirement purposes the accumulated and accrued annual leave and unused sick leave of persons separated from the service with entitlement to immediate or deferred annuity, and related bills. Testimony was received from Representatives Cretella, Lesinski, O'Neill, McDonough, and Trimble; and representatives of Federal employee organizations. Hearings continue tomorrow.

WATER POLLUTION

Committee on Public Works: Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors held hearing on H. R. 11714, and related bills, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to increase one of the limitations on grants for construction from \$250,000 to \$500,000. Testimony was received from Senator Humphrey, Representatives Spence, Price, Edmondson; representatives of Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and others. Hearings continue tomorrow.

SPACE EXPLORATION

Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration: In executive session on Monday, May 19, approved H. R. 12575 (a clean bill introduced in lieu of H. R. 11881), to provide for research into problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere. Announced the appointment of a subcommittee to prepare report on

H. R. 12575, consisting of the following members: Representatives Brooks of Louisiana, O'Brien of New York, Metcalf, Natcher, McDonough, Fulton, and Keating.

Joint Committee Meetings

AEC AUTHORIZATIONS

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: Subcommittee on Legislation continued, in executive session, its hearings on S. 3788 and H. R. 12459, authorizing appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission for fiscal 1959, with further testimony from Kenneth C. Fields, General Manager, and other AEC officials.

Hearings continue May 27.

INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: Subcommittee on Agreements for Cooperation met in executive session to mark up S. 3474 and H. R. 11426, exchange of information and materials with allied nations, but took no final actions, and will continue its consideration sometime next week.

U. S. ECONOMY

Joint Economic Committee: Committee continued its hearings on the relationship of prices to economic stability and growth, with a panel discussion today on the subject of relationships between public policies, private pricing policies, price changes, and price relationships. Witnesses heard were Joel B. Dirlam, senior consultant of Boni, Watkins, Jason & Co., Inc.; George E. Lent, the Amos Tuck School of Business Administration, Dartmouth College; Warren L. Smith, associate professor of economics, University of Michigan; Murray L. Weidenbaum, Convair Division, General Dynamics Corp.; and Simon Whitney, Director, Bureau of Economics, Federal Trade Commission.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

APPROPRIATIONS—INTERIOR

Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 10746, fiscal 1959 appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

New Laws

(For last listing of public laws, see DIGEST, p. D434)

H. R. 2151, 3-year suspension of import duty on certain wool when imported under bond for use in manufacture of rugs and carpets. Signed May 19, 1958 (P. L. 85-418).

H. R. 3604, providing penalties for interference with communications facilities in the Panama Canal Zone. Signed May 19, 1958 (P. L. 85-419).

H. R. 8544, restoration to tribal ownership of all vacant and undisposed-of ceded lands on certain Indian reservations. Signed May 19, 1958 (P. L. 85-420).

H. R. 7568, providing that service in the grades of inspector and private in the D. C. Fire Department shall be deemed to be service in such grades for longevity purposes. Signed May 19, 1958 (P. L. 85-421).

H. R. 11470, to adjust the method of computing basic pay for officers and enlisted members of the uniformed services. Signed May 20, 1958 (P. L. 85-422).

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 21

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

Senate

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, executive, on committee business, 10 a. m., 324 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Appropriations, subcommittee, on H. R. 12428, fiscal 1959 appropriations for State, Justice, and Judiciary, to hear Secretary of State Dulles, 10:30 a. m., room F-39, Capitol;

Subcommittee, on fiscal 1959 budget estimates for the Department of Commerce, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., room F-37, Capitol.

Committee on Armed Services, Military Construction Subcommittee, executive, on S. 3756, military construction authorizations for fiscal 1959, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., 212 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee, on pending housing legislation, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., 301 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Finance, executive, on H. R. 12065, Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, 10 a. m., 312 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Foreign Relations, executive, to begin markup on S. 3318 and H. R. 12181, Mutual Security Act of 1958, 10 a. m., room F-53, Capitol.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on section 5 (relating to ratemaking provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act) of S. 3778, Transportation Act of 1958, 10 a. m., room G-16, Capitol;

Communications Subcommittee, on S. 2834, music publishing bill, 10 a. m., 357 Senate Office Building.

Committee on the Judiciary, special subcommittee, on H. R. 13, 106, and 982, bankruptcy bills, 10 a. m., 424 Senate Office Building;

Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, executive, on subcommittee business, 10 a. m., 155 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Labor, on union financial and administrative practices and procedures, 10 a. m. in room P-63, Capitol, and 2:15 p. m. in 224 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Public Works, Subcommittee on Public Roads, executive, on H. R. 7870, Inter-American Highway bill, 9:30 a. m., 412 Senate Office Building;

Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors—Flood Control, on S. 2206 and S. 3114, relating to Columbia River development, 9:30 a. m., 412 Senate Office Building.

Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, on activities of labor organizations in the New York area, 10:30 a. m., 318 Senate Office Building.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains on pending wool bills, 9:30 a. m., 1310 New House Office Building.

Subcommittee on Dairy Products on dairy industry "self-help" bills, 10 a. m., 1310 New House Office Building.

Subcommittee on Cotton, executive, 2 p. m., 1310 New House Office Building.

Committee on Armed Services, rollcall vote on H. R. 12541, Defense Department reorganization bill, 10 a. m., 313-A Old House Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency, to hear Secretary of Commerce on legislation to relieve unemployment, 10 a. m., 1301 New House Office Building.

Committee on Education and Labor, on H. R. 12058, school construction bill, 10 a. m., 429 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on National Security and Scientific Developments Affecting Foreign Policy, executive, on H. Con. Res. 326, relative to the establishment of plans for the peaceful exploration of outer space, 2 p. m., G-3 Capitol Building.

Committee on Government Operations, executive, regular meeting day, 10 a. m., 1501 New House Office Building.

Committee on House Administration, executive, on pending matters, 10:30 a. m., G-53 Capitol Building.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, on pending bills, 10 a. m., 1324 New House Office Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight on FCC policies, 10 a. m., Caucus Room, Old House Office Building.

Subcommittee on Transportation and Communications on railroad industry problems, 10 a. m., 1334 New House Office Building.

Subcommittee on Health and Science, executive, on pending bills, 10 a. m., 1333 New House Office Building.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 2 on private claim bills, followed by executive session, 10 a. m., 327 Old House Office Building.

Subcommittee No. 4 on bills to adopt a specific version of the Star-Spangled Banner as the national anthem, 10 a. m., 346 Old House Office Building.

Antitrust Subcommittee on A. T. & T. consent decree hearing, 11 a. m., 356 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, Subcommittee on H. R. 2002, 10 a. m., 215 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Public Works, Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors on H. R. 11714, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 10 a. m., 1302 New House Office Building.

Committee on Un-American Activities, executive, on pending matters, 10 a. m., 226 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Ways and Means, executive, to consider ordering reported a clean bill to extend the President's authority to enter into trade agreements, 1:30 p. m., P-15 Capitol Building.

Joint Committees

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Military Application Subcommittee, executive, to hear members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on military requirements for plutonium, 10 a. m., room F-88, Capitol.

Joint Economic Committee, on the relationship of prices to economic stability and growth, 10 a. m., 457 Senate Office Building.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 22, 1958
For actions of May 21, 1958
85th-2d, No. 80

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 6.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 10746, the Interior appropriation bill for 1959, which includes Forest Service items (H. Rept. 1757). (pp. 8253-54, 8306) See table at the end of this Digest for information regarding Forest Service items, and excerpts from the conference report.
2. WOOL. The "Daily Digest" states as follows: "Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains favorably reported to the full committee a committee print to extend the National Wool Act for 3 years, the provisions thereof to be included in an omnibus farm bill." p. D447
3. STATEHOOD. Agreed, 217 to 172, to a motion by Rep. Aspinall to begin consideration of H. R. 7999, the Alaska statehood bill, after the Speaker overruled a point of order by Rep. Cannon that the bill was not a privileged matter and the motion was out of order. pp. 8254-73

4. POSTAL RATES. Received the conference report on H. R. 5836, the postal rate and pay increase bill (H. Rept. 1760). (pp. 8274-93, 8307) Rep. McCormack announced that the conference report will be considered today, May 22. (p. 8293)
5. TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12591, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements (H. Rept. 1761). p. 8307
6. BUILDING SPACE. The Government Operations Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 2533, to authorize GSA to lease space for Federal agencies. p. D447
7. PERSONNEL. The Government Operations Committee ordered reported H. R. 11133, to amend the Administrative Expenses Act so as to provide for the payment of travel costs for certain Federal personnel appointments to areas in which the CSC has determined there is a manpower shortage. p. D447
8. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 6074 and H. R. 6075, to provide for the acquisition of lands for the U. S. required for the reservoirs created by the construction of the Randall and Oahe Dams on the Missouri River. p. D448
9. MUTUAL SECURITY. Received from the Manager, Development Loan Fund, letters relative to the establishment of loans in various amounts, pursuant to title II of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, for several foreign countries. p. 8306

SENATE

10. REA. Sen. Humphrey criticized the Secretary's actions under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 and asserted that they made the REA Administrator a figure-head. He announced that his Reorganization Subcommittee would hold hearings on this matter. He criticized Administration proposals on REA financing and inserted various resolutions from rural electric ass'ns opposing any increase in REA interest rates and articles from Rural Electrification magazine opposing such increases. pp. 8219-25
11. FARM PRICES. Sen. Johnston stated that cotton farmers were in difficulties and that the Administration had not "followed through" on recommendations of the Commission on Increased Industrial Uses, and urged the Senate to vote to re-pass the freeze measure over the President's veto. pp. 8233-4
12. SEEDS. Passed without amendment S. 1939, to make various amendments to the Federal Seed Act. pp. 8211-12
13. WEED CONTROL. Passed without amendment S. 3861, to provide for the control of noxious weeds on Federal lands. p. 8211
14. LIVESTOCK DISEASES. Passed without amendment S. 3076, to authorize the transportation in the U. S. of live foot-and-mouth disease virus for research purposes. p. 8211
Passed without amendment S. 3478, to insure the maintenance of an adequate supply of anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus. pp. 8210-11
15. RICE. Passed as reported H. R. 8490, to make two technical adjustments in the law relating to rice acreage allotments, to provide for reassignment of such allotments when the lands on which the allotment has previously been made is taken for public purposes, and to increase marketing quota penalties. pp. 8234-5

Excerpts from Conference Report on the Department of
Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill

"TITLE II--RELATED AGENCIES

Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$75,107,000 for forest land management instead of \$81,357,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$68,857,000 as proposed by the House. The portion of the increase over the House bill allocated to structural improvements shall be applied primarily to facilities for other than employee housing. The increase allowed includes \$250,000 for additional forest fire protection in southern California.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$15,678,000 for forest research instead of \$16,728,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$12,128,000 as proposed by the House. Of the increase provided over the House bill \$2,500,000 is for the construction of research facilities as itemized in the Senate report. The conferees are in agreement that proper attention should be given to the Dutch elm disease problem in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Service. None of the increase above the House bill is for the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis."

"Amendment No. 31: Inserts language proposed by the Senate providing that these funds may be used for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to the contract authority in the Federal-Aid Highway Acts of 1956 and 1958. It is the intent of the conferees of both Houses that the amount appropriated herein shall be used solely for liquidation of obligations incurred under such contract authority."

Forest Service

Appropriations, 1959, Compared with Appropriations, 1958 and Budget Estimates, 1959

[Note.---Amounts for 1958 include all supplemental appropriations to date, and are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure included in the 1959 Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act.]

Item	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			
	Appropriations, 1959		Compared with	
	Appropriations, 1958	Budget Estimates, 1959	Appropriations, 1959	Budget Estimates, 1959
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:				
Forest protection and utilization:				
Forest land management a/	\$72,500,000	\$68,357,000	\$75,107,000	+\$2,607,000
Forest research	11,835,000	12,128,000	15,678,000	+3,843,000
State and private forestry cooperation	13,245,000	12,195,000	12,720,000	-525,000
Total, Forest protection and utilization	97,580,000	92,680,000	103,505,000	+5,925,000
Forest roads and trails	24,336,000	23,099,000	26,000,000	+1,664,000
Assistance to States for tree planting	500,000	-	-	-500,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:				
Cache National Forest, Utah	50,000	50,000	50,000	-
Superior National Forest	500,000	300,000	-	-500,000
Special Acts (Cache National Forest)	10,000	10,000	10,000	-
Cooperative range improvements	700,000	700,000	700,000	-
Total, Annual Appropriations	123,676,000	116,839,000	130,265,000	+6,589,000
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily "Payments to States and Territories" and "Roads and Trails for States" - payable from national forest receipts)				
	42,875,100	42,875,100	42,875,100	-

/ Includes contingency funds for use to the extent necessary as follows: (1) for the Forest Pest Control Act, 1958

a/ Includes contingency funds for use to the extent necessary at the discretion of the Government for emergency forest fire fighting, 1958 and 1959, \$5,000,000.

b/ Includes \$3,850,000 appropriated in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, for fighting forest fires.

c/ In addition, prior year balances available!

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

MAY 21, 1958.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KIRWAN, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 10746]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10746) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 17, 32, and 33.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 19, 23, 24, 25, 31, and 34, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$525,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,800,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$22,190,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$58,139,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$26,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,175,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$20,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$75,107,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$15,678,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,720,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$26,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 14, 18, and 22.

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MILTON R. YOUNG,
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Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10746) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$825,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$785,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$525,000 instead of \$550,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$500,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$2,800,000 instead of \$2,825,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$2,750,000 as proposed by the House.

ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$3,200,000 as proposed by the Senate to continue the acquisition of asbestos and fluorspar to December 31, 1958, under the provisions of Public Law 733, 84th Congress.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 5: Inserts language proposed by the Senate to conform with the authorizing legislation.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$22,190,000 for management of lands and resources instead of \$22,940,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$20,940,000 as proposed by the House. Of the increase provided over the House bill \$250,000 is for strengthening fire-control operations in Alaska and \$500,000 is for the weed-control program on public lands, including adequate funds to take immediate action to reseed those areas in Idaho that are serving as host plants for the beet leafhopper.

Amendments Nos. 7, 8, and 9: Insert language proposed by the Senate to conform with the authorizing legislation.

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$4,685,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,435,000 as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$58,139,000 for education and welfare services instead of \$58,809,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$57,469,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$18,100,000 for resources management as proposed by the Senate instead of \$17,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$26,000,000 for construction instead of \$40,571,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$13,800,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill shall be applied to the items listed in the Senate report.

Amendment No. 14: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to insert language making available not to exceed \$12,600 for payment to the North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission for the construction of culverts at Zeibaugh Pass, N. Dak. The conferees are in agreement that this amount shall be matched with a like amount by the State to provide a total of \$24,000 for the project.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Amendments Nos. 15 and 16: Appropriate \$36,915,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$36,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 17: Permits purchase of 92 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only as proposed by the House instead of 112 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF MINES

Amendment No. 18: Reported in disagreement.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$14,632,000 for management and protection as proposed by the Senate instead of \$14,150,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$12,175,000 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities instead of \$12,750,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$11,600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$20,000,000 for construction instead of \$24,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$12,400,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill shall be applied to the items listed in the Senate report.

Amendment No. 22: Reported in disagreement.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$11,616,000 for management and investigations of resources as proposed by the Senate instead of \$11,508,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$3,929,350 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,458,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$5,300,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$75,107,000 for forest-land management instead of \$81,357,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$68,857,000 as proposed by the House. The portion of the increase over the House bill allocated to structural improvements shall be applied primarily to facilities for other than employee housing. The increase allowed includes \$250,000 for additional forest fire protection in southern California.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$15,678,000 for forest research instead of \$16,728,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$12,128,000 as proposed by the House. Of the increase provided over the House bill \$2,500,000 is for the construction of research facilities as itemized in the Senate report. The conferees are in agreement that proper attention should be given to the Dutch elm disease problem in co-operation with the Agricultural Research Service. None of the increase above the House bill is for the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$12,720,000 for State and private forestry cooperation instead of \$13,245,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$12,195,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 29: Provides a limitation of \$100,000 for the acquisition of sites instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$50,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$26,000,000 for forest roads and trails instead of \$27,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$23,750,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 31: Inserts language proposed by the Senate providing that these funds may be used for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to the contract authority in the Federal-Aid Highway Acts of 1956 and 1958. It is the intent of the conferees of both Houses that the amount appropriated herein shall be used solely for liquidation of obligations incurred under such contract authority.

Amendment No. 32: Deletes language inserted by the Senate appropriating \$500,000 for assistance to States for tree planting under section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956.

Amendment No. 33: Deletes language inserted by the Senate appropriating \$300,000 for acquisition of lands for the Superior National Forest.

Amendment No. 34: Eliminates, as proposed by the Senate, language limitation on the cost of buildings and improvements.

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Managers on the Part of the House.

○

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1958

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:
Romans 8: 31: *If God be for us, who can be against us?*

Eternal God, our Father, Thou art the wise Holy One, the supreme source and answer to our deepest longings and loftiest aspirations.

We humbly acknowledge that the forces of evil, which are arrayed against us, are terrible but not too terrible for Thy divine righteousness and power.

Thou alone can'st lift our minds and hearts out of the darkest fears and lead us into the light and liberty of Thy presence and peace.

Inspire us with a greater faith in the coming of the golden age when weary and heavy laden humanity shall find their rest in Thee.

Hear us in the name of our blessed Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KIRWAN submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 10746) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1757)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10746) "making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 17, 32, and 33.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 19, 23, 24, 25, 31, and 34, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$525,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$2,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$22,190,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$58,139,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$26,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$12,175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$20,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$75,107,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$15,678,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$12,720,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$26,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 14, 18, and 22.

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STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10746) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Departmental offices

Office of Saline Water

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$825,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$785,000 as proposed by the House.

Office of Oil and Gas

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$525,000 instead of \$550,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$500,000 as proposed by the House.

Office of the Solicitor

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$2,800,000 instead of \$2,825,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$2,750,000 as proposed by the House.

Acquisition of Strategic Minerals

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$3,200,000 as proposed by the Senate to continue the acquisition of asbestos and fluorspar to December 31, 1958, under the provisions of Public Law 733, 84th Congress.

Bureau of Land Management

Amendment No. 5: Inserts language proposed by the Senate to conform with the authorizing legislation.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$22,190,000 for management of lands and resources instead of \$22,940,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$20,940,000 as proposed by the House. Of the increase provided over the House bill \$250,000 is for strengthening fire control operations in Alaska and \$500,000 is for the weed-control program on public lands including adequate funds to take immediate action to reseed those areas in Idaho that are serving as host plants for the beet leafhopper.

Amendments Nos. 7, 8, and 9: Insert language proposed by the Senate to conform with the authorizing legislation.

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$4,685,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,435,000 as proposed by the House.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

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Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$18,100,000 for resources management as proposed by the Senate instead of \$17,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$26,000,000 for construction instead of \$40,571,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$13,800,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill shall be applied to the items listed in the Senate report.

Amendment No. 14: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to insert language making available not to exceed \$12,000 for payment to the North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission for the construction of culverts at Zeibaugh Pass, N. Dak. The conferees are in agreement that this amount shall be matched with a like amount by the State to provide a total of \$24,000 for the project.

Geological Survey

Amendments Nos. 15 and 16: Appropriate \$36,915,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$36,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 17: Permits purchase of 92 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only as proposed by the House instead of 112 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Mines

Amendment No. 18: Reported in disagreement.

National Park Service

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$14,632,000 for management and protection as proposed by the Senate instead of \$14,150,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$12,175,000 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities instead of \$12,750,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$11,600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$20,000,000 for construction instead of \$24,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$12,400,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill shall be applied to the items listed in the Senate report.

Amendment No. 22: Reported in disagreement.

Fish and Wildlife Service

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$11,616,000 for management and investigations of resources as proposed by the Senate instead of \$11,508,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$3,929,350 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,458,000 as proposed by the House.

Office of Territories

Alaska public works

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$5,300,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$75,107,000 for forest land management instead of \$81,357,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$68,857,000 as proposed by the House. The portion of the increase over the House bill allocated to structural improvements shall

be applied primarily to facilities for other than employee housing. The increase allowed includes \$250,000 for additional forest fire protection in southern California.

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Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$26 million for forest roads and trails instead of \$27 million as proposed by the Senate and \$23,750,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 31: Inserts language proposed by the Senate providing that these funds may be used for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to the contract authority in the Federal-Aid Highway Acts of 1956 and 1958. It is the intent of the conferees of both Houses that the amount appropriated herein shall be used solely for liquidation of obligations incurred under such contract authority.

Amendment No. 32: Deletes language inserted by the Senate appropriating \$500,000 for assistance to States for tree planting under section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956.

Amendment No. 33: Deletes language inserted by the Senate appropriating \$300,000 for acquisition of lands for the Superior National Forest.

Amendment No. 34: Eliminates, as proposed by the Senate, language limitation on the cost of buildings and improvements.

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Managers on the Part of the House.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 61]

Bray	Fenton	Radwan
Buckley	Granahan	Rivers
Burdick	Gregory	Scott, N. C.
Carnahan	Gross	Scott, Pa.
Christopher	Hays, Ark.	Sheppard
Clark	Henderson	Shuford
Colmer	Hillings	Sieminski
Davis, Tenn.	James	Spence
Dent	Jenkins	Steed
Dies	Kearney	Trimble
Dowdy	Knutson	Watts
Durham	Lennon	Willis
Eberhart	Morris	Wilson, Calif.
Engle	Nimitz	
Fascell	Powell	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 385 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

ADMISSION OF ALASKA INTO THE UNION

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and pursuant to rule XI, clause 20, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7999) to provide for the admission of the State of Alaska into the Union; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 2 days, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] and one-half by the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] to limit general debate on the bill?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a point of order.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman object to the unanimous consent request as to the division of the time?

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I want to submit a point of order at this time that the bill is not privileged and, therefore, the motion that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union is not in order at this time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, if this bill, H. R. 7999, is privileged at all, it is privileged under clause 20 of rule XI, authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to bring in a bill for admission of a new State. It must conform in every respect to the rule, or its privilege is destroyed.

But, Mr. Speaker, this bill contains matter that is not privileged and under the very familiar rule with which all of us are thoroughly cognizant, the presence of unprivileged matter in a bill destroys the privilege of the bill. This bill carries provisions which are not privileged and, therefore, the entire bill is unprivileged and the committee has no authority to bring it to the floor at this time or in this manner.

For example, Mr. Speaker, the bill, although reported out by a legislative committee, carries appropriations.

Lines 9 to 17 provide for payment of moneys, which under title 16; United States Code, section 631 (e), would otherwise be covered into the Public Treasury. Lines 3 to 8 of page 8 of the bill provide for payment to "said State" of certain proceeds which otherwise, under title 48, United States Code, section 306, would go into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. Section 28 (a) of the bill requires the payment to the Treasury of Alaska of funds which otherwise would be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, title 48, United States Code, sec-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued May 23, 1958

For actions of May 22, 1958

85th-2d, No. 81

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill. House committee ordered reported bills to permit transfer of 1958 cotton allotments due to excessive rainfall and to increase allotments for extra-long staple cotton seed. Senate committee reported bill to permit transfer of 1958 cotton allotments due to excessive rainfall. House debated Alaska statehood bill. Sen. Williams criticized large payments to farmers under Soil Bank. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed marketing facilities improvement bill.

SENATE

1. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported an original bill, S. 3890, to permit the transfer of 1958 farm acreage allotments for cotton in cases of natural disaster (S. Rept. 1626). p. 8311
2. SOIL BANK. Sen. Williams criticized the large payments made to certain individuals under the Soil Bank program, and listed the statistical breakdown of payments over \$10,000 per farm. pp. 8319-20
3. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Relations Committee continued executive consideration of S. 3318 and H. R. 12181, the proposed Mutual Security Act of 1958, approving the development loan fund and the money authorizations in S. 3318. p. D452
Sen. Smith inserted an article on the discussions of Reps. Carnahan and Merrow with citizens all over the U. S. on the subject of foreign aid. pp. 8328-9

4. FARM SPENDING. Sen. Morse inserted an article on a research study of the buying power generated by Ore. farmers. p. 8355
5. TAXATION. Sen. Morse discussed the problems of taxation and urged the repeal of certain excise taxes, with comments by Sens. Sparkman and Symington. pp. 8343-6
6. PROPERTY. Sen. Morse discussed certain bills which had been passed the day before, and asserted that each met the test of the "Morse formula" regarding payment of the fair market value for land transferred from the Federal Government. He stated that since 1946 application of this formula has saved the U. S. \$600 million. pp. 8354-5
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that on Mon., May 26, the Senate would consider H. R. 6006, to provide for greater certainty, speed, and efficiency in the Antidumping Act, with other bills, and stated that the Senate would not be in session on Memorial Day. p. 8317
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 26. p. 8355

HOUSE

9. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10746, the Interior appropriation bill for 1959, and acted on amendments in disagreement. For information regarding Forest Service items see Digest 80. p. 8360
10. AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ordered reported the following bills: p. D453
 - H. R. 12602, to permit the transfer of 1958 farm acreage allotments for cotton in the case of natural disasters;
 - H. R. 12531, to permit the allocation of acreage from extra long staple cotton for the production of extra long staple cotton seed;
 - H. R. 12164, to permit the use of surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children;
 - H. R. 11330, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act so as to permit marketing agencies to deduct from the proceeds of livestock sales to finance research or sales-promotion programs;
 - H. R. 11581, to increase the import duty on wheat for seeding purposes which has been treated with poisonous substances and is unfit for human consumption.
11. RICE. The "Daily Digest" states as follows: "Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Rice reported favorably to the full committee a committee print, the provisions of which are to be included in an omnibus farm bill." p. D454
At the request of Rep. Martin, Rep. Thompson, Tex., withdrew his request for concurring in the Senate amendments to H. R. 8490, to make two technical adjustments in the law relating to rice acreage allotments, to provide for reassignment of such allotments when the lands on which the allotment has previously been made is taken for public purposes, and to increase marketing quota penalties. p. 8396
12. CHEMICAL ADDITIVES. A subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported H. R. 9521, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to revise the definition of the term "chemical additive" to provide that it shall not include any pesticide chemicals when used in or on any raw agricultural commodity which is the produce of the soil. p. D454

manent RECORD and Journal may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD containing my remarks titled "Small Business Must Have a Chance To Obtain Capital," on May 20, on page 8128, et seq., as indicated in a statement which I hand to the Clerk but will not read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

(The corrections referred to follow:)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD containing my remarks titled "Small Business Must Have a Chance To Obtain Capital," on May 20. On page 8128, in the last column, there is a sentence which reads:

"There are no standards for making such decisions, and no rules should be rejected."

The sentence should have read:

"There are no standards for making such decisions, and no rules which automatically determine which ventures should be made and which should be rejected."

At page 8129, in the first column, there is a sentence which reads:

"It would not be workable, and it would not be acceptable to the general public, to have an agency of the Federal Government handing out money to some business firms and denying it standards."

This sentence should have read:

"It would not be workable, and it would not be acceptable to the general public, to have an agency of the Federal Government handing out money to some business firms and denying it to others on the basis of subjective standards."

On page 8130, in the center column, there is a sentence which reads:

"There would be 120 of these regional banks."

The sentence should have read:

"There would be 12 of these regional banks."

All of these requests for corrections arise because of errors on the part of the Public Printer. I furnished the reporter a clear-typed copy of my remarks and I do not know how such errors could have arisen, except that it is evident the Printing Office did not proofread against the typed copy.

(Mr. RODINO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. RODINO'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

NATIONAL SAFE BOATING WEEK

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the resolution (H. J. Res. 378) to authorize the President to proclaim annually the week which includes July 4 as "National Safe Boating Week" with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 3, of the preamble, strike out "1937" and insert "1958."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE THOMAS J. O'BRIEN LOCK AND DAM

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 12613) to designate the lock and dam to be constructed on the Calumet River, Ill., as the "Thomas J. O'Brien lock and dam."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not, I merely wish to state to the gentleman from Illinois that the Republican Members from Cook County, of the Illinois delegation, and the State of Illinois join wholeheartedly in this resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the lock and dam to be constructed on the Calumet River, Ill., between turning basin No. 5 at Lake Calumet and the junction of the Little Calumet River and the Grand Calumet River, such lock and dam to be located approximately at 134th Street, authorized as one of the structures to replace the Blue Island lock and dam, by the River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946, shall be known and designated hereafter as the "Thomas J. O'Brien lock and dam." Any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States in which such lock and dam are referred to shall be held to refer to such lock and dam as the "Thomas J. O'Brien lock and dam."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who so desire may have the privilege of extending their remarks at this point in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is most gratifying to the members of the Illinois delegation, and I know our feeling is shared by every Member of this body on both sides of the aisle, to know that through all the years of the future the name of our beloved dean will live on, reminding succeeding generations when Cal-Sag is one of the great waterways for world commerce, of the outstanding statesman without whose tireless effort and matchless popularity with his colleagues the Cal-Sag development

might have remained stagnant. It is most appropriate that this dam should bear the proud and honorable name of THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, and the fact that the bill of authorization was no sooner introduced by our colleague from Chicago [Mr. KLUCZYNSKI] than with the blessing of the leadership on both sides it was immediately brought up and passed by unanimous vote, speaks volumes of the regard and affection in which TOM O'BRIEN is held.

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleague in support of H. R. 12613. This bill would designate the lock and dam to be constructed on the Calumet River near Chicago as the Thomas J. O'Brien lock and dam in tribute to the eminent and beloved dean of the Illinois congressional delegation.

It is most appropriate that the House take this action. Our great metropolis on Lake Michigan owes much to the statesmanship and farsighted vision of the gentleman from Illinois, THOMAS J. O'BRIEN. He has served the people of Chicago well and faithfully as their representative in the Illinois General Assembly, sheriff of Cook County, and a Member of Congress for 11 terms.

The Cal-Sag channel, a vital transportation link between the Mississippi River Valley and the St. Lawrence seaway, has become a reality through his efforts. Bestowing his great name on one of the principal features of this waterway is a means by which Congress, in small measure, can reward the gentleman from Illinois, THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, for his many years of public service.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, it is pleasing to note the reception by the Members of the House on both sides of the aisle to my request for unanimous consideration of H. R. 12613 which would designate the lock and dam to be constructed on the Calumet River in Illinois as the Thomas J. O'Brien lock and dam.

This is a tribute to the gentleman from Illinois, the beloved dean of the Illinois Democratic delegation in the House and among the ranking members of the entire Illinois delegation. It is a tribute not only from his colleagues in the Chicago area but throughout the State of Illinois and likewise a tribute to him from all the Members of the House from every section of the country. TOM O'BRIEN is held in the highest esteem by every Member in the House of Representatives.

While this particular tribute is in recognition of the splendid leadership he gave on the Calumet-Sag Channel improvement project, it also gives testimony from his colleagues as to their feeling for the gentleman from Chicago.

TOM O'BRIEN never seeks the spotlight for the good he accomplishes in the service to his State and Nation, but his efforts cannot go unnoticed by his colleagues who are so familiar with his qualities for leadership. His quiet influence within his own delegation is reflected in his many accomplishments and achievements as a Member of this House. He is respected and honored by all who have the privilege of following his activities.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join with my colleague from Illinois, Mr. PRICE, in his very thoughtful and well deserved resolution to name Lock No. 5 of the Cal-Sag project the Thomas J. O'Brien lock. Certainly no man ever deserved such recognition, for it was only the determined and persevering effort of the dean of the Illinois delegation which brought success to the Cal-Sag project. But the Cal-Sag project, important as it is to the people of Chicago and of the State of Illinois, is but one of the many examples of the essential work brought to fruition through the efforts of Congressman O'BRIEN.

Quiet in his way, there is no one in the Congress who is more effective or more dynamic in attaining his objectives. His efforts over the years have received the high commendation and support of his constituents who recognize the excellence of the representation he has given.

I look forward to joining my colleagues of the Illinois delegation in participating in the ceremonies which formally designate the lock as the Thomas J. O'Brien lock.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 10746) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement see proceedings of the House of May 21, 1958.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 14: Page 8, line 16, insert "of which not to exceed \$12,000 may be paid to the North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission for the construction of culverts at Zelbaugh Pass, N. Dak."

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection. I only wish to say this, that the conferees on the part of the House and the Senate came to full agreement on this bill in conference, and hence there is no disagreement whatever on any item.

I think it should be said, also, that the appropriation made in this bill for the Department of the Interior is \$548,150 less than was appropriated for the De-

partment last year. The conference report, I am sure, will meet with the approval of all of the Members of this House, and I am sure it will of the Senate, and I want to thank the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], for the fine job that he has done, as well as the staff and every other member of the committee. We had splendid hearings and the bill speaks for itself, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 18: Page 14, line 1, insert:

"CONSTRUCTION

"For the construction and improvement of facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available until expended, \$1,719,000."

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 16, line 16, insert ", of which not to exceed \$135,000 shall be available for the construction of additional school facilities at Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz."

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

(Mr. KIRWAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, the conference action provides a total of \$459,675,950 for fiscal year 1959 for the Department of the Interior and related agencies including the Forest Service. This represents a reduction of \$30,241,000 from the amount proposed by the Senate for 1959 and a decrease of \$548,150 from appropriations to date for the current fiscal year.

Although the bill represents an increase of \$45,191,340 over the budget estimate and \$46,530,350 over the House bill it should be noted that the budget request on which the House action was based was formulated last fall under the budget policy of curtailing nondefense expenditures to the greatest extent possible. Large amounts of the 1958 appropriations were placed in reserve in an effort to hold down expenditures, especially on construction programs. The 1959 budget assumed that to a large extent these reserves would be carried forward for use in 1959 thus reducing the new appropriations required.

Since the House action in February, these reserves have been released by the Budget Bureau for use during the remainder of the current fiscal year to accelerate Federal expenditures in the light of current economic conditions.

Because of the need to expand job opportunities immediately the House conferees have accepted those portions of the Senate increases which it is believed can be efficiently undertaken in 1959 and

which will provide for construction of a limited number of long-deferred facilities urgently needed for various management and research programs. Major increases agreed to over the House bill include \$12,200,000 to provide essential education facilities for Indian children, \$7,600,000 for construction in the national parks, \$2,471,350 for additional fish and wildlife facilities, \$1,300,000 for Alaska public works, and \$12,175,000 for the United States Forest Service, including recreation and public use, structural improvements, and forest research including \$2,500,000 for construction of research facilities.

It should be noted that the amount provided in the bill is \$548,150 below 1958 appropriations. Increases in the bill over 1958, totaling \$28,856,000 have been more than offset by decreases in several items totaling \$29,404,150. This is in accordance with the committee's efforts to hold operating expenses to the minimum required to carry out an effective program for the conservation and proper utilization of our great natural resources.

Mr. Speaker, following is a summary comparison of the figures in the bill:

1958 appropriations.....	\$460,224,100
1959 budget estimate.....	414,484,600
1959 House bill.....	413,145,600
1959 Senate bill.....	489,916,950
1959 conference bill.....	459,675,950

Conference action compared with:

1958 appropriations.....	—548,150
1959 budget estimate.....	+45,191,340
1959 House bill.....	+46,530,350
1959 Senate bill.....	—30,241,000

¹ Includes \$3,974,500 appropriated in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

POSTAL RATES AND POSTAL PAY

Mr. MADDEN, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 573, Rept. No. 1762), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report on the bill H. R. 5836, to readjust postal rates and to establish a congressional policy for the determination of postal rates, and for other purposes, and all points of order against the conference report are hereby waived.

POSTAL RATES AND POSTAL PAY

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 573 and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report on the bill H. R. 5836, to readjust postal rates and to establish a congressional policy for the determination of postal rates, and for other purposes, and all

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 27, 1958
For actions of May 26, 1958
85th-2d, No. 83

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. Senate agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to permit transfer of cotton allotments due to excessive rainfall. Senate committee reported bill to fix price support on extra-long staple cotton at 60 to 75 percent of parity. Rep. Thomson, and others, commended administration farm program. Senate committee reported mutual security authorization bill. House debated Alaska statehood bill.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1959. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11767 (H. Rept. 1776). (pp. 8482-83, 8530) At the end of this Digest is a summary of the actions of the conferees.
2. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12602, to permit the transfer of 1958 farm acreage allotments for cotton in the case of natural disasters (H. Rept. 1772). p. 8530
3. SURPLUS FOODS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12164, to permit the donation of surplus foods to nonprofit summer camps for children (H. Rept. 1774). p. 8530
4. STATEHOOD. Continued debate on H. R. 7999, the Alaska statehood bill. pp. 8484-8521

5. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Thomson commended administration farm policies, discussed recent improvements in various segments of agriculture, and stated "the situation today again proves that price supports at high levels are not in the best interests of agriculture." Other Representatives joined him in commending present policies. pp. 8524-28
6. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Rep. Vursell discussed current economic conditions and stated "we should face up to our responsibility, and stop wage and price inflation before this session of Congress adjourns." pp. 8522-24
7. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Patman inserted a letter from Gov. McFarland, Ariz., favoring legislation to establish a small business capital bank system. pp. 8528-28

SENATE

8. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10746, the Interior appropriation bill for 1959. For information regarding Forest Service items, see Digest 80. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 8445-7
9. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY Committee reported the following bills:
 - Without amendment, H. R. 11399, to authorize the Secretary to set the level of price support for extra long-staple cotton at between 60 and 75 percent of parity (S. Rept. 1628);
 - With amendments, H. R. 376, to prohibit trading in onion futures on commodity exchanges (S. Rept. 1631);
 - Without amendment, H. R. 7953, to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service (S. Rept. 1629); and
 - Without amendment, H. R. 5497, to authorize Federal assistance for certain fish and wildlife development projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (S. Rept. 1630). p. 8419
10. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12181, the mutual security authorization bill for 1958 (S. Rept. 1627). pp. 8419-20
 - Sen. Proxmire submitted and discussed three amendments to the foreign aid bill to bar all aid to Yugoslavia, the Dominican Republic, and Saudi Arabia. p. 8424
 - Sen. Morse discussed the mutual security authorization bill, urged it be strengthened, and announced that his proxy vote for Sen. Long did not indicate that Sen. Long favored the bill. pp. 8450-1
 - Sen. Wiley urged passage of the mutual security authorization bill and inserted his radio speech in favor of the bill. pp. 8451-2
 - Sen. Morse obtained unanimous consent to file his minority views and have them printed as part of the Senate report on the mutual security authorization bill. He urged that the bill be amended to contain more loans and fewer grants. pp. 8471-3
 - Received from the President the 13th semiannual report on the operations of the mutual security program (H. Doc. 368). p. 8417
 - Received from the Comptroller General an audit report on the Economic and Technical Assistance Program for Vietnam as conducted by ICA from 1955 to 1957. p. 8418
11. IMPORTS. Passed as reported H. R. 6006, to provide for greater certainty, speed, and efficiency in the enforcement of the Antidumping Act. pp. 8455-6

of his inquiry.]” (Matter in brackets supplied.) (Hearings, Feb. 18, 1952, p. 1.)

In regard to the foregoing, it is interesting to note that a principal witness before the RFC subcommittee declined to answer questions relating to certain questionable transactions relative to the purchase of ships in the Maritime Commission on the grounds that such an inquiry was beyond the scope of the subcommittee's jurisdiction. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Banking and Currency, U. S. Senate, 82d Cong., 1st sess., pt. III, p. 1632.) Commenting on this position, Senator J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, chairman of the RFC subcommittee, observed:

“As I understand you here this morning, you only object to this committee going into it because it is not within the province of the resolution passed, giving us authority to conduct the present investigation, but under a proper authorization of the proper committee, you concede that this is a proper matter for investigation.”

After further discussion of the issue raised by the witness, the following colloquy occurred:

“Senator FULBRIGHT. I would assume that under your theory you will not contest the jurisdiction of the Committee on Expenditures which has a broad authority to inquire into this, would you?”

“Mr. CASEY. No.”

If it has not already been done, I think it might be well to call the attention of the court to the various hearings held by this subcommittee during its 8 years of existence. For example, to cite only a few: the 5-percent hearings which delved into the operations of 5 percenters and their influence on Government contracts and their tie-ups with such persons as John Maragon and others; the export control hearings which delved into frauds perpetrated upon the Government through the use of forged licenses by exporters and unscrupulous businessmen; the sale of post office jobs in the State of Mississippi by people outside the Government; leaks of the CAB decision of August 2, 1956, to persons not employed by the Government; Communist infiltration of defense plants; and textile procurement in the military services.

I think it should be pointed out that this subcommittee serves the Senate in those areas where other committees do not have the trained force or facilities to conduct investigations. Seldom, if ever, have the members of any other committee voiced any objection to the operation of this subcommittee even though the other committees might have concurrent jurisdiction. From my experience, I can say that the opposite is true and other committees have welcomed, and often assisted, the Senate Investigations Subcommittee in its investigations.

In my opinion, there is a usurpation of the legislative powers by the courts. The courts have undertaken to tell the Congress what subjects they may investigate and what questions are pertinent to its inquiries. They have failed to recognize the right of Congress to acquire the information necessary to pass legislation. I believe that Congress alone has the authority to decide the scope of a committee's jurisdiction.

It is pertinent that the Senate at the present time is considering remedial legislation growing out of the very cases which are now under appeal, namely, the Brewster and LaPoma cases. The legislation pertains to the manner and effectiveness of the filing of financial reports with the Department of Labor and the National Labor Relations Board, a matter that goes to the heart of the efficiency of Government operations.

I would like to point out that the Brewster decision has aided and abetted witnesses who may have committed perjury before this subcommittee. It would have been entirely feasible for any witness under

oath to have lied to the members of this subcommittee in an investigation falling within the purview of the Brewster case, and the individual committing this perjury could not be punished.

I cannot help but feel that the courts have overlooked the fact that the citations of contempt against Brewster and LaPoma were considered by the Senate body as a whole when it voted to refer them to the Justice Department. This again confirms the fact that there was complete ratification by the Senate on the work of this subcommittee, its functions, and its jurisdiction.

I feel very strongly about this matter, and I feel that the court has not considered the facts completely, nor has it understood the ramifications of its decision.

This subcommittee is the investigative arm of the Committee on Government Operations. I am sure that you know that the standing committees of the Senate are not primarily investigative in nature, but basically deal with legislation. Other investigative subcommittees are by their nature restrictive, such as the Preparedness Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, and the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee. Therefore, as a practical matter, this investigating subcommittee, which must look into the efficiency and economy of the executive branch of the Government does, in fact, and necessarily must, overlap virtually every standing committee of the Senate but only in the field of investigations as such.

All of the Senators of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, namely, Senators HENRY M. JACKSON, STUART SYMINGTON, SAM J. ERVIN, JR., KARL E. MUNDT, CARL T. CURTIS, and CHAPMAN REVERCOMB share my sentiments as expressed above and agree that further court action in this case is necessary.

Sincerely,

JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman.

Mr. MCCLELLAN. Mr. President, the decision means that Congress can pass a law to require that certain reports and certain information be submitted by one who seeks particular governmental services, but if the decision stands, Congress cannot undertake an investigation to determine whether the Government is being imposed upon by false or fraudulent reports or information, in order to ascertain whether the law should be strengthened.

If this decision stands, the select committee, or any other committee of Congress, for that matter, could not call before it a contractor, someone contracting with the Government, and interrogate him or make an investigation with respect to the claims he might submit under an act of Congress, so as to determine whether the law should be strengthened, or whether the officials of the Government in the administrative branch were enforcing the law effectively. In other words, a committee could never call before it anyone outside the Government who has a duty to perform to the Government, or who performs a duty by seeking the aid of a Government agency, and interrogate him to determine whether administrative officials are administering the law efficiently or if the law needs to be strengthened.

The situation is simply that important. Therefore, we have urged the Attorney General to take over the proceedings and, if necessary, to appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

This is not at all a matter of personalities; it is a case in which the appellees,

in their own judgment, very courteously raised the question of jurisdiction. It simply concerns a legal issue which should be determined.

If, ultimately, the case is determined adversely—if the ruling of the court of appeals shall be sustained—then, in my judgment, Congress hereafter will be crippled in its authority, its power, and its duty to investigate concerning the efficiency of laws already on the statute books; to determine whether other laws are needed to protect the Government's interest; and to assure such administration of the laws as to produce the greatest efficiency and economy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10746) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORSE in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of May 21, 1958, p. 8253, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, this is a unanimous report.

As the bill passed the Senate it included a total of \$489,916,950 for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, exclusive of the Bureau of Reclamation and the power marketing agencies; and the various related agencies including the Forest Service.

The bill agreed to by the conference committee provides \$459,675,950 for these agencies. This amount is a decrease of \$30,241,000 below the Senate bill; an increase of \$46,530,350 over the House bill; an increase of \$45,191,350 over the budget estimates. While the conference bill represents a substantial increase over the budget estimates, it is \$189,150 less than was appropriated for these agencies during the current fiscal year, which was \$459,865,100.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORSE in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a tabulation setting forth the appropriation for the current year, the budget estimate, the House allowance, the Senate allowance, and the conference allowance for each appropriation in the bill.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, H. R. 10746

Appropriation	Appropriations, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959	House committee recommendation and House allowance	Senate committee recommendation	Senate allowance	Conference allowance
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES						
Office of Saline Water.....	\$725,000	\$825,000	\$785,000	\$825,000	\$825,000	\$825,000
Office of Oil and Gas (adjusted).....	1 579,550	550,000	500,000	550,000	550,000	525,000
Office of the Solicitor (adjusted).....	2 2,888,875	2,873,000	2,750,000	2,825,000	2,825,000	2,800,000
Office of Minerals Mobilization.....	263,000	262,000	262,000	262,000	262,000	262,000
Acquisition of strategic minerals.....	6,700,000			2,318,000	3,200,000	3,200,000
Total, departmental offices.....	11,150,425	4,510,000	4,297,000	6,780,000	7,662,000	7,612,000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT						
Management of lands and resources (adjusted).....	3 22,700,000	20,940,000	20,940,000	22,940,000	22,940,000	22,190,000
Construction.....	5,480,000	4,435,000	4,435,000	4,685,000	4,685,000	4,685,000
Range improvements 4.....	(564,846)	(786,000)	(786,000)	(786,000)	(786,000)	(786,000)
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	28,180,000	25,375,000	25,375,000	27,625,000	27,625,000	26,875,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS						
Education and welfare services (adjusted).....	5 57,810,000	57,469,000	57,469,000	58,809,000	58,809,000	58,139,000
Resources management.....	17,200,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	18,100,000	18,100,000	18,100,000
Construction.....	17,000,000	13,000,000	13,800,000	40,526,000	40,571,000	26,000,000
Road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization).....	12,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
General administrative expenses (adjusted).....	6 3,433,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	3,450,000
Payment to Menominee Tribe of Indians.....	300,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Payment to Klamath Tribe of Indians.....		250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	107,743,000	99,369,000	100,169,000	129,335,000	129,380,000	114,139,000
Tribal funds (not included in totals of this tabulation).....	(2,920,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY						
Surveys, investigations, and research (adjusted).....	7 35,850,000	36,750,000	36,000,000	36,915,000	36,915,000	36,915,000
BUREAU OF MINES						
Conservation and development of mineral resources (adjusted).....	8 18,489,000	18,339,000	18,339,000	18,339,000	18,339,000	18,339,000
Health and safety.....	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000
Construction.....	23,000			1,719,000	1,719,000	1,719,000
General administrative expenses.....	1,095,000	1,095,000	1,095,000	1,095,000	1,095,000	1,095,000
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	25,507,000	25,334,000	25,334,000	27,053,000	27,053,000	27,053,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE						
Management and protection (adjusted).....	9 14,137,000	14,632,000	14,150,000	14,632,000	14,632,000	14,632,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities (adjusted).....	10 11,590,000	12,000,000	11,600,000	12,750,000	12,750,000	12,175,000
Construction.....	17,400,000	12,400,000	12,400,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	20,000,000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	31,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000
General administrative expenses.....	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,330,000
Total, National Park Service.....	75,457,000	62,362,000	61,480,000	74,712,000	74,712,000	70,137,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE						
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:						
Management and investigations of resources (adjusted).....	11 11,799,575	11,508,000	11,508,000	11,616,000	11,616,000	11,616,000
Construction.....	5,677,000	1,458,000	1,458,000	3,879,350	3,929,350	3,929,350
General administrative expenses.....	166,190	714,100	714,100	714,100	714,100	714,100
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	17,642,765	13,680,100	13,680,100	16,209,450	16,259,450	16,259,450
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:						
Management and investigations of resources.....	5,781,000	5,866,000	5,866,000	5,866,000	5,866,000	5,866,000
Construction.....	700,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
General administrative expenses.....	117,510	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000
Administration of Pribilof Islands 4.....	(2,142,184)	(2,182,200)	(2,182,200)	(2,182,200)	(2,182,200)	(2,182,200)
Limitation on administrative expenses, fisheries loan fund 12.....	(313,000)	(363,000)	(313,000)	(313,000)	(313,000)	(313,000)
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	6,598,510	6,541,000	6,541,000	6,541,000	6,541,000	6,541,000
Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife:						
Salaries and expenses.....	913,200	307,800	307,800	307,800	307,800	307,800
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	25,154,475	20,528,900	20,528,900	23,058,250	23,108,250	23,108,250
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES						
Administration of Territories.....	1,965,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (adjusted).....	13 6,150,000	4,715,000	4,715,000	4,715,000	4,715,000	4,715,000
Alaska public works.....	6,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000
Total, Office of Territories.....	14,115,000	10,815,000	10,815,000	12,115,000	12,115,000	12,115,000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Salaries and expenses.....	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	325,656,900	287,543,900	286,498,900	340,093,250	341,070,250	320,454,250
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES						
Commission of Fine Arts.....	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.....	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, H. R. 10746—Continued

Appropriation	Appropriations, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959	House committee recommendation and House allowance	Senate committee recommendation	Senate allowance	Conference allowance
TABLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued						
Forest Service, Department of Agriculture:						
Forest protection and utilization:						
Forest land management.....	¹⁴ \$72,600,000	\$68,357,000	\$68,857,000	\$81,357,000	\$81,357,000	\$75,101,000
Forest research.....	11,835,000	12,128,000	12,128,000	16,728,000	16,728,000	15,678,000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	13,245,000	12,195,000	12,195,000	13,245,000	13,245,000	12,720,000
Forest roads and trails.....	24,336,000	23,099,000	23,750,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	25,000,000
Assistance to States for tree planting.....	500,000			500,000	500,000	None
Acquisition of lands for national forests:						
Cache National Forest.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Superior National Forest.....	500,000	300,000		300,000	300,000	None
Special acts ¹⁵	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
Cooperative range improvements (special account) ¹⁵	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)
Total, Forest Service.....	123,066,000	116,129,000	116,980,000	139,180,000	139,180,000	129,555,000
Indian Claims Commission.....	177,700	177,700	177,700	177,700	177,700	177,700
Jamestown-Willamshurg-Yorktown Celebration Commission.....	88,000					
Civil War Centennial Commission.....	¹⁶ 37,000					
Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission.....	¹⁶ 37,500					
National Capital Planning Commission:						
Salaries and expenses.....	225,000	250,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
Land acquisition.....	1,393,000	1,120,000				
Washington regional mass transportation survey.....	¹⁶ 50,000					
Total, National Capital Planning Commission.....	1,668,000	1,370,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
Smithsonian Institution:						
Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution.....	6,000,000	7,355,000	7,355,000	7,355,000	7,355,000	7,355,000
Additions to the Natural History Building.....	800,000					
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	1,645,000	1,674,000	1,674,000	1,674,000	1,674,000	1,674,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	8,445,000	9,029,000	9,029,000	9,029,000	9,029,000	9,029,000
Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, salaries and expenses.....	¹⁶ 60,000					
Total, related agencies.....	133,684,200	126,810,700	126,516,700	148,716,700	148,716,700	139,091,700
TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION						
Contributions.....	524,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Administrative expenses ¹²	(160,000)	(160,000)	(160,000)	(160,000)	(160,000)	(160,000)
Total, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	524,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Grand total, titles I, II, and III.....	¹⁷ 459,865,100	414,484,600	413,145,600	488,939,950	489,916,950	459,675,950

¹ Excludes \$11,450 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

² Excludes \$11,125 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

³ Includes \$700,000 transferred from other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

⁴ Indefinite appropriation of receipts. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

⁵ Excludes \$1,650,000 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

⁶ Excludes \$17,000 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

⁷ Excludes \$150,000 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

⁸ Excludes \$346,000 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

⁹ Excludes \$13,000 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

¹⁰ Excludes \$10,000 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

¹¹ Excludes \$200,425 transferred to other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

¹² Not included in totals of this tabulation.

¹³ Includes \$1,350,000 transferred from other appropriations pursuant to authority in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

¹⁴ Includes \$3,850,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

¹⁵ Appropriation of receipts. Not included in the totals of this tabulation.

¹⁶ Included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, Public Law 85-352.

¹⁷ Excludes \$359,000 transferred to "Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration."

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 10746, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

May 22, 1958.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 14, 18, and 22 to the bill (H. R. 10746) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes," and concur therein.

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES OVER THE POTOMAC RIVER

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfin-

ished business, which is Calendar No. 1648, H. R. 10015, be laid aside temporarily, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1652, H. R. 12356.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 12356) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize and direct the construction of bridges over the Potomac River, and for other purposes," approved August 30, 1954.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BIBLE obtained the floor.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. Let me inquire whether the chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, the distinguished Senator from Nevada, is going to discuss House bill 12356?

Mr. BIBLE. I intend to do so. That bill has been laid before the Senate, and is the pending business.

Mr. CARLSON. Does the bill have the unanimous support of the committee?

Mr. BIBLE. Yes; it was reported unanimously by the committee.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PROXMIER in the chair). Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Because of the fact that I have a pressing engagement which will require my absence from the floor for a few minutes, and in view of the further fact that I am sure the pending bill will be disposed of during my absence from the floor, I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to express to the chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], my deep appreciation for his leadership, not only regarding the pending bill, but also regarding all other matters which affect the District of Columbia.

In my judgment the bill would not be before the Senate at this time if it were not for the leadership of the Senator from Nevada, because, for some reason, the bridge issue or the issue involving transportation problems in connection with crossing the Potomac River has been one of the footballs which has been kicked around rather vigorously for some years past.

I am sure that in connection with this matter I can speak for the people of the District of Columbia, and probably also for the people of Virginia who have to cross the Potomac River, when I express to the Senator from Nevada my appreciation for the leadership he has given us in making it possible for the bill now to be considered by the Senate.

The bill should be passed.

Let me say, however, that this is not the only bridge bill which should receive consideration by the Congress. There is need for additional bridges and for a tunnel, because the bridge called for by the pending bill will not help very much to remedy the existing transportation bottleneck, as the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], whom I see on the floor of the Senate at this time, could testify if I were to call him as my witness and were to put him on the witness stand.

The problem of providing facilities for crossing the Potomac River is a serious one; and the difficulties in that connection cost the taxpayers huge sums of money, as a result of the bottleneck caused by existing conditions.

I sincerely hope the pending bill will be passed quickly. I also hope that other bridges and at least one tunnel will be constructed, in order to facilitate further the necessary crossing of the Potomac.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, let me say that I appreciate very much what the Senator from Oregon has said about me.

The Senator from Oregon is a most valuable member of the committee. He is constantly in attendance at its meetings, and he has been most helpful in connection with bringing the bill forward.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield to me?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, on behalf of the State of Virginia, I would like to express my appreciation to the distinguished Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], not only for his industry and his ability in getting this bridge bill before the Senate, but also for all the other many things he is doing as chairman of

the Committee on the District of Columbia.

With the possible exception of the State of Maryland, no other State has the interest Virginia has in the joint efforts which constantly are being made by Virginia and the United States Government to relieve conditions which exist because of the inadequacy of bridge facilities.

I agree with the Senator from Oregon that the bottleneck has not yet been opened; more will have to be done, because every year thousands upon thousands of new residents come to the State of Virginia.

I believe that not only the Senate and the country, but especially Virginia and the other States which adjoin the District of Columbia, are very fortunate in having such a patriotic, disinterested, and able chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Virginia for his complimentary remarks.

I may say the Committee on the District of Columbia is completely aware of the need for more crossings of the Potomac River, and realizes the tremendous growth pattern of this very large metropolitan area. The bridge now proposed, I am sure, will be only one of the many crossings which will be required in the years ahead.

The particular bill which is now before the Senate is not completely new. It has been before the Senate, in various forms, over the period of the last 4 years. I believe now it is going forward toward being enacted into law. We hope it will not be long after its enactment that the actual engineering work will be proceeded with and actual construction started.

The pending bill is primarily for the purpose of establishing a more satisfactory location for the bridge, which is to be known as the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge. From the location authorized by Public Law 704 the pending bill would move the bridge upstream some 800 feet from that point contemplated in the existing statute.

This six-lane low-level bridge would be constructed from a point north of and in the vicinity of Constitution Avenue in the District of Columbia to the Virginia side of the Potomac River, and would cross the south end of Theodore Roosevelt Island, or the island known as Small Island, or portions of both islands.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am for the bill. I think the bridge is needed. Whether it is built under the provisions of the bill now before the Senate or otherwise, I think it should be constructed.

The only thing that annoys me is that the Washington newspapers keep writing that the bridge is a necessity, but if we try to provide for some project in the Senator's State or in my State, the newspapers call it pork barrel. I do not like that.

Mr. BIBLE. I appreciate the Senator's sentiments. I agree that so far as the District of Columbia is concerned,

this bridge is an urgently needed requirement, and the authorization for it and its construction should move forward. I also agree there are other public works scattered throughout the United States which are equally necessary.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. I wish to congratulate the Senator, in his capacity as chairman of the committee, for bringing this bill before the Senate. It seems to me it represents one of the great needs in the entire United States. Here at the Nation's Capital there is a fantastic bottleneck when it comes to crossing the Potomac River. In other areas where people have to cross a river back and forth as a part of their daily lives, I believe they have facilities which are twice as adequate as those for crossing the Potomac.

Mr. BIBLE. I appreciate the statement of the Senator from Louisiana. He is entirely correct. I hope the bridge will be only one of many such structures which will be proceeded with in an orderly way.

It was felt that by moving the location of the bridge upstream, or northward, as indicated, the esthetics of the great Lincoln Memorial area would not be adversely affected. That was one of the problems which arose because of the proposed downstream location.

I think the bill has the approval of practically everyone. It has the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget has advised that the legislation is in accord with the program of the President. It has the approval of the Theodore Roosevelt Association, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts, the Department of Highways, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The cost of the construction of the bridge proposed by the bill has been estimated at \$24,500,000. This amount was authorized to be appropriated by the 1954 act.

Mr. President, there has been what at times seemed to be needless delay. I am happy to report that is back of us now. I would repeat only one portion from the communication from the Secretary of the Interior to the President of the Senate. He said:

Adoption by the Congress of the recommended modification in existing law will, we believe, operate to achieve the common objective of the Congress and the responsible executive agencies—and in so doing will add another significant chapter to the brilliant record of a people's determination to maintain their seat of government as the show window of the Nation, truly the Capital of Capitals.

Mr. President, I desire to pay a special tribute to the chairman of the Fiscal Affairs Subcommittee of the Committee on the District of Columbia, the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR]. He has been very patient and very helpful in

AN ACT

72 Stat. 155.

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, namely:

Department of
the Interior
and Related
Agencies Ap-
propriation
Act, 1959.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1951-1958), authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses, \$825,000.

66 Stat. 328,
69 Stat. 198.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and its products, and natural gas; and for controlling the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U. S. C. 715); \$525,000.

49 Stat. 30.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$2,800,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

5 USC 1001
note.

OFFICE OF MINERALS MOBILIZATION

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities, including cooperation with the metals and minerals industry, with respect to the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including solid fuels, \$262,000.

Acquisition of Strategic Minerals

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the "Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956" (70 Stat. 579), exclusive of section 2a, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$3,200,000, to remain available until December 31, 1958.

50 USC app.
2191 note.
60 Stat. 810.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including \$250,000 for the operation and maintenance of access roads on or adjacent to the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, \$22,190,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management: *Provided further*, That, for the purposes of surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands and operation and maintenance of access roads, contributions toward the costs thereof may be accepted.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction of access roads on or adjacent to the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands; acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands; acquisition of rights-of-way on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, and on Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands and lands in the vicinity of the Fraser River and Indian Creek, Colorado, and lands in the vicinity of Rattlesnake Mountain and Shirley Mountain, Wyoming, and lands in the vicinity of the Lemhi River, Idaho; acquisition and construction of buildings and appurtenant facilities; and construction and maintenance of recreational facilities in Alaska; to remain available until expended, \$4,685,000: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein for construction of access roads on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase of twenty-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of one aircraft for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than those expenditures for reforestation, for construction and operation and maintenance of access roads, and for acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands, which are reimbursable to the Treasury) shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section C, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund": *Provided further*, That the amount

appropriated for maintenance of access roads and \$500,000 of the amount appropriated for reforestation on the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, under the appropriation "Management of lands and resources", shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of said Act of August 28, 1937.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

48 Stat. 1270,
1273.
43 USC 315b,
3151.
43 USC 315m.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; \$58,139,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$18,100,000, and in addition, \$524,000 of the Revolving Fund for Loans, Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall be used in connection with administering loans to Indians: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend income received from leases on lands on the Colorado River Indian Reservation (southern and northern reserves) for the benefit of the Colorado River Indian Tribes and their members during the current fiscal year, or until beneficial ownership of the lands has been determined if such determination is made during the current fiscal year.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services by contract; \$26,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$12,000 may be paid to the North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission for the construction of culverts at Zeibaugh Pass, North Dakota: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California,

Restrictions.

Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended.

23 USC 155.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, \$3,450,000.

PAYMENT TO MENOMINEE TRIBE OF INDIANS

For reimbursement to the Menominee Tribe of Indians of necessary expenses involved in preparing for termination of Federal supervision, in accordance with the Act of July 14, 1956 (70 Stat. 544), \$200,000, to remain available until expended.

PAYMENT TO KLAMATH TRIBE OF INDIANS

For reimbursement to the Klamath Tribe of Indians of necessary expenses involved in preparing for termination of Federal supervision, in accordance with the Act of August 14, 1957 (71 Stat. 347), \$250,000, to remain available until expended.

25 USC 564e
note.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred sixty-five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance payments for service (including services which may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 452), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; purchase of ice for official use of employees; and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

49 Stat. 1458.

TRIBAL FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations,

including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employment of a recreational director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with the approval of the respective tribal councils and without regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being exempted from local taxation.

18 USC 4124.

Restriction.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify lands as to mineral character and water and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$36,915,000, of which \$6,950,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality.

Restriction.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall be available for purchase of not to exceed ninety-two passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories and possessions; and developing synthetics and substitutes; \$18,339,000.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For expenses necessary for promotion of health and safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$5,900,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For the construction and improvement of facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available until expended, \$1,719,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,095,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)): *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

43 Stat. 1111.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin); \$14,632,000.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$12,175,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available until expended, \$20,000,000, of which not to exceed \$135,000 shall be available for the construction of additional school facilities at Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. 37 Stat. 460.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), including acquisition of right-of-way for the eastern entrance road, Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, \$22,000,000, to remain available until expended. 23 USC 155.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the National Park Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,330,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed eighty-four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including not to exceed seventeen for replacing United States Park Police cruisers; purchase of one aircraft; and the objects and purposes specified in the Acts of August 8, 1953 (16 U. S. C. 1b-1d) and July 1, 1955 (16 U. S. C. 18f) : *Provided*, That all receipts for the fiscal year 1959 from the operation of the McKinley Park Hotel in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska, may be applied to, or offset against, costs of managing, operating, and maintaining the hotel and related facilities, and any receipt or other revenues in excess of such costs shall be deposited at least annually into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts. 67 Stat. 495, 496; 69 Stat. 242.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commissioner, \$307,800.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Management and Investigations of Resources

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife

62 Stat. 238.

Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions related to wildlife management in California (16 U. S. C. 695-695c); and leasing and management of lands for the protection of the Florida Key deer; \$11,616,000; and, in addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to 12½ per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, for management and investigations of the sport fishery and wildlife resources of Alaska, including construction.

Construction

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$3,929,350, to remain available until expended.

General Administrative Expenses

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$714,100.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Management and Investigations of Resources

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; \$5,866,000; and, in addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to 12½ per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, for management and investigations of the commercial fishery resources of Alaska, including construction.

Construction

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required for the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Fisheries Loan Fund

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$313,000 of the fisheries loan fund shall be available for expenses of administering such fund.

General Administrative Expenses

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$175,000.

Administration of Pribilof Islands

58 Stat. 100.

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury

during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain available for expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal years.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed ninety-six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of not to exceed nine aircraft for replacement only; not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

34 Stat. 690.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531, 1422, 1431a (c)); salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary, and the members of their immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1591); compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599, 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and 1572e); compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)); grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa; \$2,100,000: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein provided for are authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the administration of Territories may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

31 Stat. 321,
153; 64 Stat.
386; 45 Stat.
1253.
68 Stat. 503.

37 Stat. 516;
31 Stat. 146;
64 Stat. 391;
45 Stat. 1253;
68 Stat. 499.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For expenses necessary for the Department of the Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330),

22 USC 287 note.
48 USC 1435 note.

including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$4,715,000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans to locally owned private trading enterprises shall continue to be available during the fiscal year 1959: *Provided further*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Congress: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, during the current fiscal year, from the Department of Agriculture for distribution on the same basis as domestic distribution in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, without exchange of funds, such surplus food commodities as may be available pursuant to section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 612c), and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1431).

31 USC 1.
31 USC 65 note.
61 Stat. 3302.
49 Stat. 774.
68 Stat. 458.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

For an additional amount for expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949, as amended (48 U. S. C. 486-486j), \$5,300,000, of which not to exceed \$553,600 shall be available for administrative expenses.

63 Stat. 627.

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund in excess of the minimum prescribed by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at not to exceed the minimum prescribed by said Act for GS-17, and five officers at not to exceed the minimum prescribed by said Act for grade GS-16.

39 Stat. 750.
69 Stat. 172.
5 USC 1113(b).

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including teletype rentals and service, and the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle (at not to exceed \$5,500) for replacement only, \$2,500,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted. Emergency reconstruction.

SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year. Forest or range fire suppression.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That reimbursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the time such reimbursements are received. Operation of warehouses, etc.

SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1959, shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members. 47 Stat. 417.

SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 2131 and D. C. Code 4-204). 68 Stat. 1114;
69 Stat. 49.
43 Stat. 175.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

36 Stat. 371. For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$35,000.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

60 Stat. 810. For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$70,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

31 USC 665. Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; \$75,107,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,760,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519): *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

36 Stat. 962.

64 Stat. 85.

Forest research: For forest research at forest and range experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, as authorized by law; \$15,678,000.

State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and in forest management and processing, and for advising timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and others in the application of forest management principles and processing of forest products, as authorized by law; \$12,720,000.

43 Stat. 1133. During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$100,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for the acquisition of sites authorized by the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (16 U. S. C. 555), without regard to any other limitation on the amount available for this purpose.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating to forest development roads and trails, including the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, \$26,000,000, to remain available until expended, and this amount may be used to the extent necessary for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in section 106 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (23 U. S. C. 155) and section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-381): *Provided*, That funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501), shall be merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not less than the amount made available under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under the provisions of such Act.

42 Stat. 218;
49 Stat. 1520;
70 Stat. 376.

70 Stat. 376.
Ante, p. 93.

37 Stat. 843.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

Cache National Forest

For the acquisition of lands within the boundaries of the Cache National Forest, Utah, under the authority of the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 632), \$50,000, to remain available until expended.

Special Acts

For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local government concerned.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests as authorized by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 580h), \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

64 Stat. 85.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

SEC. 201. Appropriations available to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed one hundred and twenty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed six, of which four shall be for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in an amount not to exceed \$25,000; (c) maintenance, improvement, and construction of aircraft landing fields in, or adjacent to, the national forests, in an amount not to exceed \$250,000; (d) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131); (e) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements: *Provided*, That any building, the cost of which as improved was \$25,000 or more, shall not be improved within any fiscal year by an

Passenger
motor vehi-
cles.

58 Stat. 742.
60 Stat. 810.

68 Stat. 1114;
69 Stat. 49.

- 58 Stat. 742. amount in excess of 5 per centum of such cost (5 U. S. C. 565a) except that an additional \$400,000 may be used for improvements at the Forest Products Laboratory; and (f) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514).
- 38 Stat. 963. **Purchase of twine.** SEC. 202. Except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.
- Publicity or propaganda.** SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation to the Forest Service in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.
- 50 Stat. 525. SEC. 204. The Secretary may sell at market value any property located in Yalobusha, Chickasaw, and Pontotoc Counties, Mississippi, administered under title III of the Act of July 22, 1937, and suitable for return to private ownership under such terms and conditions as would not conflict with the purposes of said Act.
- 7 USC 1010-1012. SEC. 205. Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of a national forest nor shall these lands or lands authorized for purchase in Sanders County, Montana, be acquired without the approval of the local government concerned.
- 38 Stat. 962.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

- 60 Stat. 1049. For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C. 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$177,700, of which not to exceed \$3,600 shall be available for expenses of travel.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

- D.C. Code 1-1001 note. 60 Stat. 810. For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$175 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$8,000 for expenses of travel; payment in advance for membership in societies whose publications or services are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and transportation and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for members of the Commission serving without compensation; \$225,000.
- 60 Stat. 808.

LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY, AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

Not exceeding \$50,000 of the funds available for land acquisition purposes shall be used during the current fiscal year for necessary expenses of the Commission (other than payments for land) in connection with land acquisition.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States, and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration, construction, and maintenance of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C. 77); including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$52,525 for expenses of travel; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$7,355,000.

54 Stat. 724.
20 USC 79-79e.
60 Stat. 1101.
5 USC 133y-
16 note.
60 Stat. 997.
60 Stat. 810.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uniforms, or allowances therefor for other employees as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 2131); purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; not to exceed \$2,400 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper; \$1,674,000.

20 USC 71.
53 Stat. 577.
20 USC 74.
60 Stat. 810.

68 Stat. 1114;
69 Stat. 49.

TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

CONTRIBUTIONS

For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the form of grants, as authorized by law, \$130,000.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN ISLANDS
CORPORATION

61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849.

During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1959: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$160,000 shall be available for administrative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1959 budget estimates for such expenses.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Travel ex-
penses.

SEC. 401. Unless otherwise provided by law, appropriations contained in this Act available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

Short title.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959."

Approved June 4, 1958.